

ARCHAEOLOGIA SCOTICA:

OR

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

VOLUME I.



EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

M.D.CC.XCII.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPERPLATES.

VOLUME I.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM AND ALEXANDER SMELLIE,
PRINTERS TO THE SOCIETY,

FOR

WILLIAM CREECH, EDINBURGH,

AND

T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND, LONDON.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE SOCIETY.

M,DCC,XCH.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SOCIETY

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
OF THE

THE LIBERAL PROTECTOR OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

ANTIQUE ARTS OF SCOTLAND

AND PATRON OF THE SOCIETY



ILLUSTRATED WITH
OF THE

ANTIQUE ARTS OF SCOTLAND

THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF THEIR LABOURS

IS MOST ABUNDANTLY

PRINTED BY WILLIAM AND ALFRED A. SMITH

PRINTERS TO THE SOCIETY

1841

AND THE SOCIETY

AND

THE SOCIETY OF THE STRAITS, LONDON

PRINTED BY THE SOCIETY

1841

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AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES
OF SCOTLAND.

By WILLIAM SMELLIE,

MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN AND ROYAL SOCIETIES OF EDINBURGH.

+++++

LIKE other nations of Europe, the political and historical monuments of Scotland have not only been injured by the natural operations of time, but by many other causes. Our desolating and predatory wars with England continued for ages. The demolition of ancient buildings, the destruction of public archives, and of private documents, were results of these unhappy contests. When the two nations were *partially* united, by the succession of our James VI. to the throne of England, a temporary peace was established, and promised great and mutual advantages. But, not long after this auspicious event, fanatical and feudal dissensions arose, and produced effects equally pernicious to the objects of the Historian and Antiquary. Though these and similar causes have long ceased, yet, by annihilating our principal materials, they depressed the spirit of inquiry, and made us negligent of those which had escaped the general devastation.

THE *real* union of the two kingdoms, in the reign of Queen Anne, it might have been expected, should suddenly have removed
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every obstruction to the progress of Science and of Literature in this country. But, even since that aera, Scotland has had her convulsions. Besides, till we were cordially united to England, not in government only, but in loyalty and affection to a common Sovereign, it was not, perhaps, altogether consistent with political wisdom, to call the attention of the Scots to the ancient honours and constitution of their independent Monarchy.

NOT many years have elapsed, since the jealousy of the two nations were succeeded by a mutual attachment to the same family and constitution. During this short period, however, it must be allowed, that the progress of the Scots in every species of art, of science, and of literature, has been astonishingly rapid. Neither have the researches of the antiquary, notwithstanding the many disadvantages he had to encounter, been altogether neglected. But the labours of individual antiquaries, unassisted by powerful patronage, and destitute of proper repositories, have hitherto produced no great light to the public. They, however, excited a taste for inquiries of this nature, which, for some years past, has continued to diffuse itself over the nation.

IN the ordinary progress of human affairs, it was soon perceived, that this taste for investigating the antiquities of our country, could not receive any adequate gratification without the aid of a public establishment. An association, accordingly, similar to that of the Antiquarian Society of London, was projected, by several Gentlemen of eminence and learning, some of whom had made private collections, and were anxious that these, and others which they knew were scattered through the kingdom, should be preserved in a secure and permanent repository. The time, they found, was now arrived, when such a Society might be instituted, without any apprehension of those consequences to national union and concord which had formerly subsisted: They considered, that some useful materials, which

which had been amassed by eminent antiquaries, were now perishing in the possession of persons who knew not their value; that others, still existing in public libraries, depended upon the fate of single copies, and were subject to obliteration, to fire, and to other causes of destruction; and that it was an object of national importance to bring all these, either in their original form, or by accurate transcript, into one great repository, which should be rendered accessible to the Republic of Letters.

THOUGH these, and many other advantages, were to be derived from an institution of this nature, it continued to be the subject of speculation only, till the Right Honourable the EARL OF BUCHAN, zealous to have it carried into execution, invited, on the 14th day of November 1780, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to his house, where he explained, in a pertinent discourse, the general plan and intention of the proposed Association.

Right Honourable Lord Hope
Honourable Henry Erskine
* Allan Maconochie, Esquire
Honourable Lord Kames
Honourable Lord Hailes
* William Tytler, Esquire
* Hugo Arnot, Esquire
Sir John Dalrymple, H. M. Baronet
David Erskine, Esquire
John Davidson, Esquire
Reverend Dr Blair
James Colquhoun, Esquire
* Mr William Smellie
Honourable James Erskine
* Mr James Cummyng
* Mr John Balfour
John Caw, Esquire
* Mr John Williams
James Boswell, Esquire

Sir James Stewart-Denham, Baronet
* Mr John Syme
Honourable Baron Maule
Sir William Forbes, Baronet
John Swinton, Esquire
* Andrew Crofbie, Esquire
George Clerk-Maxwell, Esquire
Sir James Foulis, Baronet
Reverend Dr Henry
* Charles Hay, Esquire
Mr John McGowan
* Alexander Wight, Esquire
Mr George Paton
Dr Gilbert Stuart
* Mr William Creech
* Mr Thomas Philips
* Mr John Donaldson
Mr Alexander Brown

AGREEABLE to Lord Buchan's invitation, the fourteen Gentlemen, to whose names an asterisk is prefixed, gave their attendance. The others sent letters to his Lordship, highly approving of the scheme, and expressing their regret, that unavoidable circumstances had prevented them from being present. When the Earl of Buchan finished his discourse, he moved, that another meeting should be held at his house, on the 28th day of November 1780, to consider the propriety of forming a Society upon the plan suggested in the paper he had then read. This motion received an unanimous approbation.

ACCORDING to agreement, a considerable number of Gentlemen met on the 28th day of November. After canvassing the utility of the proposed Association, and the mode of its regulation, they unanimously resolved to meet on the 18th day of December, in order to form themselves into a regular and permanent body, under the designation of THE SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. On the day appointed, the Gentlemen assembled, instituted the Society, and elected the following officers :

PRESIDENT,	The Right Honourable the Earl of Bute.
1st Vice-President,	The Right Honourable the Earl of Buchan.
2d Vice-President,	Sir John Dalrymple-Hamilton M'Gill, Baronet.
3d Vice-President,	John Swinton of Swinton, Esquire.
4th Vice-President,	Alexander Wight, Esquire.
5th Vice-President,	William Tytler of Woodhouselee, Esquire.
Treasurer,	Sir William Forbes of Pittligo, Baronet.
Secretary,	Mr James Cummyng.

SINCE the institution of the Society, some changes among its principal office-bearers, owing to various causes, have happened. They now stand as follows :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, PATRON.

PRESIDENT, The Right Honourable the Earl of Bute,
1st Vice-President, His Grace the DUKE of MONTROSE.
2d Vice-President, Lord Monboddo,
3d Vice-President, Alexander Wight, Esquire,
4th Vice-President, William Tytler, Esquire.
5th Vice-President, Alexander Fergusson, Esquire.
Treasurer, Sir William Forbes of Pittligo, Baronet.
Secretary, Mr James Cummyng.

AFTER the Society was formally instituted, its first meetings were employed in the necessary business of framing statutes, rules, and orders; in receiving donations, and in electing new members.

THE encouragement this Society, from the moment of its institution, received from persons of all ranks, both male and female, soon suggested the idea, that, in order to secure and perpetuate the valuable and multifarious property so early acquired, a Royal Charter was the only effectual measure. On the 21st of May, accordingly, the following petition was signed, and afterwards presented to his Majesty, praying for a Royal Charter of Incorporation. The petition was returned by the Society's agent at London, with a reference to the Lord Advocate of Scotland by Lord Sidney, then one of the Secretaries of State.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty, the humble Petition of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland,

" Sheweth,

" THAT, in the year 1780, your petitioners, consisting of a number of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of this part of your Majesty's united kingdom, formed themselves into a Society for investigating antiquities,

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antiquities, as well as natural and civil history in general, with a view to the improvement of the minds of mankind, and to promote a taste for natural and useful knowledge; and the success of their endeavours has already succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

" THAT many men, of the first distinction for rank and learning, not only in the British dominions, but in other kingdoms, have, by ingenious dissertations, and valuable donations, contributed toward the prosperity of the Society.

" THAT, beside donations of relicks of antiquity, and of natural productions, several Noblemen and Gentlemen have contributed liberally in money to enable the Society to carry their laudable views into execution.

" THAT your Majesty's petitioners have purchased a house in the city of Edinburgh, for containing their books, papers, and other effects; but, not having a *nomen juris*, their rights to that property, to the effects at present in their possession, or to what they shall afterwards acquire, cannot be legally established, unless your Majesty is graciously pleased to grant them a Royal Charter.

" YOUR Majesty's uniform patronage of the fine arts, and of useful literature, encourages them to hope, that you will extend such patronage to your petitioners, which will render the utility of their plan more diffusive, and effectually secure the heritable and moveable property they already possess, or may acquire.

" YOUR petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant your Royal Letters patent, under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union

to

to be kept in Scotland, in place of the great seal formerly used, constituting and erecting the present Members of the said Society, and all those who shall afterwards be admitted Members, into one body politic and corporate, or legal incorporation, under the title and name of *The Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland*; and as such, and by such title and name, to have a perpetual endurance and succession, and to be able and capable to sue, plead, defend, and answer, and to be sued, impleaded, defended, and answered, in all or any of your Majesty's courts of judicature, with all other necessary clauses,

"AND your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

"SIGNED in presence, and by appointment of a General Meeting of the said Society, this 21st day of May, in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

(Signed) BUCHAN, PRESES.
JAMES CUMMYNG, SEC."

Copy Reference to the Lord Advocate, witten on the Margin of the above Petition.

"Whitchall, 26th September 1782.

"His Majesty is pleased to refer this petition to the Right Honourable the Lord Advocate of Scotland, to consider thereof, and to report his opinion, what may be properly done therein, whereupon his Majesty will declare his further pleasure.

(Signed) T. TOWNSEND."

IN

IN consequence of this reference, the then Lord Advocate of Scotland, now the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for the Northern Department, gave a most favourable and just representation of the nature and intentions of the Society. The Royal warrant, of course, passed the Privy Seal on the 29th day of March 1783; and, as soon as it was received at Edinburgh, the charter was extended under the Great Seal. The Gentlemen of this office, as well as those of the Chancery, sensible of the many public advantages to be derived from the Society, generously refused to accept their accustomed fees.

THE Charter, of which the following is a copy, after passing the seals, was read to a general meeting of the Society on the 6th day of May 1783.

ROYAL CHARTER.

“ GEORGIUS, Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Rex, fidei defensor : Omnibus probis hominibus, ad quos praesentes literae nostrae pervenerint, salutem : Quandoquidem nos considerantes, quod petitio humilis nobis oblata fuerit in nomine Sociorum Societatis Antiquariorum in Scotia, enarrans, quod, anno millesimo septingentesimo et octogesimo, numerus primatum et generosorum, in illa parte regni nostri Magnae Britanniae Scotia vocata, in societatem sese formaverunt ad investigandas, tam res antiquas, quam historiam naturalem et civilem in genere, eo proposito, ut hominum ingenia excolerentur, et ut studium naturalis et utilis scientiae promoveretur, et quod eventus eorum conatuum spes summas longe excefferat ; quod multi homines, aut loco aut literis insignes, non solum in nostro Magnae Britanniae Regno, sed in aliis regnis, per lucubrationes eruditas, et dona pretiosa erga societatis res secundae contribuerant ;

contribuerant ; quod, praeter reliquiarum antiquitatis et rerum naturalium dona, diversi primates et generosi pecuniam contulerant, ut Societas sua proposita laudabilia exequi posset ; quod petitores Domum emerant in civitate Edinensi, ut in ea continerent libros, chartas, aliasque res, sed quod, absque nomine juris, perpetua possessio istius domus, et aliarum rerum quae in praesentia possident, aut quas postea acquirere possint, legaliter constitui nequiret ; petitores igitur submisit orant, ut nobis, pro gratia nostra, placeat, literas nostras patentes, sub sigillo infra script. concedere, constituentes et erigentes praesentes socios dictae Societatis, et omnes qui postea assumentur socii, in unum corpus politicum et corporatum, seu legalem incorporationem, sub titulo et nomine SOCIETATIS ANTIQUARIORUM SCOTIAE, utque talis et per talem titulum et nomen perpetuitatem habeat et successionem, atque ut potens et capax sit petere, causas agere, defendere, et respondere, et convenire, in iudicium vocari, defendi, et responderi, in omnibus seu ullis nostris curiis iudicaturae, cum omnibus aliis clausulis necessariis : Et Nos, considerantes intentiones laudabiles petitorum, et cupientes promovere tam utilem institutionem ; igitur ereximus, creavimus, et incorporavimus, sicuti nos, regia nostra praerogativa et gratia speciali, pro nobismet ipsis nostrisque regiis successoribus, per has praesentes literas patentes, erigimus, creamus, et incorporamus, propter proposita memorata in petitione, omnes et singulos praesentes socios dictae Societatis, omnesque viros qui postea assumentur socii ejusdem, in unum corpus corporatum et politicum, per titulum et nomen SOCIETATIS ANTIQUARIORUM SCOTIAE, institutae anno millesimo septingentesimo et octogesimo, cujus Societatis NOS declaramus NOSMET, *Regiosque nostros successores*, esse PATRONOS : Quo sub nomine et titulo perpetuam successionem habebit ; etiamque habebit et utetur sigillo communi, in quod nos privilegium damus gerendi pro insignibus gentilitiis, *in campo caeruleo crucem Sancti Andreae argenteam, coronam imperialem in summo, et carduum in imo, propriis coloribus ; haec omnia intra limbum regalem aurum* : Illique et eorum successores

sub eodem titulo et nomine legaliter poterunt et capaces erunt, petere et convenire et recipere, capere, tenere, et frui, in perpetuum, vel aliter ad seipsos et eorum successores reliquiis antiquitatis, rerum naturalium vel artium speciminibus, libris, libris manuscriptis, bonis, rebus, aliisque facultatibus quibuscunque, quales jam possident, vel postea acquirant; et emere et frui terris, tenementis, aliisque haereditariis non excedentibus valorem mille librarum monetae Sterlinensis, et commodare summam vel summas pecuniae alicui personae aut personis, et pro tali securitate qualem idoneam putabunt: Et dicta Societas seipsum ejusque actionum series et negotium administrabit, secundum statuta, ordinationes, jussa, et leges privatas, facta vel facienda ab ea, cum potestate, de die in diem, ut usu venit, mutandi et revocandi eadem, et novas ordinationes in eorum loco faciendi, quales idoneas judicabunt, et convenientes, ita ut eadem justae bonae et aequae sunt, et dummodo nequaquam contrariae sint legibus hujus regni. In cujus rei testimonium, praesentibus sigillum nostrum, per Unionis tractatum custodiend. et in Scotia vice et loco magni sigilli ejusdem utendum ordinatum, appendi mandavimus. Apud aulam nostram apud St James's, vigesimo nono die mensis Martii, anno Domini millesimo Septingentesimo et octogesimo tertio, regnique nostri anno vigesimo tertio.

“ PER signaturam manu S. D. N. Regis supra scriptam.”

THE following is written on the back of the charter, viz.

“ WRITTEN to the seal, and registered, the 5th day of May 1783.

THOMAS MILLER, Subl.

Gratis.

“ SEALED at Edinburgh the 6th day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three years.

JOHN WAUCHOPE Dep.

L. 80 Scots *Gratis.*”

THE

THE meetings of the Society, during the vacations of the Court of Session, are held every month, and every fortnight when that Court sits, which it does five months in the year. It is singular, and worthy of remark, that, from the institution of the Society, in November 1780, to the present time, not a meeting has passed but donations have been received, and discourses, or ancient papers, read. Since that period, the Society has been honoured with presents from no less than 1130 donors. The number of donations, some of which are exceedingly curious and valuable, amount to about 16,000 articles. They chiefly consist of ancient weapons, dresses, charters, historical papers, poems, and an immensity of coins of all ages and nations. A descriptive account of them would make a large volume.

THIS short narrative of the-origin, progress, and present state of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland shall be concluded with a copy of the statutes, and a chronological list of its Members, which will show not only its respectability, but the estimation in which it is held, both by the republic of letters, and by men of the highest ranks in life.

(17)

S T A T U T E S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES
OF SCOTLAND.

+++++

I. **E**ACH candidate for admission, as an ordinary member, shall be recommended by three members, and his election, at the ensuing meeting, shall proceed by ballot. A majority of two thirds of the members present shall entitle the candidate to be admitted. And the annual election of officers shall be made on St Andrew's day, or, if that is not a lawful day, on the Tuesday immediately following, of which proper intimation is to be given by the Secretary.

II. THE officers shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall have the charge of the effects of the Society, and another for foreign correspondence, together with a Latin and a French Secretary, who shall be elected in the same manner as ordinary members.

III. BESIDE the above officers, four Censors shall be annually chosen, for the purpose of revising such papers and communications as are to form the transactions of the Society. After the Censors have made their remarks in writing upon any paper, these remarks and
proposed

proposed corrections are to be communicated to the author, who may either adopt or reject them as he shall think proper. The censors shall annually, at the meeting for the election of officers, report to the Society the title of every paper which has been submitted to their inspection, and at the same time recommend such of them as they shall judge most proper for immediate publication. The opinion and recommendation of the Censors shall immediately be laid before a general meeting, and approved or rejected by ballot. But if, upon any such question, the number of balls for and against shall be equal, the farther consideration of it shall be adjourned to the next meeting of the Society: And if, upon the second balloting, the number of balls shall also be equal, the question shall be determined in the negative; but no entry shall be made of such determination in the minute-book.

IV. A COUNCIL of seven shall be annually chosen, of which the Secretary shall always be one. They, together with the Vice-Presidents, shall superintend and examine the accompts and funds of the Society, and transact all the ordinary business thereof. Three shall be a quorum.

V. EACH ordinary member, at his admission, shall pay two guineas to the funds of the Society, and one guinea annually on St Andrew's day. Any member paying twelve guineas, beside the dues of admission, shall be from thenceforth exempted from annual payments; and the management of the funds of the Society shall be under the direction of the officers, and the ordinary subscribing members.

VI. THE names of the donors to the Society shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose. When their donations amount to the sum of ten pounds, their names shall be inscribed in some conspicuous part of the Society's Museum.

VII.

VII. THE proceedings of the Society shall be regularly entered into the minute-book by the Secretary, and signed by the presiding member. All papers given in shall be read in the order of their dates; and each paper, after being read, shall be committed to the censors, for their examination, and report, before it is engrossed in the book of the transactions.

VIII. THE number of ordinary members shall not exceed two hundred, exclusive of the office-bearers; by these, and the other members, the officers, censors, council, and ordinary, honorary, correspondent, and associated members, shall be chosen; and the death of any member of the Society shall be noted on the margin of his subscription to the statutes.

IX. THE ordinary meetings of the Society shall be held on every second Tuesday during the seditur of the Court of Session, and in the vacation on the first Tuesday of every month; and, in the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, the senior member on the roll shall take the chair.

X. THE principal objects of the Society shall be the ancient, compared with the modern state of the kingdom, &c. as in article 7th, at the end of the Earl of Buchan's preliminary discourse.

XI. THE Secretary shall be impowered to sign the statutes of the Society for such members as are admitted into it, and cannot conveniently sign the same at the time of their admission, and for such presiding members as may not have had it in their power to sign the minutes of the meeting wherein they presided.

XII. AND, lastly, we the undersigning members oblige ourselves to observe and fulfil the above statutes, and conform ourselves to all
the

the future regulations and by-laws, which may be made by the Society, and regularly entered into their minute-book.

B Y - L A W S.

NO question shall be put on any motion, unless it be seconded.

1780.
Dec. 18.

WHEN any member speaks, he shall stand up, and address himself to the chair; and, when one or more offer to speak at the same time, the presiding member shall determine who shall be first heard.

THE Secretary shall not allow, on any account, the papers belonging to the Society, of which he has not copies, to be borrowed out of his custody by any of the members.

1781.
June 5.

A PROPER descriptive catalogue of the donations made to the Museum shall be published occasionally.

ALL persons proposed as honorary members, shall be notified to the general meetings by a recommendation from the council, and shall be elected by ballot.

Dec. 18.

No person withdrawing himself from the Society, or who has been rejected, shall be again eligible, unless four-fifths of the balls upon a ballot be in his favour.

THE election of Curators shall be annual, and each year one of them, at least, shall be changed.

1782.
Jan. 8.

CANDIDATES

1782.
Jan. 28.

CANDIDATES for admission as ordinary members, shall be announced immediately after the reading of the minutes ; and no candidate shall be either announced or ballotted, unless eighteen members be present.

NINE members are requisite to constitute an ordinary meeting of the Society.

July 23.

THE President, or any member, shall call to order any person who, from inattention, may at any time stumble into premature discussions, or frivolous queries, which are always repugnant to the public business of the general meetings.

Dec. 17.

IF any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual contribution for three months after St Andrew's day, he shall be considered as having relinquished his seat in the Society ; and the Secretary is directed, each year, at the first general meeting in March, to lay before the Society a list of the names of such members as have vacated their seats by with-holding their annual payments. He is at the same time instructed to give timely notice, each year, by letter, to those in arrear, a week at least before the said meeting in March.

1783.
Jan. 7.

IN order to prevent irregularity, and to fix the mode of procedure at the ordinary meetings, the following order is to be observed at all such meetings, viz.

1mo, To hear the minutes of the preceding meeting read.

2do, To hear the candidates for admission announced.

3tio, To ballot for such candidates as have been properly recommended at the preceding meeting, or by the council.

4to,

4th, To see the production of the letters relating to the Society, and received since the preceding meeting, all or any of which may be read upon the motion of any member, if it be seconded.

5th, To hear such motions read as any of the members may have prepared in writing, and to put the question on them, providing they are seconded.

6th, To hear such reports as any of the officers, or those commissioned by the Society, have to make, and to determine thereupon.

7th, To hear the paper of the night read.

8th, To hear a descriptive inventory of donations read.

9th, To order thanks to the donors.

10th, To be informed of the time and place of the next meeting.

SUCH pertinent remarks as are made on what passes in the meetings of this Society, shall be admissible; but all questions or discussions extraneous to the order of the business above mentioned, and all reflections on the conduct or determinations of the Society, unless tabled in writing, to be answered and determined upon at a subsequent meeting, are totally inadmissible.

EACH candidate for election, as a correspondent member, shall be recommended in writing by three members, and shall be ballotted for at the meeting subsequent to such recommendation, in the same manner as candidates for admission as ordinary members.

1783.
Sept. 2.

1783.
Dec. 16.

THE Secretary shall not, without an order of the Society, lend out any of the effects in the Musaeum to any person whatever.

1784.
July 13.

EACH correspondent member, on his admiffion, shall pay two Guineas to the funds of the Society.

1784.
Nov. 2.

No member in arrear shall be permitted to vote in any matter concerning the funds, or the disposal of the cash of the Society.

1791.
April 5.

EVERY person who recommends a correspondent member to this Society, shall, previous to the admiffion of such member, be considered as bound either to pay, or procure payment of two guineas, as his admiffion fee.

NOTWITHSTANDING this law, the Society, from particular reasons, shall always have it in their power to bestow gratis admiffions on correspondent members.

CHRONO

*CHRONOLOGICAL LIST of the Members admitted into the
Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.*

THE KING PATRON.

OFFICERS appointed at the Institution of the SOCIETY.

1780. Nov. 14. President the Right Honourable the EARL of BUTE.
1st Vice-President (and founder) the Right Honourable the Earl of Buchan.
2d Vice-President, the Right Honourable James Burnet of Monboddo, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice.
3d Vice-President, the Right Honourable Francis Gairden of Gairden-ron, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice.
4th Vice-President, Alexander Wight, Esq; Advocate.
5th Vice-President, William Tytler of Woodhouselee, Esq; writer to the signet.
Treasurer, Sir William Forbes of Pitfligo, Baronet, banker.
1782. March 5. Cashier, John Gardner, Esq; banker.
1780. Nov. 14. Secretary, Mr James Cummyng.
1781. April 3. Secretary for foreign correspondence, John Callander of Craigforth, Esq;
May 1. Latin Secretary, John Brown, M. D.
French Secretary, Mr Alexander Drummond.
1780. Nov. 14. Superintendent of Natural History, Mr William Smellie.
Andrew Crosbie, Esq; Advocate,
Alexander Wight, Esq; Advocate, } Censors.
1781. June 5. William Miller of Glenlee, Esq; Advocate, }
1780. Nov. 14. Mr William Smellie, }
1781. Oct. 2. Mr Alexander Keith, } Writers to the Signet, Auditors of Accompts.
1780. Nov. 14. Mr William Anderson, }
The Reverend Doctor Robert Henry,
William Charles Little of Libberton, Esq; Advocate, }
1782. Sept. 3. Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch, Esq; Advocate, } Of the Council.
1781. May 1. Mr John Dundas writer to the signet, }
1780. Nov. 14. Mr George Paton, }
Mr William Smellie, }
Mr James Cummyng, }

1780. Nov. 14. William-Charles Little of Libberton, Esq; Advocate,
 1781. Jan. 16. Mr Adam Cardonnel,
 1780. Nov. 14. Mr John Syme writer to the signet,
 Mr George Paton, } Curators.
 1781. Feb. 26. Mr George Cairncrofs writer, Agent in Edinburgh.
 1782. Jan. 22. John Spottiswoode, Esq; solicitor at law, Agent at London.
 William Mylne, Macer.

ORDINARY MEMBERS:

1780. Nov. 14. The Honourable Henry Erskine, Esq; Advocate.
 The Honourable Sir John Dalrymple H. M. of Cranston, Baronet, one
 of the Barons of Exchequer.
 Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Baronet.
 The Honourable James Erskine of Mar, Esq; Knight Marischall of Scot-
 land.
 The Right Honourable John Swinton of Swinton, Esq; one of the Sena-
 tors of the College of Justice.
 Sir James Colquhoun of Lufs, Baronet, Advocate.
 Charles Hay, Esq; Advocate.
 Mr John Syme writer to the signet.
 David Erskine of Lundin, Esq; writer to the signet.
 John Caw, Esq;
 Mr John Balfour.
 John Clerk of Eldin, Esq;
 Dec. 18. Andrew Duncan, M. D.
 1781. Jan. 16. The Right Honourable Lord Haddo.
 The Right Honourable Lord Salton.
 David Spence, M. D. 1
 The Right Honourable David Rae, Esq; one of the Senators of the Col-
 lege of Justice.
 John Erskine of Alva, Esq; Advocate.
 29. The Right Honourable the Earl of Traquair..
 The Right Honourable Lord Binning.
 The Right Honourable Lord Balgonie.
 The Right Honourable Lord M'Donald..
 Feb. 13. The Right Honourable the Earl of Glencairn.
 The Reverend Doctor George Barclay of Middleton..
 26. Duncan M'Donell of Glengary, Esq;
 Munro Ross of Pitcalnie, Esq;
 Robert Bruce Eneas M'Leod of Catboll, Esq;

1781. April 3. The Right Honourable David Stuart, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
John Aitken, M. D.
- June 5. The Right Honourable the Earl of Kintore.
Sir Archibald Grant of Cullen, Baronet.
Thomas Wharton, Esq; Commissioner of Excise.
Henry Guthrie, Esq; writer.
- July 31. Charles Webster, M. D.
- Sept. 4. The Reverend Mr William Fitz-Simmons.
- Oct. 2. The Right Honourable James Montgomery of Stanhope, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer.
William Stewart, Esq; Advocate.
William Laing, M. D.
The Reverend Mr John Logan.
- Nov. 14. James Kerr of Blackshields, Esq;
- Dec. 18. Sir Alexander Don of Newton, Baronet.
Robert Hodshen-Cay, Esq; Advocate.
Mr James Dallas, writer to the signet.
Mr James Gray writer.
Mr John Syme junior, writer.
Mr Charles Robertson.
1782. Jan. 8. George Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton, Esq;
Alexander Orme, Esq; principal clerk of session.
Daniel Rutherford, M. D.
Thomas Elder, Esq;
Mr Elphinston Balfour.
22. Sir John Henderson of Fordell, Baronet.
Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Baronet.
William Tait, Esq; Advocate.
Mr Walter Smiton.
- Feb. 5. Mr William Dunbar, writer to the signet.
19. James Lauder of Winepark, Esq;
Mr Anthony Barclay, writer to the signet.
Mr Hamilton Bell, writer to the signet.
Mr William M. Killope, writer.
- March 5. James Hadow, Esq;
Mr James Brown, architect.
- Apr. 16. The Honourable Archibald Fraser of Lovat, Esq;
Robert Graham of Gartmore, Esq;
- May 7. Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, Esq;
21. The Right Honourable the Earl of Wemyss.

1782. May 12. Mr Thomas Hay surgeon.
 June 25. Mr Thomas Rattray writer.
 Aug. 6. Alexander Hamilton of Grange, Esq; Advocate.
 Oct. 1. William Calderwood of Polton, Esq;
 Nov. 14. The Right Honourable the Earl of Caithness.
 The Right Honourable John Grieve, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
 John Clerk, Esq; advocate.
1783. Jan. 7. Walter Williamson of Cardrona, Esq;
 21. Mr Edward Bruce writer to the signet.
 Feb. 18. Mr Alexander Mathieson, rector of the High School of Edinburgh.
 April 1. William Caddell of Carron-park, Esq;
 June 12. John Willieson, M. D.
 Sept. 2. Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet.
 Nov. 4. Mr Robert Kerr surgeon.
 Ebenezer Marshall of Hillcairny, Esq;
 14. James Stirling, Esq; banker.
 The Reverend Mr Joseph Robertson M^cGregor.
1784. Jan. 13. John Monro of Auchinbowie, Esq;
 Feb. 10. The Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald.
 June 12. Sir John Dick, Baronet, comptroller of the army accompts.
 29. Mr William Leslie, writer to the signet.
 July 27. Mr James Russell, surgeon.
 Mr John Armour, merchant.
 Sept. 7. Mr Duncan M^cMillan.
 Mr William Kinnaird.
 Nov. 15. Mr John Henderson, architect.
 Dec. 28. Gilbert Innes of Stow, Esq;
1785. Feb. 22. Mr David Martin.
 June 28. John Stuart, Esq; junior of Allanbank.
1787. July 10. Mr John Wilde, advocate.
 24. Mr Thomas Muir, advocate.
 Aug. 7. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Baronet.
 Nov. 14. Mr Solomon de Leon.
 30. Mr Thomas M^cGrougar, advocate.
1788. Nov. 14. William Farquharson, Esq; M. D.
1789. June 12. The Rev. George Hunt, D. D.
1790. Nov. 2. Edward Collis, Esq;
1791. Jan. 11. Mr John Wood.
 Feb. 1. Mr James Carmichael, writer.
 June 28. Mr Donald Grassich, solicitor at law.
 Nov. 30. Mr James Morrison junior, Leith.

HONORARY

H O N O R A R Y M E M B E R S.

1780. Nov. 14. Sir James Foulis of Colinton, Baronet.
1781. Jan. 16. The Right Honourable the Earl of Hardwicke.
 Thomas Aftle, Esq;
 Richard Gough, Esq;
 Thomas Pennant of Downing, Esq;
 The Reverend Mr John Whitaker, B. D.
 Abbé Peter Grant, Rome.
 Principal Alexander Gordon, Paris.
 Principal Alexander Cameron, Valladolid.
 Abbé Bennet Arbuthnot, Ratisbon.
 Prior William M'Kenzie, Wurtzburg.
 Andrew Lumisden, Esq;
 Paul Panton, Esq;
29. The Right Honourable Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, Baronet, one of
 the Senators of the College of Justice.
 The Honourable Horatio Walpole, Esq;
 The Right Reverend Thomas Percy, D. D. Bishop of Dromore, Ireland.
 Andrew Coltee Ducarel, L. L. D.
 Gilbert Stuart, Esq; L. L. D.
 William Cuming, Esq; M. D.
 Samuel Pegge, Esq; A. M.
 Mr Thomas Snelling.
- Feb. 13. The Honourable Daines Barrington, Esq;
 James M'Pherson, Esq;
 Joseph Edmonson, Esq; Moubay Herald.
 Sir Robert Strange, Knight.
- April 3. The Honourable Thomas Erskine, Esq;
 The Right Honourable the Earl of Fife.
- June 5. The Right Honourable the Marquis of Graham.
 The Count de Buffon.
 Monsieur Diderot.
- July 17. The Right Honourable Lord Mountstewart.
 George Dempster of Dunichen, Esq;
 George Ross of Cromarty, Esq;
31. His Grace the Duke of Montrose.
 Lieutenant General Robert Melvill of Craigton.
- Aug. 14. The Right Honourable the Earl of Mansfield.
 The Right Honourable the Viscount of Stormont, K. T.
 Sir William Hamilton, K. B.
 Sir William Chambers, Knight.

Robert.

1781. Aug. 14. Robert Adam, Esq;
 Sept. 4. The Right Reverend Seignelay Cuthbert, Bishop and Count of Rodez.
 Oct. 2. Andrew Wauchope of Niddry-Marischall, Esq;
 Nov. 6. The Right Honourable the Earl of Warwick.
 The Honourable Charles Grevill, Esq;
 14. The Right Honourable the Earl of Kinnoul.
 The Reverend Principal Robertson, D. D.
1782. Feb. 5. His eminence the Cardinal Zelata, Praefect of the Vatican Library,
 Rome.
 The Right Reverend Stephanus Evodius Assemani, Bishop of Appamea.
 19. His Grace the Duke of Argyle.
 Apr. 16. Sir Thomas Dundas, Baronet.
 Dec. 17. Thomas Horner of Mells Park, Esq;
1783. Feb. 18. William Berry Ferguson of Raith, Esq;
 April 1. The Right Honourable the Earl of Marchmont.
 June 12. The Right Honourable Lord Dacre.
 The Right Honourable Lord Bolle Willh. Luxdorph.
 Grimus Johannes Thorkelin.
 Aug. 11. Abbe John Thomson, Rome.
 Dec. 2. Carolus Erskine, Prelatus domesticus di sua Santita.
 Stephanus Borgia, Secretarius della Congregazione de Propaganda Fide.
1784. May 4. The Right Honourable the Earl of Leicester.
 Edward King, Esq; V. P. S. A.
 Mr James Young, Vice-President of the Scots College at Douay.
 July 13. The Right Honourable Count Somm of Denmark.
 Aug. 10. His Grace the Duke of Athole.
 The Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Oct. 5. Count Stuart, one of his Imperial Majesty's Chamberlains.
 Mr John Farquharson, President of the Scots College at Douay.
 Nov. 30. M. Ernest Albert de Bertouch, Knight of the Order of Stanislaus.
1785. Jan. 25. Robert Barclay of Ury, Esq;
 May 3. John Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode, Esq;
 Aug. 4. Abbe Gaetano Marini, Praefect of the Secret Archives of the Vatican.
 Nov. 1. The Right Honourable James Stewart M'Kenzie, Esq; Lord Privy Seal.
 William Constable of Burton Constable, Esquire.
1786. Sept. 5. The Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont.
1787. Nov. 14. Ouenus Hoegh Guldberg, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, &c.
 Lawritz Thodal, Privy Counsellor to the King of Denmark, &c.
 Christian Huid, Professor Royal of Philosophy at Copenhagen, &c.
1789. Sept. 1. Mr John Knox of Richmond.
1790. Feb. 23. The Reverend Dr John Geddes.

1790. Feb. 23. Don Joseph Iberti, Physician to the King of Spain.
1791. Jan. 11. William Fullarton of Fullarton, Esq;

CORRESPONDENT MEMBERS.

1780. Nov. 14. William Binning, Esq; Advocate.
Mr Thomas Philipe.
1781. Jan. 16. Robert Clapperton, M. D. Lochmaben.
29. George Constable of Wallace Craigie, Esq;
Professor John Anderson, Glasgow.
Mr Gilbert Hamilton, Glasgow.
Feb. 13. William Frazer, junior, of Frazerfield, Esq;
Professor William Barron, St Andrews.
Professor James Dunbar, Aberdeen.
Professor George Skene, Aberdeen.
Mr James Chalmers, Aberdeen.
The Reverend Mr Donald M^cQueen, Kilmuir.
The Reverend Mr John Smith, Campbellton.
The Reverend Mr Alexander Falconer, Edrachillis.
The Reverend Mr George M^cCulloch, Loth.
The Reverend Mr George Douglas, Tain.
The Reverend Mr George Balfour, Tarbat.
26. James Spence, Esq; M. D. Guildford.
Professor Hugh M^cLeod, D. D. Glasgow.
George Cleghorn, M. D. Dublin.
April 3. Mr George Bean, writer, Inverness.
May 1. Colonel Charles Vallancey, Dublin.
June 5. Alexander M^cDonell, junior, of Glengary, Esq;
Principal Joseph M^cCormick, St Andrews.
Professor William Ogilvie, Aberdeen.
Mr David Doig, Stirling.
July 3. William Rose of Ballevit, Esq;
William Strahan, Esq; London.
John Ogilvie, M. D. Forfar.
17. The Reverend Mr George Low, Orkney.
The Reverend Mr Charles Cordiner, Banff.
Mr John Knox, Richmond in Surry.
The Reverend Mr Thomas Robertson, Selkirk.
31. Sir Ashton Lever, Knight, London.
The Reverend Dr John Geddes.
John Steedman, M. D.

William

1781. Sept. 4. William Wright, M. D. Jamaica.
 Peter Wright, M. D. Glasgow.
 Thomas Goldie, Esq; Dumfries.
 The Reverend Mr John Grant, Dundurcus.
- Oct. 2. Robert M'Kinlay, M. D.
 The Reverend Dr Norman Fotheringham.
 Mr John Nichols, printer, London.
- Nov. 6. The Rev. Dr Thomas Blacklock.
 The Reverend Mr Edward Lutwidge.
 Mr Gavin Hamilton, Rome.
 Mr James Byres, Rome.
 Mr Colin Morison, Rome.
14. Mr James Keir, Birmingham.
- Dec. 18. James Fullerton Carnegie of Boyfack, Esq;
 Don Francesco Conde Molina Padre di San Vittorio a Milan.
 The Rev. Mr Edward Ledwich, L. L. B. Aghaboe, Ireland.
 The Reverend Mr Donald M'Nicol, Lismore.
 The Reverend Mr John Stewart, Lufs.
1782. Jan. 8. John Richardson, Esq; barrister at law, London.
 Patrick Brydone, Esq;
22. John Ramsay of Auchtertyre, Esq;
- Feb. 5. John Hamilton of Olivebank, Esq;
 Charles Cordell, Esq; Newcastle upon Tyne.
 Mr John Brown.
19. Mr Alexander Ramsay, Prestonpans.
- Mar. 5. Professor Patrick Copland, Aberdeen.
 James Anderson, L. L. D. Monkhill.
- April 2. William Macfarlane of Macfarlane, Esq;
 Charles Mackinnon of Mackinnon, Esq;
 William Thornton of Tortola, Esq;
 Mr J. M'Omie, Perth.
- Mr Lawrence Brown, } of St Petersburg.
 Mr William Porter, }
- Mr William Thomson of Worcester.
- May 21. John Winterbottom, M. D.
 Jonathan Stokes, of the county of York, M. D.
- June 12. Mr James Murray, Birmingham.
 John Stark, M. D.
 The Reverend Mr Alexander Layel, minister of the Scots Church at Rotterdam.
 The Reverend Mr Henry Blane, Stony Kirk, in Galloway.

Matthew

1782. June 25. Matthew Guthrie, Esq; physician to the Empress of Russia.
James Preston, Esq; } Dundee.
Mr Andrew Jobson, }
- Oct. 1. John Hume of Coldinghamlaw, Esq;
The Rev. Mr James Scott, Perth.
Mr John Ewen, Aberdeen.
- Nov. 5. Mr Thomas Brydson, } Glasgow.
Mr William Baillie, }
- Dec. 17. James Glasfurd, Esq;
George Monck Berkeley, Esq;
1783. Jan. 7. Charles Logie, Esq;
Charles Whyte, Esq; Manchester.
The Reverend Dr James Playfair, Meigle.
- Feb. 18. Simon Frazer of Fanellan, Esq;
Mr Thomas Beath, of the Middle Temple, London.
Mr John Forfyth, superintendant of the Botanic Garden, Chelsea.
- May 6. Richard Kentish, M. D. Huntingdon.
- June 12. Abraham Wilkinson, M. D. London.
Kenneth Ferguson, Esq;
The Reverend Mr James Johnstone.
William Thomson, M. D.
- July 29. Hugh Frazer, Esq; Under Graduate of Baliol College, Oxford.
- Aug. 12. Henry Stewart of Alanton, Esq;
Alexander Baron of Preston, Esq;
Abbé Recalcatti, director of the Musaeum of Prince Kevenhuller Melfc,
Imperial Plenipotentiary in Italy.
Alexander Hume, Esq;
John Harrison, Esq;
Stephen Dickson, M. D. A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin.
Robert Cleghorn, M. D.
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Carolus a Gordon, Major of foot in the same service.
Josephus Bukaty, Secretary to the embassy from Poland, at the court of
London.
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William Munro, M. D. of Grenada.
- Nov. 4. Samuel Bentham, Esq; British Resident in Russia.
Franciscus Bukaty, Polish Resident in London.
Stephanus Dziembowski, Captain in the armies of Poland.
The Reverend Mr John Jamieson, Forfar.

1783. Nov. 4. James Kenion of Leeds, Esq;
 Dec. 3. Robert Moubray of Culkernie, Esq; M. D.
 William Hutton of Birmingham, Esq;
 The Reverend Mr Thomas Jeffreys, rector of Walsal, Warwickshire.
 Mr William Richardson, surgeon in Birmingham.
 16. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; M. D. Knaresborough, Yorkshire.
1784. Jan. 13. John Grieve, Esq; M. D. London.
 Mr John Franklyn Clarke.
 Feb. 10. John Gay, M. D. of the kingdom of Sardinia.
 24. The Baron de Constant.
 April 6. John Unthank, M. D.
 May 4. John Croft of York, Esq;
 June 12. Edward Harrison, M. D.
 Roy Beckwith of York, M. D.
 Henry Brounker Wilson, M. D.
 The Reverend Mr Tooke, Chaplain to the British factory at St
 Petersburg.
 29. Cuthbert Gordon, Esq; L. L. D.
 July 13. Joshua Sampson, M. D. of Beverly, in Yorkshire.
 The Reverend Mr William Dade, rector of Barmston, Yorkshire.
 Sept. 7. The Reverend Mr M^cIntyre.
 Nov. 2. Robert Jones, M. D. London.
 Michael Ryan, M. D. Kilkenny.
 15. The Reverend John Burgefs, D. D.
 30. M. B. Landrig, Secretary to the Genealogico-Heraldick Society of
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 May 3. Charles Throgmorton, Esq;
 Henry Hutton, Esq; lieutenant of artillery.
 The Reverend Mr Mark Noble.
 The Reverend Neil Roy, D. D. minister of Aberlady.
 Oct. 4. Ralph Irving, M. D.
 Nov. 1. The Reverend Alexander Geddes, L. L. D.
 Dec. 13. John Yule, M. D.
1786. Mar. 7. John Rollo, M. D. physician at Woolwich.
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1788. April 1. The Reverend Mr George Muirhead, minister of Dysart.
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1789. Jan. 13. The Reverend Mr Thomas Whyte, minister of Liberton.
Feb. 10. Dr Lorimer, London.
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June 12. Joachim Ramm, Esq; of Riga.
Mr Hay Smith, Haddington.
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Mr William Robertson.
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29. Mr Robert Sommerville, surgeon, Haddington.
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Mr Alexander Smellie, } engravers.
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Mr John Ainslie, geographer.
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Mr T. Cadell, bookfeller in London.
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The Right Honourable Lord Monboddo,

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E R R A T A.

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DIRECTIONS to the BOOKBINDER.

- Place the print of Amisfield House opposite to page 46. with its top towards the back of the book.
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- Place the print of the Obelisk to front page 269.
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- Place the print of the Stone Utensils to front page 389.
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T R A N S-

TRANSACTIONS, &c.

An Inquiry into the Origin of the Name of the Scottish Nation, presented to the Society of Antiquaries, at Edinburgh, December 1780.

COLINTON.

TO a Society, the purpose of whose institution is to investigate the antiquities of their nation, any reasonable attempt to account for the name of that nation, cannot be unacceptable; and this subject seems naturally to present itself, as a proper introduction to their future inquiries.

I know not from what odd propensity, in the composition of human nature, arises a desire in mankind to carry the account of their nation or family into as remote antiquity as they can. Some person, possessed of this unaccountable passion, has endeavoured to deduce the origin of the Scots from an Egyptian princess, foster-mother to the Hebrew legislator. As I know no other authority for this story than a fond desire of the inventor to impose it for truth, I shall pass it over, and let it remain as I found it. Some chuse to derive the name of *Scot* from *Sceot*, an old word that signifies a Shield, and from whence probably comes the Latin word *Scutum*. So they suppose the

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people

people were called *Scots*, quasi *Scutati*. Had the Scots been the only *Scutati*, this might very probably have been the reason for others to give, and them to assume that name. But when the name of *Scot* first prevailed, all nations used shields; so that no probable reason can be assigned why that name should be affixed to any one people, from a custom that was common to all. Some other accounts are given of the origin of this name, which are all so evidently ill-founded, that it is needless to refute them. But the conjectures of the author of the history of Manchester seem to require a more particular consideration, as he has investigated British antiquities with great acuteness and ability, and has marked out, in part, why the Scots were called by that name. His account, in short, is this—

The Belgæ expelled from several parts of England the former inhabitants, who fled to Ireland, and took possession of the sea-coasts. The Belgæ, pursuing them thither, compelled them to leave the sea-coast, and seek for refuge among the lakes and forests in the internal parts of that island. So far he copies from history, and adds, as his own conjecture, that the fugitives, thus twice reduced to the necessity of shifting their place of residence, were upon that account called *Scuit*, which we now write and pronounce *Scot*. This word signifies *Wanderers*; and Mr Whitaker supposes that the Belgæ gave them that name by way of insult: But if this had been the reason of calling them *Wanderers*, that title, or epithet, was equally as applicable to the Belgæ themselves, who had wandered every foot as far as the others; consequently that name could have been no proper mark of distinction. Besides, as we know from history that a body of Germans had very early got possession of a considerable part of Belgia, it is very probable that the Belgæ, who invaded England, were not of Celtic, but Teutonic origin. In this case, they could never have given the appellation of *Scuit*, to the people whom they had driven away, as there is no dialect of the Teutonic language in which that word

word denotes a *Wanderer*. The Teutonic word that comes nearest it denotes *Swiftness*. If any person should alledge that the Belgae gave that name to the others for running away, still the name could not have been a proper distinction, since, for any thing we can perceive, the Belgae ran as fast, and as far after them. Mr Whitaker indeed maintains that these invading Belgae were Celts, because he finds that the names of the rivers and mountains in their English territories were all Celtic; but he did not reflect that rivers and mountains generally retain the names imposed by the first possessors. New incomers give new names only to towns, villages, canals, and such other things as are of their own making. In consequence of his way of arguing on this point, it would follow that the Saxons and Normans, who afterwards became masters of those territories, were also Celts, because they also continued to call rivers and mountains by the old Celtic names, and by which they are known at this day. But, whatever these Belgae may have been, there does not appear in Mr Whitaker's account of the matter any sufficient reason why the name of *Scuit*, that is, *Wanderers*, should be given to the Irish, and yet by that name they were certainly once called. Now, let us consider his account of the manner in which he supposes the name of *Scuit* to have been transferred to the people by whom this very ancient title has been preserved and continued.

Taking the poems of Ossian as his principal guide, he gives us the following relation: The king of the Creones, who possessed the north-west part of Caledonia, placed one of his family on the throne of Ireland: The reigning family of the Creones becoming extinct by the death of Ossian, was succeeded by an Irish prince, of a collateral branch. This prince, as Mr Whitaker supposes, gave to his new subjects the name of *Scuit*, which he had brought with him from his father's kingdom.

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But, before we can adopt this opinion as an undeniable truth, we must first take the liberty to examine its probability, by comparing it with similar cases. William of Nassaw, a Dutchman, became king of Britain, but the people did not acquire the name of Nassawians, or Dutchmen; George of Hanover, a German, became king of Britain, yet its name was neither changed to Hanover nor Germany; Philip, a Frenchman, became king of all the Spains, yet Spain on that account was not called New France. I will even venture to say, that if Philip had attempted to change the word Spain for that of France, the whole body of the Spanish nation would probably have opposed him, more successfully than the various powers of Europe, that were allied against his succession. By parity of reason, the Irish prince, who became king of the Creones, would find himself under the absolute necessity of doing as William, George, and Philip afterwards did, that is, of taking his title from the people over whom he reigned, not from the people among whom he was born. Perhaps it may be alledged that the Irish prince brought with him so powerful a colony of *Scuit*, that the name insensibly became common to the whole nation. But, in this case, where could he have settled them, or wherewith could he have fed them? The more fertile parts of Caledonia, that could well receive an increase of the number of inhabitants, were an acquisition made to Scotland long after his days. The north-west part of our country, which constituted the whole of his kingdom, is mountainous and unfertile. Nor can we suppose that the Creones of those days would have been more willing to have given up their herds and mountains to their new guests, than our fathers would have been to have delivered over their estates to William's Dutchmen, or George's Hanoverians. The kingdom of Scotland too was elective till towards the end of the tenth century, with this only restriction, that the electors were obliged to chuse one of the royal family. Now, as this foreign prince was called to reign in another island, where his best title to the crown arose from the good will

will of his constituents, we can scarcely suppose that he would have attempted a measure, in which, considering the force of national prejudices, he must have been opposed by the unanimous voice of his subjects. An idle measure too, from the success of which he could have reaped no advantage, but from its failure he might have felt the worst of consequences.

Having, as appears to me, sufficiently proved that the reasons above assigned for giving the name of *Scuit* to one people and transferring it to another are insufficient, I will venture to produce my own conjectures, and hope to give as convincing proofs of their probability as the nature of the subject can admit.

Mankind was early divided into two distinct professions, one that lived by agriculture, and the other that trusted for subsistence to hunting and the increase of their cattle. The first would naturally, and almost necessarily, settle upon the spots where they had cleared away the woods, and drained the marshes; the other ranged from place to place, as fresh pasture sprung up, or new game was started. These last were in reality *Scuit*, or *Wanderers*, and received that appellation. The coincidence of the language and the manners, where the customs of the people are expressed in the idea conveyed by the word, seems to be a proof of its propriety similar to our knowing the portraits of our friends by their having a striking resemblance of the originals. As the Celtic language once extended over an immense tract, I have not the least doubt that this was the true origin of the name of the people whom the Greeks called *ζυθαί*. *Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos*; the opposition of the way of living of those people to that of the Romans was so striking, that the Poet has here expressed, and indeed, without knowing it, has properly translated the word *Scuit* by *Vagas*: And, if an old Scot was to translate the *Vagas Domos* of Horace, he would call them *Tigh-Scuit*, which in modern

der English means *Scottish Houses*. Though the Greeks, according to their constant manner, turned the word to suit the idiom of their own language, the *Σκυθαί* were in reality the *Scuit*, behind the *Palus Moeotis*, and the *Scuit* in Ireland and Caledonia were the *Σκυθαί* in this other remote corner of the then known world. Accordingly, in the few fragments of their poems that have reached us, we find frequent mention of, and allusion to hunting, and herds of cattle, without the least mention of agriculture; a strong proof of the agreement of manners between the *Scuit* and *Σκυθαί*. This appellation may seem to us a term of reproach, but to people habituated to this way of life, it would appear an honourable distinction. They would even look with contempt on the inhabitants of cities, as many of the Tartars and Arabs do at this day; and, in comparing the opposite manners of living, they would say most sincerely, and more from the heart than Horace did, *quanto melius Scythae*. Even at this hour, it is the custom in the mountains of Scotland, and in some parts of Ireland, that people in summer remove to feed their cattle on the hills, dwelling, during that season, in huts, called *Sheelings* among us, and in winter retire to their warmer habitations in the vallies*. So the Irish prince, when he came to Caledonia, found his people were *Scuit*, and he left them *Scuit*. Nor is it hard to find the reasons for the name's being lost in the one country, while it flourished and spread wider in the other. The Firbolgs, the Faolans, the Tuathals, and others had conquered and peopled the greatest part of Ireland, so that the original *Scuit* were reduced to small numbers, and narrow bounds. The different invaders by degrees forgot their former distinctions, till at last the custom prevailed of

* It appears from the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, that numbers of the northern Irish, who contend that they are also Scots, were in the constant practice of driving their cattle to pasture in the neighbouring counties; and this custom continued till about the middle of last century, at which time laws were made to regulate and restrain them.

of the whole being denominated from the island they inhabited. On the contrary, the asperity of their mountains defended the Caledonian *Scuit* from foreign arms, so that there was no reason for changing their former name. Their king, Kenneth Macalpin, having, by a long and bloody war, made good his claim to the Pictish crown, the custom prevailed to call all his dominions by his former title.

That the Romans mention not the *Scoti* at their first acquaintance with Britain, is no reason to conclude that there was no such people in it. They at that time knew little of the island; and their own historians tell us, that they were uncertain whether it was an island or not till the days of Vespasian. Besides, the Romans despised every language but their own. Rome had stood some hundreds of years before they would condescend even to learn Greek. Thus they could have but a very imperfect knowledge of all the distinctions among a people with whom they had so short an acquaintance, as they had with those of the north of Scotland. Were I to mark out the time when the Romans came at length to learn the name of *Scoti*, I would conclude that it was when their chains were so fast riveted on the Britons, that these unhappy islanders found themselves under, what would be to them, a very disagreeable necessity, of learning the language of their oppressors; when those polite and humane conquerors had scourged the mothers, and ravished the daughters.

Mr Whitaker attempts to support the truth of his suppositions, from the name of *Argyle-shire*, and from our calling the language *Erse*. But these two words require only to be explained in order to shew that they give no support to his hypothesis. As all the original inhabitants of Britain were *Gaël*, *Argyle* was naturally distinguished by the appellation of *Jar-gaël*, that is, *Western Gaëls*, being situated

situated in the most western division of that part of Britain, and indeed in the most westerly part of the whole island, except the narrow promontory of the land's end in Cornwall. If we call the language *Erse*, it is because in the lowlands of Scotland we use the Anglo-Saxon dialect, which began among us from the multitudes of the English Saxons, who found a refuge in North Britain from the lash of Norman tyranny, and we use the word that was in use among them who had been more acquainted with the Irish.

As to the two passages that Mr Whitaker has quoted from Claudian, they are scarcely worth animadversion; as they contribute nothing either to his purpose or mine, whether the *Scoti*, mentioned by the Poet, were the *Scoti* of Hibernia or Caledonia. But perhaps, after having been so long wandering with our ancestors, it may not be disagreeable to find some flowers from the classics scattered in the desert. I will, with a truly christian spirit, pardon the Poet who trespassed against us by singing a song of triumph over our country, and, returning good for evil, I will clear his words from the false interpretations that have been put upon them, and shew that he knew very well how to express his own meaning, to all but such as were determined to misunderstand him.

The first passage I shall take notice of is,

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

Where shall we find the Roman historian who says his countrymen ever invaded Ireland? Yet such an invasion is absolutely necessary to make any sense of this line, to those who think those *Scoti* were Hibernians. For the Poet here places before our eyes the Goddess or Nymph Ierne as present on the spot, and weeping over the heaps of her slaughtered friends, who lay before her. For it is well known that

that these local Genii very rarely, if ever, travelled out of their own country: So we must look for this *Ierne* somewhere else. If any one should suspect that I am biased by national vanity to affirm that this was a picture of the dismal fate of my own countrymen, he is certainly little acquainted with the feelings of the human heart. I cannot think it an honour to any nation to be defeated: And, even at the distance of 1400 years, I feel the natural partiality of my country suggesting a wish, that these *cumuli* had been *cumuli* of Romans, or of any other people, rather than of Caledonian Scots. But, however unwilling, the love of truth, and the honour of the Poet, whom I am defending from misrepresentations, compel me to acknowledge, that the *Ierne* he mentions is the river known by the name of the Water of *Erne*, in *Strath-Erne*. The Poet seems to have been well acquainted with the map of the country, since he does not at random mention any river in Scotland, where there are some others more considerable, but, with a particular propriety, points out to us the water of *Erne*, which the Romans could meet with in the first days march beyond their own walls, and which it was necessary for them to pass, to enable them to carry their hostilities farther north; and which, on that account, would be strongly defended by the assembled Caledonians. I am sorry they had so ill success in their attempts to defend their country from so powerful invaders. I know it will be alledged, that *Strath-Erne* is but a very small part of Scotland; but it has been already shown to be a pass of great importance in that contest; and it is quite familiar to poets to name a part for the whole. This is a figure so well known, even to school boys, that it would be trifling to produce particular examples. A learned, a profound, and acute dissertator, might say, on occasion, 'I have left England, and am going to Italy;' a poet would perhaps express himself in some such way as this,

Farewel to Thames, all hail to Tyber's stream.

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There is an epithet in the line I have been treating of, that pointedly shows Ireland not to have been intended here by the word *Ierne*. I dare say nobody will deny this proposition, that Claudian either did understand, or did not understand, the subject of which he was writing. If he understood it not, his words must pass for nothing; if he did understand it, he could never call Ireland *Glacialis*, since it is certainly the part of Europe, to the north of the Alps and Pyrenees, that suffers least from the severity of frost. Ossian, whose authority is admitted by Mr Whitaker, and who certainly visited it much oftener than Claudian, calls it *Green-Erin*. Several plants, which, when imported to Britain, are often cut off by the frost in the gardens of England, are indigenous in Ireland, and flourish spontaneously in the forests. I travelled through more than two-thirds of its length in winter. The snow, which melted as it fell, discovered as fresh a verdure as ever I saw in England in April: As it was then in the middle of December, I soon felt how the frost bit, when, after a short passage of three hours, I landed in the island of which the Caledonian *Ierne* makes a part. It may even be doubted whether the Poet did not insert the word *Glacialis* intentionally, to prevent that line from being applied to Ireland, as the ambiguous word *Ierne* might otherwise have led people into a mistake.

A few words will suffice for the other passage of Claudian:

—Totam cum Scotus Iernem

Movit, et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.

The Poet could not have told us more distinctly that the Caledonians had stirred up all Ireland, who came to assist them with so numerous an army, that it took a multitude of *curachs* to carry them. Who could understand this otherwise? Could any man doubt my meaning, if I should say, that North America has stirred up France and Spain, who

who now send their fleets to the British Channel? In the lines quoted, the *Scotus* and the *Ierne* are as opposite, and as distinct from one another, as *America* is from *France* and *Spain* in the prose.

Having been obliged, in this disquisition, to overthrow an opinion that had a powerful supporter, it has run out to a greater length than I expected; yet, as the doubt about the ancient name of the *Scots* has arisen from the silence of the Latin writers of a certain period, I cannot help remarking, that there is something very unaccountable in the names that one nation gives to another; of which I will trouble you only with a few striking examples, though I could make out a long list of them.

Egypt and *Nile* are words unknown to the Egyptians.

The word *Graecus* was scarcely known to the Greeks.

The *Morlachi*, subject to an Italian state, knew not the word *Italian*.

The people whom we call *Dutch*, know not themselves by that name.

The nation whom we call *Bohemians*, acknowledge not that name.

I purposely leave out some of the true names of nations, as it more evidently shows how people may be easily misled, and misguided, in that point. But there are other instances more immediately to the present purpose. Few Englishmen know that the true name of the *Welsh* is *Cymri*; thousands of the *Cymri* never heard of the *English*, though living under the same government, and ruled by the same laws. We need therefore be the less surprised if Latin authors have

led us into mistakes and ambiguities, by not marking distinctly the proper appellations of the different people of the British Isles, since every nation of Europe falls into similar blunders every day.

1st, Mr Whitaker seems to me to be mistaken when he calls the Caledonian Scots by the name of *Creones*; but I chose to use the same name he gave them, that the question might not be perplexed by a geographical discussion.

2^d, *Pol moi* is Gaelic for *the miry place in the plains*; or, if we take it in another way, *pol moi't* is, *the miry place of the watery plain*. Those who have read the account of the manner in which that palus meotis is formed, may judge whether there does not appear some connection of the language of the Gaelic with that of the Scythians.

3^d, The affecting story of the afflicted, but heroic Queen, who was forced, by the oppression of the Romans, to take up arms against them, is so well known, that it would be needless to repeat it here.

An Inquiry into the Beverage of the Ancient Caledonians, and other Northern Nations, at their Feasts; and of their Drinking Vessels.

COLINTON.

THE early inhabitants of the north-west part of what is now called Scotland, appear evidently not to have been far advanced in those arts which are commonly reckoned the improvements of polished life.

life. A simple race, whose principal care was herds and flocks; their dainties were procured by hunting, and their ordinary drink must have been water, which was supplied by every fountain or stream, or milk, which was procured by little labour. But, as these could only serve to answer the pressing calls of thirst, it is evident that inventive luxury had made them acquainted with some fermented liquor, which was used at festivals and grand entertainments, that dissipated their cares, elevated their spirits, and is called by their poets, *The Joy of the Shell*. But what that liquor was, of what made, or how prepared, we are left almost entirely in the dark. Nor is it peculiar to them only that the knowledge of many things, once familiar to every body, is now buried under the ruins of time. The *Orthia* and the *Poean* of the Greeks must have been something more than our *Huzzah*; but what were the words used on these occasions, we are entirely ignorant. No author has transmitted in writing songs that every Grecian learned in his infancy. Perhaps, too, it might have been a piece of impropriety at least, if not of impiety, to repeat them but on the proper occasions. At last the fatal hour arrived, when the military spirit of the Grecians was totally crushed under the prevailing power of Rome; and the words that animated them on the glorious and important days of Marathon and Plataea, were wholly forgotten when they durst no more be used. We may, however, conjecture, that the *Orthia* had a pretty near resemblance to the *Brofnachadh Chath*, of which we have luckily one instance handed down to us. The only annals of our remote ancestors were the songs of bards, seldom, if ever written; and, as the brewing of liquor was neither so honourable nor so pleasant an occupation as the drinking of it, nor so susceptible of the ornaments of poetry, we may venture to affirm, that it was never recorded by the Gaelic muse. The want of such records renders very difficult the search in which I am now employed, to find what was the favourite beverage of the Highlanders of Scotland, in the first centuries of the Christian aera. Yet

I do not despair of success in my inquiry; for, though we have not the blazing torch of history to guide us on our way, we may discern a light beaming through the gloom, to prevent our stumbling in the dark. By careful attention to the language of every people, we may discover by the words, from what nations some customs have been derived, and from particular expressions, we may determine what were the manners of a people when these expressions were first established among them. I could give many striking proofs of the truth of this position; but I find it so well supported, and demonstrated in such a masterly manner, by Monsieur de Gebelin, in his *Monde Primitif*, that I shall pass it as a thing granted, and only give some examples relating to British antiquities, but so closely connected together, that they may all pass under one head. There is perhaps no country in the world that exceeds England in breeding plentifully cocks, hens, calves, oxen, sheep, swine: But it is very remarkable that no Englishman ever eats one bit of them; no, he eats nothing but French dishes; for when they are brought to table they must pass under the Frenchified names of fowl, veal, beef, mutton, pork. This proceeded from the oppression of the Norman conquerors, for whose lordly palate the best of every thing was reserved, the servile offices of tending the animals while alive being all that was left to the English *villicus*. I dare not use the word *villain*, for fear of giving offence, though that was English for *villicus* in those days, and is another instance of the connection betwixt manners and language. Had it not been for the consequences of the Norman conquest, the English, in all probability, would have continued to eat ox-flesh, sheep-flesh, &c. as the Dutch do at this day. But their language in this point was enlarged and refined by the oppression of their liberties.

Before

Before I proceed to say what was the beverage of the ancient Highlanders, it seems proper to say what it was not.

Wine is mentioned in some Gaelic poems, relating to the times, into the customs of which I am inquiring: But these are either visible modern interpolations, or compositions entirely of a later date; so that we can draw no conclusion from thence. Though vines had been in Portugal so early that the planting of them there was attributed to Bacchus, they were little known in the rest of Spain. Martial, who was a Spaniard, and apt to extoll his country, makes no mention of Spanish wine. No vines were planted to the north of the Alps and Pyrenees till near the end of the third century. Till then, Gaul and Germany were first to be supplied from the southern parts of Europe. Athenaeus tells us, that in the 2d century wine was imported to Marseilles: So that, as Gaul and Germany were first to be supplied by imported wine, there would be little remaining for Britain, especially for the remotest corner of it, whose inhabitants long maintained a desperate war against the Romans. I think we may safely conclude, that even the Roman garrisons in Britain were but scantily supplied with wine, even after vines were planted in Gaul; new improvements are commonly so slow in their progress, that some centuries might elapse before they had any for exportation. We have a very strong instance by what tardy steps such things proceed, by observing what happened in Italy. The culture of vines was known in Italy at least 500 years before the foundation of Rome, yet Pliny tells us, that wine was so scarce at that time, that Romulus performed his libations with water, for want of wine; and, to prevent an unnecessary dissipation of so precious a commodity, made a law *Rogum vino ne aspergito*. So we may be convinced that the Highlanders of those days had not wine, 1st, from there being no mention of it in their language; and 2dly, because it was scarcely possible for them to procure it at any rate. Nor is it probable

probable they had any distilled liquors, because we cannot find any mention of such a thing among them till the reign of James V. Dram is an ordinary word in the Highlands at this day, evidently proceeding from the manner in which they first received spiritous liquors, having been only prescribed medicinally, and administered by drachms and scruples.

Cyder is the produce of countries where the sun is not vigorous enough to ripen the grape. I cannot find at what time the culture of orchards became so general as to make cyder grow into common use in the northern parts of Europe, nor at what time apple trees were first introduced into Britain. But if we consider the unsettled condition of these parts in the first ages of Christianity, divided into small districts perpetually at war with each other, we cannot think they would apply themselves much to the raising of apple trees, from which they could not hope for any considerable crop till after many years. Tacitus informs us, that in his time Germany was *Frugiferarum arborum minime ferax*. Inclosing ground which is necessary for the culture of apple trees, was not permitted by law in England, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was not commonly used in Scotland till near a century later. So we may consider cyder as a thing unknown to the times of which we treat.

Many suppose that the ancient Scots made a liquor by bleeding birch trees, which were very common among them: But they can give no other reason for believing it was so, than only because it was possible it might be so. Others think they made a liquor fermented with honey, with which they might have been plentifully supplied by bees breeding in the woods that covered most of their country. There is indeed a very proper word in their language to express this, Atil-deoch, *i. e.* Honey-drink. But this is only a modern word, not mentioned in any of their ancient poems, which it could not have failed

failed to have been, whether it had been their own manufacture or imported. Their own country is more subject to rains and stormy winds than any other part of Britain, and was not a place where bees would be tempted to take up their abode. Had they been acquainted with the apiary, bees have so many peculiarities, of swarming, clustering, &c. that the mention of them could not have escaped our Gaelic poets. All the notice we find taken of them is the humming noise they make; which can only refer to the mountain bees, whose greater strength and bulk enabled them better to resist the storms of the mountains; but they gather only small quantities of honey. I find that apiaries were not cultivated in England till after the Norman conquest.

Having said what it was that the ancient Scots did not drink, I will try to find out what it was they did drink. The method I intend to take, is to examine their descendants; and, if there be one honest man among them, he will speak truth so far as he knows; and I will write it down from his mouth. What is Gaelic for the Latin word *bibo*? The answer is, we have several words for it, but the common and most proper is *ol elmi*, I drink. I inquire no farther. I have already found out what was the favourite liquor. In the ancient Gothic, *ol* was the word to express ale; and in Iceland, where the Gothic is best preserved, ale is called *ol* at this day. In Sweden, they have the *brud-ol*, ale drunk at bridals; *graf-ol*, drunk over graves at funerals; and *hemkom-ol*, what we call house heating. Hence, I make no doubt that they learned both the liquor and the name from the Scandinavians, and that it was in high repute and used even at royal feasts. When, in process of time, they raised grain and brewed ale for themselves, they gave it a name in their own language, and called it *Loin*, which signifies provisions; a sufficient proof how much it was esteemed by them. *Lean*, another word for ale, seems to be only a dialectical difference from *loin*, as

ale is from *ol*. It may be asked how herdsmen and hunters, who, as I have said in a former treatise, sowed no sort of grain, could be provided with ale? The answer is, they got it as we get wine, by importation. But as this must have been expensive, and not what every one could afford to purchase, it would be the business of their Chiefs to provide a sufficient quantity to entertain their followers. This, properly distributed, might have as much efficacy to determine the fate of a battle, as our modern liquors have to determine the event of an election.

Lusadh is another word to express drinking, and is of true Gaelic original, its root being *lus*, an herb, a plant. I look on this word, *lusadh*, as an undoubted proof that there was some herb or low plant from the infusion of which they made a kind of liquor; but what was the particular plant used for that purpose, we cannot easily determine. Some think it was the juniper, which grows in plenty on the Highland mountains, and from whose berries and prickly twigs, I doubt not that a fermented liquor might be made: But I am led a different way, by a tradition that is universal in the part of our country which belonged to the *Pechts*. It is by this name that I chuse to call that people, who were formerly masters of the best part of Scotland, rather than follow the blunder of Latin authors. They, more attentive to the harmony of sound than to the truth of expression, called that people *Picts*. As this word has a meaning in Latin, an opinion has prevailed that the *Picts* had their bodies all painted: Yet we have no better authority for that conceit, than some here have for believing that the present Sovereign of Rome is an old whore, in scarlet riding clothes, and mounted on a monster that has seven heads and ten horns. If the whole nation had actually painted themselves, they could never have assumed the name of *Picti* on that account, unless their language had actually been Latin. But to return from this digression, I say it is the universal tradition of the

the country, where these people dwelt, many of whose present inhabitants are descended from them, that the Pechts made liquor of heath. As a collateral proof of the truth of this tradition, I have observed several heaths, from which it appeared that the stones had been carefully gathered off; and, upon inquiring of the neighbouring peasants, they told me it was believed the Pechts had carried off the stones, for the conveniency of mowing the heather. If they who possessed a fertile coast, capable of producing every grain, used to make liquor from heath, we may justly conclude that the art would not be long a secret to the neighbouring mountaineers, where heath was the most plentiful crop they had. But, from the word *lusadh* not being so much used as *ol*, we may presume that the liquor made from heath, though probably the most common, was not so much esteemed as the other. We may even take it for granted, that it was but a very poor liquor, otherwise the custom would have been continued among us more or less. But though our Scottish ancients had no other sort of liquor but these two, luxury is inventive of means to satisfy its own appetites, and seems in this point to have found out another of a more dangerous sort, which, from the language, I take to have been a mixture of both the others.

Languages, in their infancy, had not so many vocables as are now in use. Many separate things, from some real or fancied resemblances or connections they had with one another, were called by the same name. As this must frequently have given occasion to many ambiguities, men began at first to make a small variation in the pronunciation, and afterwards in the orthography, till words that were once the same, came at last to deviate so far from one another, that it became difficult to find out which was the original root. To make this more evident, I will give but one instance of a word familiar to the English language. *Berg* is the Gothic term for a hill. It originates from the composition of two Gaelic words, *bi-erg*, a thing

raised or elevated, which is properly what constitutes the nature of a hill. In Icelandic, which is the purest Gothic now existing, the word is *bi-arg*, which approaches still nearer to the primitive roots. While mankind were divided into small communities, each of these was obliged to be on guard against its neighbours; therefore towns were always built on hills, as being the most advantageous situation for defence. So that, to go to the *berg* or to go to the town were expressions of the same import. But, as many hills had no buildings on them, this way of speaking must have given occasion to frequent ambiguities. To prevent these, they left the name of *berg* to the bare hill, and, to express the one that was inhabited, they varied the word by pronouncing it *borg*, *bourg*, *burg*; and some added an *b* after it. But, as the sound of the aspirated *b* would stick in the throats of some people, the English brought the word through different changes, till they made it borough, leaving mute the *g b*, which they could not utter, in the same manner as in *caught*, *taught*, *brought*, and in many other words. So that now, though a borough be built in a valley, we may find the radix of the word on the top of a hill. From these, and numberless other instances that might be given, we may presume that the Gaelic language gradually proceeded in its formation in the same manner as others did. Now, *measg*, (from whence the Latin *misceo*, *mixtus*, *mixtura*,) signifies mixture, in the language of the people of whom I am treating. But every body knows that mixing liquors is the readiest way to get drunk: So some of the Albanich, of ancient days, not contented with *ol* or *lusadh* separately, would mix both together, and when giddy headed, would call it *measg*; and afterwards, to distinguish the effects of this dangerous mixture from that of more innocent liquors, they changed the word to *meisg* or *meisge*, which now expresses drunkenness: And from thence comes *meisgach* or *meisgeach*, a drunkard. The old custom of these people exactly resembles what is sometimes practised in modern days, when a bottle of

of wine is poured into a bowl of punch, and then the liquor is dignified with the name of *Punch-royal*.

As some may doubt of the validity of proofs drawn from the use of words, it may not be amiss to mention the following note; I took it from Barom la Hontan's account of North America: In a vocabulary of the Algonkin language, he has the word *ouscouebi*, which he explains to mean drunk, a fool. Though I have copied the word exactly as it was written by a French pen, from the mouth of an American savage, can any one doubt that some Scot or Hibernian has formerly been among them and taught them the use of *usquebauch*, and the consequences of drinking above a certain quantity.

Having written so much in endeavouring to prove what were the potations used by the Albanich of former days, my task might seem incomplete if I did not give an account of the utensils by which they conveyed it to the lip. Of these, three kinds are mentioned in their poems, *shioga*, *corn*, *fuach*; that is, the shell, the horn, and the cup: of these, the horn is the eldest; and Athenaeus, in the eighth book, tells us, that the jolly god Bacchus is painted with horns, because these were the first drinking cups. People came next to use shells, when, from the banks of the Euphrates, they descended to the sea side: And the cup was the careful invention of later days. In some old humorous pieces I find mention of the horn; but the shell seems to have been of greater dignity, and used at all splendid entertainments. As people are apt to conceive not only an affection, but even an esteem for the manners to which they have been accustomed, such men as chuse not to have the trouble of serious reflection, look on the fashions of their own times as the sole standard to judge by, of what is good and agreeable. These will cast an eye of contempt on our ancients, whose side-boards were decked out only with shells and horns: Yet we may rest assured that there was neither the less drank,

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nor had the liquor the worse relish for the homeliness of the utensil. However triumphant Rome might exult in its gold and silver vessels, drawn together from the spoils of many miserable countries, the word *Cochleare* alone, is a convincing evidence that the parents of that Queen of nations had found the *cochlea* to be a very convenient piece of household furniture. In many countries husks of certain fruit were and are now used in that manner. But the barren mountains of Albion produced nothing that could serve for that purpose, except the hazle-nut; and every one may easily perceive that a nut-shell could not afford a draught sufficient to satisfy the appetite of a thirsty Celt. Providence, however, whose paternal care leaves none of its children destitute of what is requisite to supply their necessary wants, filled our northern seas with scallops, whose capacious shells were suited to the appetites of those who were to use them. An Albanic, without ransacking the bowels of the earth for gold and silver, or selling his country to slavery and his soul to damnation, at an election, to obtain those valued metals, needed only to take a walk on the seaside, at ebb tide, to pick up a scallop that would serve him for a breakfast, and afterwards he and his friends would rejoice in the use of the shell.

Horns are so suited by nature for containing liquids, that there is, perhaps, not a nation in the world where they are not used for that purpose, even at this day; by some, in their natural form, and by others formed into various shapes by art. At Guarda, in Portugal, there is a flourishing manufactory for making such utensils. But, though they are much used both in that kingdom and in Spain, the word is never uttered; all such things are said to be made of *oss*, a bone. The very mention of the true name, *Corno*, is thought such an intollerable affront, that it has been sometimes so severely resented, as to cost the life of the unwary speaker. How horns came to be reckoned the appurtenance of a man whose wife had violated her nuptial

nuptial vows, I cannot tell. In all the oriental tongues, the expression carries great dignity. We have many examples in holy writ, where, exalting the horn denotes the increase of wealth, power, excellence. When Horace says that wine *addit cornua pauperi*, he uses not the metaphor in our modern sense, in which it would be taken to mean the cuckolding a poor man. The esteem the old Greeks and Romans had for those honours of the head, is clearly seen by their being made the ornament of Jupiter Ammon, Bacchus, and other horned deities. But the highest mark of the veneration they had for it, appears in their painting the goddess of plenty pouring her blessings on mankind from her fruitful horn; *Pleno copia cornu*. Allow me here a short digression, to remark that the Albanic use not the word horn in a degrading sense, and have not in their language a word to express a cuckold; a certain proof that such crimes rarely happened among them.

I must not here omit one particular way of using the horn. A horn was twisted so as to go round the arm. This being filled with liquor, was to be applied to the lips, and drank off at one draught. If, in withdrawing the arm, any liquor was left, it discovered itself by rattling in the windings of the horn. Then the company called out *corneigh*, i. e. the *horn cries*; and the delinquent was obliged to drink *keltie*, that is, to fill his cup again and drink it out, according to the laws of the *Kelts*, for so ought the word *Celt* to be pronounced. We have from hence a clear proof that they were jolly toppers. Here let me observe, that, from *eigh* comes the word *echo*, so common in many languages. If the great English lexicographer had attended to the Celtic, he would have found more and juster etymologies than he could squeeze out from all other languages put together*.

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* I do not insist on the golden horns of Oldenburg and Copenhagen, as they have both been particularly described in the publications of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The third utensil for drinking is the *cuach*, which we now pronounce *quech*, and from whence is formed the English verb to *quaff*. I need not describe the *cuach*, because there can hardly be a person in North Britain that knows it not, though it is of late much fallen into disuse. From the composition of it, by small pieces of wood being joined together, and united so closely as to contain liquids, I conclude it to have been invented before the Albanic knew the use of the turning loom, which, though more convenient and more ingenious, is much easier to put in practice. The invention has certainly been owing to the leisure enjoyed by those who had no occupation but to tend their flocks and herds; and it is owing to the same cause that first awaked the pastoral muse. I have seen several pieces of wood elegantly carved by shepherds, in the Highlands and other parts of Europe, with no other instrument but a very ordinary knife. I fancy it will not be disagreeable to my readers to be here informed that I have a remarkable proof of the ingenuity of shepherds, in a model of the ancient calamus, made by a shepherd on the mountains betwixt Spain and Portugal, where they are still in use, and are called *Gayla*, I suppose by an African name. Thus, these ignorant shepherds have preserved among them a musical instrument, about which learned critics have disputed in vain. But, to return to our cups; I presume that the *cuach* was the first thing that gave the hint that barrels, hogheads, and other vessels of great capacity, might be made in the same way, by connecting a great number of small pieces. The *cuach* had two handles, that it might be delivered by one and received by the other. These handles were, in our Anglo-Saxon dialect, called *Lugs*; and a large vessel, that contained more than could be taken off at a draught, having larger ears, was thence called a *Luggie*. The Greeks also had drinking vessels with handles, called *Ouata*, and the name of the vessels was *Otis* or *Opotis*, words of the same import with *Lug* or *Luggie*. Nestor's bowl, mentioned in the eleventh book of the Iliad, had four lugs, made

made so, I suppose, that four boys or young maids might bring it in on occasion, one taking hold of each lug: For, Homer tells us, it was so heavy when full, that a strong man was hardly able to lift it. The earliest mention that I have met with of a cuach, is in a poem called the Old Bards With, that appears to have been composed about fourteen or fifteen hundred years ago. In one line he says, he took drink from the river, which might lead one to think, that he had nothing but pure water to drink: But, as he had said only a few lines before, that, though tempests howled and ghosts shrieked around them, there was much mirth in the joy of the cuach, and they slept soundly, we may take it for granted that it was not the use of plain water that could produce such agreeable effects on such a disagreeable occasion. From thence, I doubt not of their having brewed the liquor so strong, that it was necessary to qualify it with water, as the Greeks commonly did to their wine, or as we do when the punch seems too strong; and our hunters often carry strong shrub with them, which, with a mixture from the first stream or fountain, makes an innocent and a comfortable refreshment.

If readers should complain that this treatise is neither so instructive nor so entertaining as they would wish it to be, the writer must acknowledge, to his own shame, that the deficiency lies in himself, as the most malicious critic cannot accuse him of having chosen a dry subject.

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every obstruction to the progress of Science and of Literature in this country. But, even since that era, Scotland has had her convulsions. Besides, till we were cordially united to England, and in
Of the League said to have been formed between the Emperor Charlemagne and the King of Scotland.
 reign, it was not till the reign of James VI. that we began to call the attention of the Scots to the ancient honours and constitution of their independent Monarchy.

COLINTON.

FIVE or six years ago (anno 1773) two short treatises were published, one denying, and the other affirming, that the King of Scotland had entered into alliance with the Emperor Charlemagne. I will not here enter into the arguments alledged on either side, but only lay before the Society an observation I made on reading the history of those times, and which seems to have escaped the observation of all who have written on that subject.

To the account of the league is added, that the King of Scotland sent his brother William with four thousand men to serve under Charlemagne. This very name, *William*, made me look on the whole as an idle story, the inconsistency of which confuted itself. *William* is our way of contracting two Saxon words, *gild beaume*. These signify a *gilded helm*, which was an honourable distinction, and like an order of knighthood among the Saxons. Now, it seemed highly improbable that a Prince of Scotland should have a Saxon name, or title, in the beginning of the ninth century; and that matters happened so oddly, that this very Prince, with the honours of Saxony in his name or title, should be picked out to serve the Emperor, who made war on the Saxons for above twenty years. But, on reading Fordun's account of the matter, I could not help concluding that the Prince's name was *Gilmor*. Fordun, not understanding the meaning of the name, gives us several, of which the first is *Gilmerus*, and goes on running changes upon that word, such as *Gilermus*, *Gilermius*, &c.

&c. till at last he comes to *Gulielmus*, and rests there, as if that were the true one; as it was a name that had become familiar, and been rendered domestic in his time. Later writers, as ignorant of the Gaelic as himself, have copied the name *William* from him; and by this one error deface and disgrace the annals of their country. I was confirmed in my opinion, by what Fordun, in another place, tells of a King of France, (which story he must have had from some French writer or relator), who, speaking of the brave leaders that had served under Charlemagne, among others, mentions the *Scoti Gilliemore*. Fordun's having hit twice so nearly on the true name, which it is plain he did not understand, convinces me that he had taken his account of the fact from proper vouchers, as Gilmor was the only name or title the King's brother could have had. *Gille* means a lad; or, in composition, *Gil-mor*, literally translated, signifies no more than the Great Lad: But in those days, before foreign titles of honour were introduced, must have been specially applied to the King's son or brother; exactly in the same way as *Monsieur* in France, or *Infant* in Spain. Our Highlanders, to express their particular chiefs, insert the name of the clan thus, *Clan Chattan mor*, *Clan o'Duine mor*; and this effectually marks that they are speaking of their chief, though there may be in the clan many men greater than him, in a certain sense, that is, taller or broader than him: But to the King's brother, the title *Gilmor* must have sufficiently marked his rank. I have seen several Irish pieces, in which their national Saint, to whom perhaps more than regal honours were paid, is devoutly addressed by the epithet of *Gille*. We have sufficient instances of the English word *Child* having been used as a title given to the sons of persons of distinction. There is still to be found in Scotland the surname of *Mac-Gillemor*. By the various vicissitudes that time produces, the few that now bear that surname are reduced to the lowest rank of life. Perhaps there may be some people too apt to look with con-

tempt on those, to whose predecessors their predecessors would have humbly paid their court.

The two treatises mentioned above, are said to have been written by Lord Hailes and Lord Elibank. There was also another published by the eminent Doctor Arbuthnot, which I never saw. It seems a point that deserves the care and attention of this Society to procure copies of those three treatises, from which, and from the authorities to which they will direct us, that controverted part of history may perhaps be cleared up, and finally settled.

There was a native of the British Isles, greatly esteemed by the Emperor Charlemagne on account of his learning. Several of his writings have been published. I never saw them; and I believe few now a-days read them: But, as he was once greatly esteemed, and his name is still eminent, some neighbouring countries claim the honour of having given him birth. He had several names, but is most known by that of Alcuinus Albinus. Set aside the Latin termination *us*, and there remains Alcuin Albin; which, translated into modern English, is literally Alcuin a Scotch Highlander. By that name he was known by his contemporaries, and it continues to this day.

Plan for a Royal Forest of Oak in the Highlands of Scotland, by Mr John Williams, Mineral Surveyor.

IN this age of Industry, when improvements are making rapid progress in all other corners of Great Britain, the Highlands of Scotland are much neglected.

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The Highlands may be made the capital FOREST of Great Britain; the grand magazine of the nation for ship-building timber; and it is capable of being made a very large one, and, in time, the best and most convenient in all Europe.

There are a great many thousand acres in the lands of the Duke of Gordon, in Lochaber, and in those annexed to the crown, in the shires of Ross, Inverness, and Argyle, which are situated upon the banks of salt water, or navigable lakes, and the most remote but a few miles from the sea. These lands form a rich stool of oak in a deep soil, where the most luxuriant shoots are produced in summer, while the goats are in the hills, but they are soon browsed down in autumn, and kept level with the heath, by the goats and other cattle; and if any plant chances to raise its head beyond the reach of the goats, it is soon destroyed by the ax of the Highlandman, who strips off about four feet of the bark quite round, a little above the root, and leaves the young tree standing, to die a lingering death, as a monument of his barbarous greed.

I have seen, in the lands above mentioned, many thousands of fine young trees in this shocking condition, in all degrees of decay, and some of them grown above two feet in diameter.

The west Highlands is particularly convenient for raising a great quantity of large timber, being every where cut and indented by salt water lakes, many of which, as natural canals, run up into the heart of the country. These would make an easy conveyance for the timber by sea.

I will point out a few of the places I have seen, in which are stools of oak neglected and browsed down.

A considerable part of the estate of Cromarty, particularly, most of the woody, rocky, and heathy parts of Coygach, upon the west coast, and north side of Lochbroom. A considerable extent in the lands of Kinlochmoydart, upon the banks, and within two or three miles of Lochmoydart.

Several thousand acres of the estate of Locheil form a rich stool of oak, in a proper soil, situated along the north shore of that fine salt canal, Locheil, and a great deal of it upon the rising grounds, and in the glens at the head of Lochyel, where some fine oak is pretty well advanced. Upon the banks of the river, and upon the hill side, and in the glens on the north side of the river Lochy. Along the north side of the Loch-Lochy. Both sides of the river Arkaig, and both sides of Loch-Arkaig, are beautifully and richly covered with oak, birch, and fir, where a good deal of oak is grown up out of the reach of cattle. There are also very good stools of oak upon the farms below Fort William, belonging to this estate.

All the estate of Callart, which stretches along the north shore of the salt Loch-Leven, is a good stool of oak, beautifully interspersed with spots of arable and pasture land.

Some oak appears in part of the woods of Ardsheel, and a good deal peeps out of the heath upon the braes of that estate, in summer. All the woods of Ardsheel have a good soil, in which it might be proper to drop some acorns, where the stool of oak is thin.

There are very extensive stools of oak in the Duke of Gordon's lands, in Lochaber; particularly, in those situated near Lochyel and Loch-Leven, below Fort William, as well as those situated upon the fourth bank of the river, and Loch-Lochy; and on both sides of the river Spey, and all the way up glen Spey, and the several colla-

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teral glens branching off from it. A thick stool of oak appears among the heath, over great part of that extensive moor, which is situated between Fort William and the river Spey; and along the sides of the hills, and up the glens on the south side of that moor. The Duke has a spot of the finest young oak in Scotland, in the farm of Tearndrish; and all the stools of oak in that extensive country, upon the annexed estates, the Duke of Gordon's lands, and those of Macintosh in Glenroy, &c. are in the finest soil for oak. They put forth the most luxuriant shoots in summer, and exhibit many ancient remains of the largest roots and trunks in Great Britain, which shew us what sort of wood has covered those countries; and the whole of them are near water carriage.

The prodigious numbers of roots and trunks which lie rotting, are a sufficient proof, that this part of the Highlands was formerly a vast forest of oak, of the largest size and best quality.

I have no room, in this short paper, to inquire into the reasons for destroying the woods in the Highlands. No doubt they were formerly looked upon as a nuisance; and that every method was used to get rid of it, in a country where they had no use for, and of course, no idea of the value of such a treasure, where no ships were built, but such as could be drawn on shore in a stormy night. But I think it a more interesting subject to inquire a little into the causes of the present general neglect of the woods in the Highlands: I say general neglect, for it is not universal. Several gentlemen in Argyleshire, and other places, take good care of their woods, and find their account in so doing.

The woods in the estate of Ardnamurchan are of great value to the proprietor; and it is a pleasure to see the woods in the estate of Perth, and others in the south-west of Perthshire, and north-west of Argyleshire,

Argyleshire, which are well inclosed and improved. But why are the oak woods upon the north-west coast so generally neglected, where the stools are so thick and numerous, the soil rich, and the situation so very convenient for water carriage?

The west Highlands, till of late, was very little known, and many parts of it are so very inaccessible by land, that they are not yet well known; and most of the men of observation, who go to the Highlands, keep the high road. The late proprietors of the forfeited lands, were too much embroiled in politics and war, to mind their real interest. Many of the great proprietors of Highland estates live at a distance, and seldom or never see the whole extent of their lands. And some of their factors live likewise at a distance, and only visit the Highlands at the terms of collecting the rents, and setting the lands; when they sit close until business is over, and then hasten away.

The lands are generally in the hands of great graziers, who have a great number of herds, subtenants, and cottars, on each farm; and every one of these dependents has a flock of goats, and every man his ax, both for cutting fewel, and for peeling bark to tan his leather. They do not cut down a tree, and take off all the bark, which would never be missed, but, as I hinted above, they peel off three or four feet a little above the root, and leave the tree standing, with the rest of the bark, to perish by degrees. All the resident factors are great graziers, and these, as well as the other farmers, imagine the care of the woods, and their interest as graziers, to be incompatible; which is a great mistake.

True it is, the stools of oak must be inclosed, and the goats must be entirely banished from the neighbourhood of those inclosures, to the glens behind the hills and mountains, where they can do no hurt,

flirt, as the woods in those glens are almost inaccessible, and of little value, except for shelter to the cattle, and for country uses.

All cattle must be kept out of these inclosures carefully, for the five or six first years: But, after that period, it will be so far from being a loss and inconvenience to grazing, that the inclosed woods will be a very profitable convenience, as a well sheltered winter pasture, which would enable the graziers to keep many more and better cattle, during winter, than they can at present. And this advantage, gained by the inclosures and shelter, would continue until the oak required to be cut for the bark, which, in that country, where the soil is good, and the growth hastened by the constant summer rains, would be at the end of every eighteen or twenty years at farthest. And when the woods are cut, they must turn out all cattle again, for other five or six years, until the saplings are out of the reach of danger. And even this inconvenience may be mitigated, and almost removed, by cutting down the woods in rotation.

I have hinted here at the common method of managing oak woods in the Highlands, which is, to cut all down, except a few standards, when the bark is at the best, which I must own is the most eligible method for present profit, especially in the west Highlands, where all kinds of small wood gives a good price, for charcoal. And, moreover, this method employs a great number of hands, in cutting down, managing the bark, and in burning charcoal, &c. which would make money circulate, and many live more comfortably than they do at present.

This method of managing the woods, if put in practice, would be a substantial improvement of the north-west Highlands, and a great blessing to the country, by employing numbers of poor inhabitants; but this is not my principal view in writing this paper. We have,

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by the present management, no timber for ship-building, unless the few standards left happen to thrive extraordinary well. I say extraordinary well, for they are generally left at so great a distance from one another, that they seldom come to any thing, for want of shelter.

My principal view is, a ROYAL HIGHLAND FOREST of OAK; and therefore I would advise, that, instead of cutting down the oak woods at certain periods, they should be only thinned, leaving the principal plants thick enough to defend one another from the injuries of the weather; and, when these grow too thick, then thin them again and again, until they have room enough to advance to full grown trees, with large spreading branches.

It is not to be supposed that proprietors of small fortunes will fall in with this plan, as it is not the best for present profit; but, if represented in a proper light, such a nobleman as the Duke of Gordon, having the future interest of his family, and the grandeur of the nation at heart, might be induced to put it in practice.

It is a certain fact, that the woods on his Grace's estate in Lochaber, may, in about twenty years time, be made to produce a better yearly income, than the whole lands give at present, and the rents of the lands not diminished, but rather increased, on account of the commodious winterings the inclosed woods would afford: And if he would adopt my plan, of leaving the standards thick enough to come to the perfection of full grown trees, in sixty or eighty years the woods would be of immense value. This would be acting a public spirited part indeed, for the future welfare of his family, and of the nation. In that event, merchant ships, and even men of war, might be built at Fort William; and the timber might be carried by sea from thence to any part of Great Britain. The same may be said of

of the annexed estates upon the west coast, and they have the farther advantage, of much more extensive stools of oak, near the sea and salt water lakes: So that, if the woods on these estates in the north-west Highlands were inclosed, and properly managed, the benefits reaped by the country, and by posterity, would be immense. But it is to be presumed, that this plan will not be countenanced by the greatest number of the factors, nor of the gentlemen who reside in that country, as they are all graziers, and connected with graziers; nor would the plan be popular in the country at first, until the advantages of it were in time experienced.

I am persuaded that the laird of Ardnamurchan has drawn more money for the woods, since he possessed that estate, than all his other rents; and why should it not be so on the estates of Gordon, Lochyell, Cromarty, &c.

These have as much need of the circulation of money as the improvements of the wood would occasion, and the poor inhabitants have as much need of employment. Nevertheless, they have been hitherto neglected, and I am persuaded they will in a great measure be neglected, until some better plan of management be adopted, and some public spirited person or persons shew a laudable example.

Were I permitted to give my advice, I would suggest, that the Honourable Board of Annexed Estates * should lead the way, by chusing a sober person of character and abilities, to manage their woods: One who would have courage and integrity to follow the rules of the Board, without being influenced by fear or favour.

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* This paper was read before the annexed estates were restored.

That this manager should point out to the Board what places should be inclosed, and get their orders for that purpose; and that the factors should assist him in procuring workmen, and in setting bargains of the inclosing; but that they should have no authority over him, nor power to disturb his proceedings.

That this person should have the care and management of all the woods upon the annexed estates in the north-west Highlands, but should have no power to sell without the presence and concurrence of the factors, &c.

If the woods upon the annexed estates in those countries were improved with spirit, and properly taken care of, there is no doubt that others would see the advantages of it in time, and follow the example, which would be one of the greatest improvements the country is capable of, as wood, fish, and cattle, are the only commodities it seems to be capable of producing in any great quantities; and some person must begin improvements in every neglected neighbourhood.

If the Honourable Board will take the trouble to examine their books, they will see how profitable their woods in the south Highlands are, where they have a long land carriage for their bark, and nothing like so good a sale for their woods, as in the west Highlands, near the sea, where every stick is of value for charcoal.

The improvement of those woods would bring the greatest advantages to the country, by creating a circulation of money, and giving employment to the poor inhabitants; which would be the happiest event in a country that affords almost no employment for labourers, but what they get in the woods in other parts of the Highlands: And the late emigrations, and the numbers poured out every harvest, are clear proofs of the want of employment at home.

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The deed would be worthy the first of patriots, to step forth, and procure such lasting advantages to a country that stands so much in need of them. This alone is motive sufficient for so good a work, exclusive of the national advantages in future, of having a vast additional forest of ship timber, which is of the first consequence to a commercial country, that has a great naval force to support. This would lay the foundation of lasting advantages to Great Britain, and would make the annexed estates an immense and a durable national treasure; and it was this consideration that prompted me at first to throw these hints together.

I am well acquainted with the countries mentioned, and have long thought they could be made a glorious Royal Forest; the greatest and best magazine of ship timber, so near the sea, in all Europe. Every good citizen is under obligations to contribute all he can towards the public good, without hurting himself; and thus, I cast in my mite to recommend a design, which I think deserves the attention of people of such abilities and public spirit as those concerned.

I cannot help thinking that this subject deserves the attention of the British legislature. There are no oak woods in Great Britain to be compared with what these might be made, for extent and situation. The largest forest in England dwindles greatly, when brought in comparison with this, and all of it (by the deep indentings and turns of the shores) near water carriage: And it is very evident, from the numberless large roots which appear in many parts of the country, and the many extraordinary large trunks which lie rotting in some of the glens, that there has been as large oaks in Lochaber, as in any part of Great Britain; and therefore, it surely is worth while to set about the improvement of the Highland Forest without loss of time: And I presume to suggest, that the woods on the annexed estates should immediately be secured to government by act of parliament, and

and made a Royal Forest, in case those estates should be disposed of in future, by sale or otherwise.

If the Highland Forest was improved, the advantages to the Highlands, as well as to the nation in general, would be inconceivably great. The lands which are proposed for the Royal Forest, do not now pay a rent of above two pence an acre, upon an average, and perhaps are not capable of affording a higher rent in their present state; but if inclosed, and the woods properly preserved for twenty years, it would then be worth more than twenty shillings an acre *per annum*, on an average, which would be a vast additional treasure to that poor country. And when I consider the many shores, lakes, and rivers, which are on one side of these stools of oak, and the many bogs in several places on the other side, I do not think the inclosing would be very expensive, in comparison of the extent and vast importance of the subject: And there are some woods that would soon require thinning, which would contribute something towards the expence of management.

The Royal Forest proposed would be so very extensive, and would produce such a vast quantity, and such a variety of oak timber, in the rank soil and shelter of the glens, and upon the hard exposed situations of the sides of the mountains, that there would in time be a plenty and variety sufficient, not only for all the royal navy of England, but also for all the shipping in Great Britain and Ireland. And if so, such a forest must be of immense importance to the nation in general, and to the Highlands in particular.

*The first Eklog of Virgil, translated into Scottish verse. By the
Rev. Dr. Alexander Geddes.*
Report upon the preceding Paper, by the late Sir Alexander Dick,

The first Million of Trees of Prestonfield, Baronet.

To the President and Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, SIR ALEXANDER DICK presents his respectful compliments: He regrets that his advanced age prevents him from attending their meetings; but he feels the strongest disposition to promote, as much as in his power, their admirable plans for the benefit of our country. He perused, with great satisfaction, the essay for the propagation of oak woods in the Highlands, and thinks it well deserves the serious attention of the Society and of the public; because it is of the greatest importance to Britain, as a maritime power, to have such a never-failing supply of all kinds of ship timber, as is pointed out in Mr Williams's essay. He is humbly of opinion, that it well deserves to be moved in the House of Commons, and that all the members from Scotland should be invited to assist in bringing it to maturity. One thousand acres of well chosen ground, near water carriage, might be inclosed and planted; and if, within a certain number of years, this plantation appeared to be in a promising condition, another thousand acres might be treated in the same manner; and so on, till all the lands proper for this purpose, and at a moderate distance from water carriage, were stocked with this most valuable production.

With respect to a fund for answering this patriotic purpose, it occurs to Sir Alexander, that, as the sum of five thousand pounds has been, for a great length of time, annually allowed by parliament for making and repairing roads and bridges in the Highlands; and as these are now nearly all finished, so that little else than repairs are annually needed, if three thousand pounds were appropriated for these

these repairs, and the remaining two thousand for inclosing and planting a Royal Forest, both purposes might be fully accomplished without incurring any new expence to government: And a select number from the Antiquarian Society, in which this plan originated; from the Board of Trustees for Encouragement of Manufactures and Fisheries; and from the Commissioners for the Management of the Annexed estates, might be empowered to carry the plan into execution, and to report its progress yearly to the King and Privy Council.

but he feels the strongest disposition to promote, as much as possible, their advantage, plans for the benefit of our country. He is, with great satisfaction, the way for the propagation of our

woods in the Highlands, and thinks it well deserves the notice of the Society, and the public; because it is of the greatest importance to Britain, as a maritime power, to have such resources

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ACCOUNT of the PARISH of HADDINGTON,

By the Rev. Dr. George Barclay, of Middleton, one of the Ministers of that Parish.

SECTION I.

Situation, Boundaries, and Topographical Description of the Parish, Number of Inhabitants, Ancient and Modern Seats, Nature of Soils, State of Agriculture, Rivers, Bridges, &c.

HADDINGTON, the county town of East Lothian, is situated in 55 deg. 57 min. north latitude, about 17 miles east from Edinburgh, and is the first stage on the great post road to London. The word Haddington seems evidently to be of Saxon origin; I have been at some

some pains to discover its etymology, but without success. The greatest extent of the parish to which it gives name, is six miles from east to west, and about the same length from south to north; but, in many places, particularly towards the eastern part of the parish, it is much narrower. The river Tyne runs through it from west to east, and nearly divides it into two equal parts. It is bounded on the west by the parishes of Gladsmuir and Saltoun, on the north by Aberlady and Athelstaneford, on the east by Prestonhaugh, and on the south by Morham, Yester, and Bolton. It contains about 12,000 acres of land, and 3915 inhabitants; of these, 2055 reside in the burgh of Haddington, 512 in the suburbs called Nungate and Giffordgate, and 1348 in the country. The parish, though still very extensive, was once much larger and more populous than it is at present. But, A. D. 1674, it having been represented to the Commission for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds, that the parish of Athelstaneford was very inconsiderable, and Haddington spacious and populous, the village of Drem, together with Drem hills, Muirton, Clackmae, and Garleton, were disunited from Haddington and annexed to Athelstaneford; and A. D. 1692, a new parish was erected, called Gladsmuir, composed of part of the parishes of Haddington and Tranent. The lands taken from Haddington were the barony of Painston, belonging to Baillie of Lamington; the barony of Samuelston, belonging to the Earl of Haddington; and the village of Trabrown; together with Coatts, Leverocklaw, and Merryhatton, the property of various heritors. The lands now annexed to Gladsmuir contain about 500 or 600 inhabitants; but, supposing them to have been formerly a little more numerous, it is still evident that the parish of Haddington was more populous about the end of the last century, than it is at present. Because it appears from the register of baptisms that the number of births, taking them at an average for seven years

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preceding A. D. 1684, amounted annually to 199*, which supposes a population of about 6000 inhabitants. This decline of population is chiefly to be ascribed to the engrossing of farms, for it is an undoubted fact, that the inhabitants of the town of Haddington, including the suburb called Nungate, are increased within these last 40 years.

The western part of the parish consists of a large tract of moorish ground called Gladsmuir, formerly possessed by the burgh of Haddington as a commonity. The rulers of the burgh were advised, about sixty years ago, to inclose and plant it; and, had they done so, it must have yielded a very considerable revenue. But, instead of complying with this advice, it was feued out in small parcels to favourite citizens, who, after all, were generally losers by their grants; for, after spending a good deal of money in inclosing, liming, &c. the lands for the most part proved sterile and unproductive. On the failure of the original feuers, great part of the commonity has been acquired by Mr Buchan of Lethem, who has planted many acres of it with oak, fir, birch, &c. which in general are in a thriving condition, and in a few years will be of considerable value. Contiguous to the territory of Gladsmuir, on the east, is the estate of Lethem, the property of John Buchan, Esq; and adjoining to it is the barony of Clerkington, formerly church lands†, but feued out long before the reformation to a family of the name of Cockburn. Several persons of this family have been men of distinguished merit and abilities, particularly, Sir Richard Cockburn, of Clerkington, was Lord Privy Seal,

* A. D. 1677 215, 1678 195, 1679 198, 1680 199, 1681 190, 1682 208, 1683 189. Before the revolution every parent was obliged, under a severe penalty, to have his child baptized by the established clergyman, and registered. At present few dissenters register the names of their children.

† In a charter of David I. he grants Clerchetune to the church of St. Mary de Haddington. Vide Appendix.

Seal, in the reign of James VI. and one of the commissioners named by parliament 1606, for treating of an union betwixt the two kingdoms. This barony was once much more considerable than it is at present, the estate of Lethem, and many other lands, having been at different times dismembered from it: About 18 years ago the remainder of it was sold to Mr Joseph Williamson, advocate, who adorned it with a very elegant modern house; by him, in a few years, it was sold to a person of the name of Hunter, during whose possession, a very remarkable inundation of the river Tyne, of which a more particular account is given afterwards, totally destroyed the house, the family making a very narrow escape, by taking refuge, a few minutes before it was destroyed, in a part of the old house, which had been left by Mr Williamson, and which stood the shock of the inundation. Hunter's affairs going soon after into disorder, the barony of Clerkington was purchased by Lieutenant General Preston, of the royal North British dragoons*. Adjoining to Lethem and Clerkington, on the north, is the estate of Alderston, formerly belonging to a baronet of the name of Hay, from whose heir it was lately purchased by George Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton, Esq; who has changed the name of the house and policy from Alderston to Smeaton Park†. Adjoining to Alderston, on the north-west, is Nunland or Huntington, formerly belonging to the monastery of Haddington; it has of late often changed its proprietors, and now belongs to Captain Deans of the royal navy.

The northern part of the parish is composed of the barony of Byres: This has been always esteemed one of the finest estates, of
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* After General Preston's death, Clerkington was sold to Dr Walker, from India, who built an elegant mansion, but soon after sold it to Captain James Anderfon, from India.

† Mr Hepburn, A. D. 1788, sold Alderston to Captain Alexander Tod, but retained Ugfton and West Garleton.

its extent, in the whole county. It pertained, for many centuries, to a noble family of the name of Lindsay, ancestors of the present Earl of Crawford. Sir William Lindsay of the Byres, was, by king David II. created Lord Lindsay of the Byres; and exchanged with Sir William Keith, Great Marshall of Scotland, the lands of Dunotter in the Mearns, for the lands of Struthers in Fife, which afterwards became the chief residence of the family. His grandson David Lord Lindsay, was distinguished for his attachment to James III. and commanded the army of that unfortunate monarch at the fatal battle of Sauchieburn. His speech, recorded by Lindsay of Pittscottie, exhibits both a striking picture of the speaker, and of the manners of our iron-clad Barons in that age. The barony of Byres was sold by the Lindsays, about the beginning of the last century, to Sir Thomas Hamilton, King's Advocate, afterwards President of the Session, Secretary of State, and Lord Privy Seal. He was created, A. D. 1613, Lord Binning and Byres; and, A. D. 1618, Earl of Melrose; but, not chusing a title taken from church lands, he exchanged it for Earl of Haddington, 1627. The barony of Byres was sold, about the end of the last century, to Charles Hope, afterwards Earl of Hopeton, in whose family it still remains.

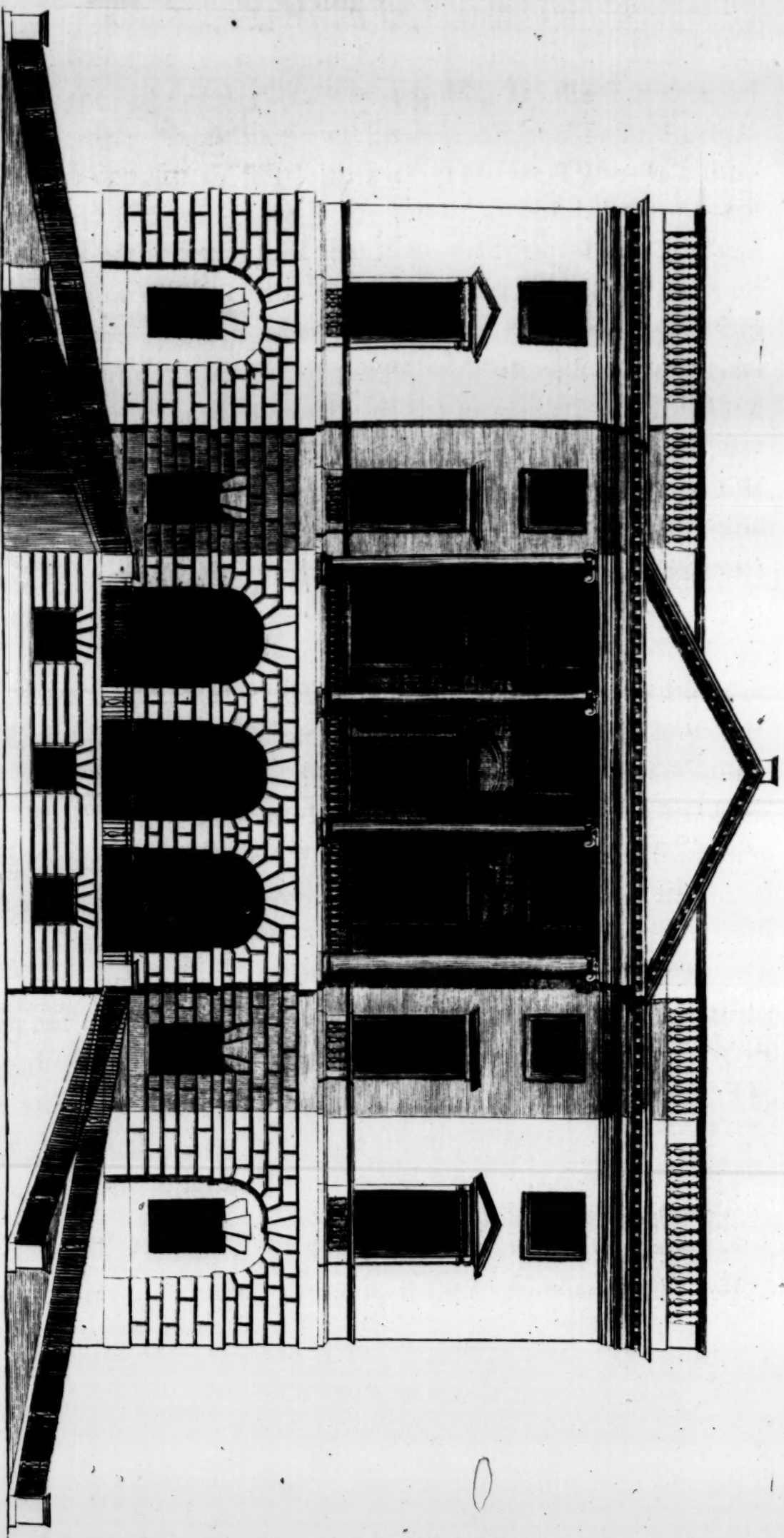
Having thus given some account of that part of the parish which is situated on the north side of the river Tyne, I proceed to the south side of that river. And here the western part of the parish is composed of the estate of Lethington. This, for many centuries, belonged to the Giffords of that ilk, who had very extensive demesnes in this county; and, by them the tower or fortalice, which is still inhabited, and makes part of the present house of Lethington, was built. Sir Richard Maitland, ancestor of the present Earl of Lauderdale, purchased the estate of Lethington from Sir John Gifford, about the end of the 14th century. His charter, from David II. is dated 17th October 1396. Lethington, together with the baronies of

of Bolton and Papple, was sold by Richard Earl of Lauderdale, the translator of Virgil, about the end of the last century, to Sir Thomas Livingston, afterwards Viscount Teviot, from whom it was soon after acquired by Alexander Lord Blantyre, who changed its name from Lethington to Lennox-Love, in honour of, and gratitude to, his munificent benefactress, Frances Dutchess* of Lennox and Richmond, who had bequeathed him a legacy of L. 20,000 Sterling, which enabled him to make the purchase. It was from a window in the uppermost storey of this house that John Duke of Argyle had a fall, when an infant, and escaped unhurt. The window is still shewn on that account, as a curiosity to strangers, and, considering the height from which he fell, it seems surprising that he was not dashed to pieces. The fact is mentioned by Campbell, in his life of that illustrious Peer, but he commits a mistake in calling it the house of Dunibirste from which he fell. Lethington being the jointure house of the Dutchess of Lauderdale, formerly Countess of Dyfart, her daughter Lady Lorn, afterwards Dutchess of Argyle, resided there during the time of her father-in-law's forfeiture; and such was the colour of the times, or at least so dark the cloud that then hung over the family of Argyle, that I have been informed by a person of high rank and character that he was told by the Dutchess of Argyle, that, during her long residence there, neither she nor her family were so much as inquired for by any person whatsoever. The park of Lethington contains about 400 acres, formerly surrounded with a wall 12 feet in height, the work of John Duke of Lauderdale †; but,

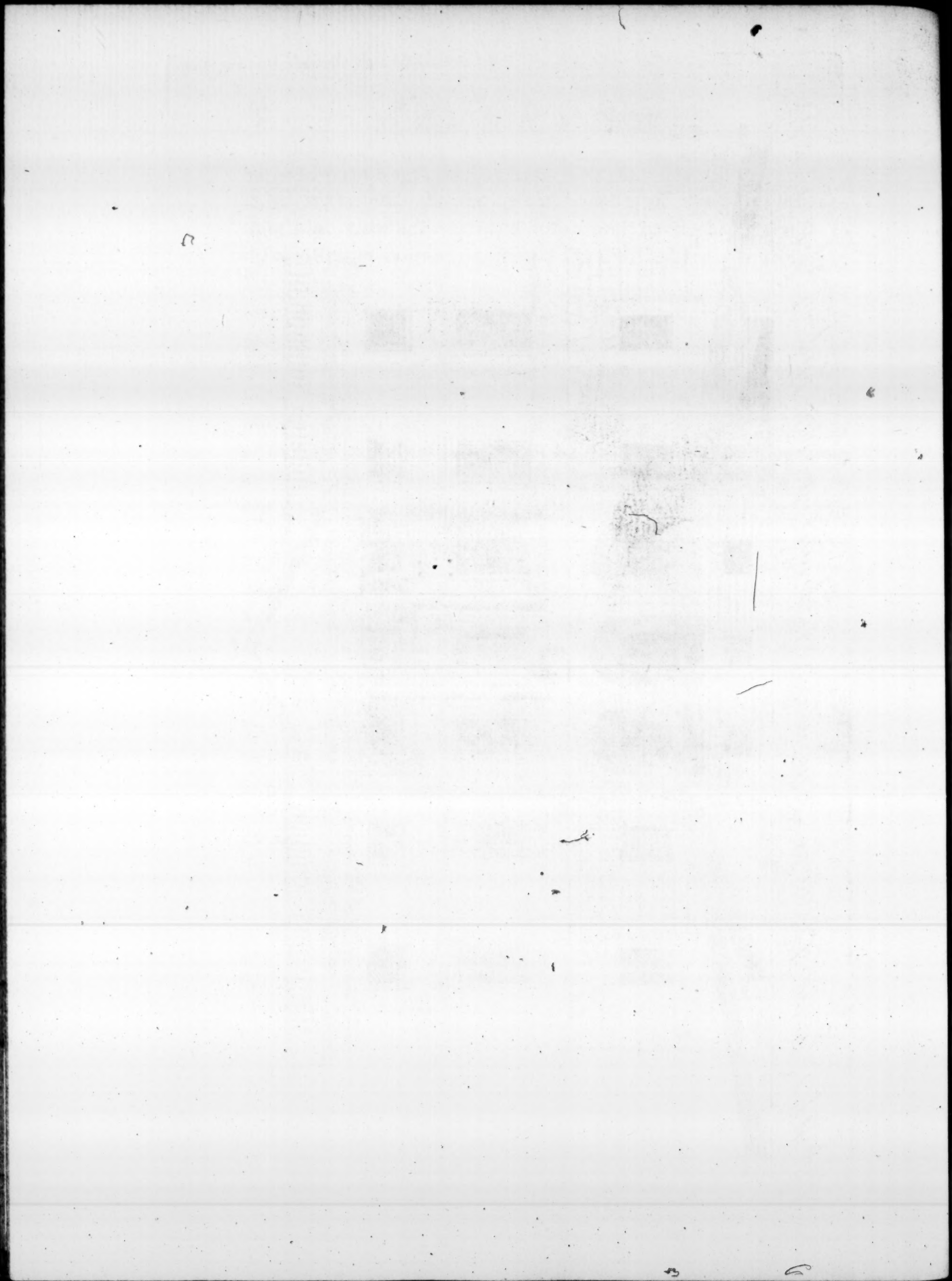
* Daughter of Dr Stewart, son of Walter first Lord Blantyre. She was a lady of the greatest beauty and accomplishments. Bishop Burnet says, Charles II. disgraced Chancellor Clarendon, because he prevented his marriage with her, by procuring her marriage with the Duke of Lennox, without his Majesty's knowledge. The King's regard for her is evident, from his ordering a coinage, whereon her portrait is represented in the character of Britannia on the reverse. See Fenton's notes on Waller.

† It was built by the Duke of Lauderdale on the Duke of York telling him, before his first journey to Scotland, that he heard there was not so much as a park in Scotland.

but, a few years ago, the late Lord Blantyre reduced it to seven feet. It was at this place that the excellent species of apples, called Lethingtons, were first cultivated in Scotland, having been brought to it from France about the middle of the 16th century. Adjoining to Lethington, on the east, is Monkrigg, formerly church lands, belonging to the abbey of Newbottle, now the property of a gentleman of the name of Hepburn. Contiguous to Monkrigg, on the east, is the estate of Amisfield, belonging to the right honourable Francis Wemyss Charteris Earl of Wemyss. Amisfield is a capital modern house, built by his Lordship about 25 years ago. The body of the house is 109 feet in length, by 77 in depth. That ingenious architect, Mr John Henderson, has adorned this essay with an elevation of the north front. When the wings and the whole design is completed, it will be one of the most magnificent houses in Scotland. The apartments are large, elegant, and numerous. The gallery contains many capital paintings, some of them by the first masters; particularly a crucifixion by Imperiali, Venus and Adonis by Annibal Caracci, the sacrifice of Iphigenia by Pompeo, a sea piece by Vandervelt, flight into Egypt by Murillo, Vertumnus and Pomona by Rubens; this last is a very capital piece, for which his Lordship assured me he was offered 800 guineas. He was so obliging as to favour me with a catalogue of all his paintings and portraits, and it is annexed in the appendix No. 1. He has lately inclosed a large field for a garden, with a most elegant free-stone wall, 16 feet in height, adorned with a most beautiful turret upon each of the corners, supported on columns of the Doric order. The parks of Amisfield contain about 700 acres, and the estate of Amisfield, together with that of Barns, formerly belonging to the Seatons, a cadet of the family of Winton; Bearford, formerly belonging to the Hepburns, and other lands now the property of the Earl of Wemyss, compose above a third part of the whole parish. Adjoining, on the east, is Stevenston, the seat of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. this, for several



North Front of Springfield House the Seat of the Right Hon^{ble} Francis Harten's Earl of Wemyss.



ral centuries, belonged to the Stevenstons of that Ilk*. About the beginning of the last century, it was acquired by the ancestor of present proprietor. About half way betwixt Amisfield and Stevenston, but on the opposite or north bank of the river Tyne, is a little village called the Abbey, formerly the seat of a considerable monastery, now so entirely demolished that not a vestige of it remains, unless a few vaults or cellars; but, of this religious foundation, a more particular account is given afterwards. The barony of Coalston composes the southern part of this parish, which has, for several centuries, belonged to an ancient family of the name of Brown. That respectable judge, Lord Coalston, was father of the present proprietor. The whole of the parish of Haddington is arable, unless a few hundred acres of the summit of the ridge called Garleton hills, and about the like quantity of woodlands, on Gladsmuir, and the estate of Coalston.

So extensive a tract as this parish, must naturally be supposed to be composed of a variety of different soils, which is the case; however, far the greater part is clay, which is indeed the state of the whole county. The western part of the parish is very sterile, as has been already mentioned. The soil, likewise, of Bearford, Coalston, and others towards the southern extremity, is a thin clay, and not equal in quality to many other parts of the parish. The county of East Lothian has been long considered as in the most advanced state of improvement in agriculture of any in Scotland, and it is but doing justice to the farmers of the parish of Haddington, to say, that they yield, in attention and industry, to none of their neighbours. The whole of the parish, therefore, is in a state of high cultivation, and all inclosed, unless some fields in the neighbourhood of the burgh of
Haddington,

No IV. *Charter, by the City of Edinburgh, to William of Pref-*
* Joannes Stevenson, de eodem, was one of the first benefactors to the Abbey of Haddington. See Appendix.

Haddington, which, being either burgage lands, or let by the neighbouring heritors to labourers and other poor people, are sometimes managed in a very slovenly manner. The rent of lands in this parish is very various, depending not only on their intrinsic value, but on their vicinity to the town of Haddington; lands in the neighbourhood of the burgh being generally rented at L.3 Sterling or 50s. per acre, whilst others of equal quality at the distance of two miles, are not let for a third part of the sum. The late Earl of Hopeton and Sir Thomas Hay of Alderston, gave leases to their tenants of three 19 years endurance; but the generality of leases in this parish are only for 19 years. The extent of farms, not only in the parish of Haddington, but also in the county of East Lothian, will best appear from a printed list of the ploughgates in the parish, and an abbreviate of those in the county, of which a copy is annexed (appendix No. 2.); only it is to be noticed that one tenant frequently occupies two or three different farms. The price of provisions is nearly the same as at Edinburgh, and the price of labour just the same as in the neighbourhood of that city.

Besides the river Tyne, of which mention has been already made, this parish is watered by a beautiful rivulet, called Gifford or Coalston water, which runs through it for three miles from south to north, and pays its tribute to the Tyne, about a mile west from Haddington. There are two stone bridges, of three arches each, over the river Tyne, in this parish; one at Haddington, the other at the Abbey, and both of them of great antiquity. Part of the bridge at Haddington was broken down during the memorable siege about the middle of the 16th century, of which a more particular account is given afterwards; and it is rebuilt of stones of a different colour and texture from the rest of the fabric.

There are no mines in the parish, though there is every appearance of coal in the tract called Gladsmuir; a feeble attempt was made
to

to work it about 25 years ago, but soon dropt, though there are two considerable coal mines in the fields immediately adjacent, one of them belonging to the barony of Painston, the other to Mr Hamilton of Pencaitland. The air of this parish, like the county in general, is temperate and serene, consequently healthful; instances of longevity are frequently to be met with. A very extraordinary instance occurred in one family; Mr Alexander Maitland and Catharine Cunningham were married August 6th 1657: The ages of nine of the children of this marriage amounted to no less than 738 years. Another thing remarkable of this marriage is, that the 18th year of it produced trines, and the 21st year twins. The ages of the trines amounted to 256. The fact is ascertained beyond all possibility of doubt, for it was communicated to the author of this essay, by his intimate friend Mr Robert Keith, lately deceased, a gentleman of the strictest honour and probity, and who was himself son of Isobel, one of the trines.

The oldest surnames of the farmers in this parish and country are Hepburns, Sherriffs, Skirvanes, Dudgeons, Howdans, Carfraes, and Begbies. The valued rent of the landward part of the parish is L. 14,847 Scots; but the real rent, if the lands in the natural possession of the proprietors were set at the same rate with those of an equal quality adjacent to them, would amount to above L. 8000 Sterling. The number of farms in the parish is 30, and of ploughgates 109; besides several hundred acres in the neighbourhood of Haddington, possessed by the inhabitants of the burgh, land-labourers, carters, and others.

SECTION II.

Its Antiquity, Civil Government, Police, Trade, Manufactures, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

THE town of Haddington is undoubtedly a burgh of great antiquity; for, when the *Curia Quatuor Burgorum* subsisted, there was an appeal from the sentences of burrough courts to the Chamberlain at Haddington*, who was empowered to summon an affize, which was to consist of three or four respectable burgeses from each of the towns of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh; or, after the two last were possessed by the English, Linlithgow or Lanark. The sentence of this affize was final. At what precise time Haddington was erected into a royal burgh, is uncertain; for the town having been several times burnt by fire, and often laid waste by the inroads of the English, all its ancient records are lost or destroyed. There is a charter amongst the public records from James V. dated 1542. But the most ancient charter they are possessed of in the burrough records, is one from James VI. dated 13th January 1624, confirming all their ancient rights and privileges, of which a ratification was obtained in parliament, A. D. 1633. Of this act of parliament I have annexed a copy in the appendix No. 4.

The burgh is governed by a Provost, two merchant and one trades Baillie, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, eleven merchant and one trades Counsellor, and seven Deacons of crafts. The magistrates are elected

* See the *Curia Quatuor Burgorum* annexed to the *Regiam Majestatem*.

ed annually, in the beginning of October; but it is customary to continue them two years in office, though instances to the contrary, and some of them very recent ones, are not wanting. The revenues of the burgh are not very considerable, amounting only to about L. 400 Sterling *per annum*, arising chiefly from the rent of their mills, petty customs, feu duties of Gladsmuir, &c. Haddington is the tenth in the order of precedence amongst the royal burghs, and pays L. 1 : 16s. in every L. 100 of their assessments. The Hepburns of Nunraw had a grant from the Priorefs of the monastery of Haddington of the office of Baillie of the Nungate, which, about sixty years ago, was adjudged to the burgh of Haddington, from Nunraw, in payment of a debt; and the Magistrates and Town Council nominate a Baron Baillie, who presides over the Nungate.

The town consists of four streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, and though the buildings are not very elegant, yet they are at least equal in appearance to those of most of our Scots burghs. The only public buildings belonging to the burgh, of any consequence, are the Town-house and the School-house, for both of which they were greatly indebted to the liberality of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Esq; their late worthy representative in parliament. The town-house was built from a design of the late William Adam, A. D. 1748; and the school-house, which is large and commodious, contains the best accommodation for boarders of any I know of in this part of the united kingdom*. By their charter they have two annual fairs, which are appointed to be held, the one on the feast of St. Peter, and the other on Michaelmas; but, since the alteration of the stile, they are held in the beginning of July and October. Neither of these fairs are much frequented. They have also a weekly market

G 2

* An elegant Assembly Room, adjoining to the town-house, was built A. D. 1788.

market on Friday*, which is reckoned the greatest market in Scotland for all kinds of grain; and, accordingly, the Haddington weekly prices of grain have, for many years, been constantly published in all our newspapers. The fiars of this county are likewise in great repute, and, as the manner of striking them is singular, it may not be amiss to mention, that a few years ago a process was raised by some traders, for reducing these fiars, in respect that, by an act of sederunt 1723, the fiars over all Scotland are appointed to be struck in each county, by the verdict of an inquest or jury. In consequence of this, the sheriff was ordered to exhibit a condescendence of the mode or manner practised by him in striking these fiars, (of which I have annexed a copy in appendix No. 3.) and, after a very obstinate litigation, the Lords gave judgment 8th March 1771, finding, that the rules by which the sheriff proceeded, seemed well qualified for fixing the price of victual with the greatest accuracy, and which has justly given his fiars such great authority through the country, and therefore repels the reasons of reduction, assilzies, decerns, and finds expences due.

Haddington has been long a seat of the woollen manufactory. For several centuries past a species of coarse woollens have been manufactured here, particularly in the suburb called Nungate. During the time of Cromwell's usurpation, an English company, of which one Colonel Stanfield was the principal person, expended a very considerable sum of money in establishing a manufactory of fine woollen cloths: For this purpose they purchased some lands formerly belonging to the monastery of Haddington, erected fulling mills, dying houses, &c. and called the name of the place New Mills. After the restoration,

* By the above mentioned charter, the burgh is granted two weekly markets, one on Wednesday, and the other on Saturday; but, for many years past, Friday has been the only market day.

restoration, several Scots acts of parliament were made for the encouragement of this company; and Colonel Stanfield had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. Sir Philip Stanfield was barbarously murdered, A. D. 1687, by his eldest son, who was tried, condemned, and executed for the murder, and his head and right hand placed on the east port of Haddington. The trial, which is a very curious one, is published in the State Trials; and what appears remarkable, is, that even at so late a period the superstitious notion seems to have universally obtained, that if the body of a person who has been murdered, is touched by the murderer, the wounds will bleed afresh: For not only was Sir Philip Stanfield's body taken up several days after it had been buried, and his son compelled to touch it, but Sir John Dalrymple, then King's Advocate, afterwards Earl of Stair, though a man of the greatest abilities this country ever produced, and who possessed a mind as little tainted with vulgar superstition as any of his contemporaries, lays great stress in his charge to the jury, on the circumstance of the body's bleeding when touched by young Stanfield. After Sir Philip's death the manufactory declined, and the affairs of the company going into disorder, Colonel Charteris purchased their lands and houses, and changed the name of it from New Mills to Amisfield, in honour of the very ancient family in Nithsdale, of which he was descended.

Under the auspices of Andrew Fletcher of Milton, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice, a company was established A. D. 1750, for carrying on the woollen manufactory, and a large sum subscribed; but the trade proving unsuccessful, the company was dissolved, and a new one formed, consisting, in part, of the former members, by whom the business was continued, but on a narrower scale. This company was also finally dissolved about ten years ago, and

and the business was then carried on by Mr Sawers* clerk to the former company: By him, broad cloths, flannels, and particularly, blankets, were manufactured, which last are esteemed equal in goodness to those of Witney, in Oxfordshire.

Many weavers, particularly in the Nungate, still carry on the manufactory of coarse woollens; but the number of persons employed in this branch, is greatly diminished of late.

Of so inconsiderable a town as Haddington, the history cannot consist of many important articles; I shall only mention such as I hope will not be judged undeserving of notice.

A. D. 1244. the town was totally consumed by fire, and, although in that period, not only our towns, but even cities, being mostly built with wood and covered with thatch, made them liable to frequent calamities of that kind, yet, when we are told (Fordun, lib. ix. c. 64.) that the same night in which Haddington was burned, Stirling, Roxburgh, Lanerk, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen, all underwent the same fate, we are led to suspect that the misfortune happened by design and not accident.

November 6th 1355. The Scots taking advantage of Edward the third's absence in France, seized the town of Berwick by surprise, and laid siege to the castle. This was a manifest violation of a treaty concluded at Newcastle, and ratified by the King of England and Commissioners from the kingdom of Scotland, the preceding year,
for

* Mr Sawers dying A. D. 1787, the house and utensils were purchased by Mr William Wilkie, by whom a manufactory of coarse woollens is now begun.

for the release of their captive King David Bruce * ; but they were influenced to this step by the King of France, who had sent over some of his troops, and remitted a considerable sum of money in order to effect it †. Edward, on receiving the news, immediately left France, and returned home ; he arrived at London November 17th, and obtained from the parliament, which was then sitting, a subsidy for six years, of 50 s. on every sack of wool sold ‡ in the kingdom, in order to enable him to carry on the war. He staid only three days at London, and set out for the north at the head of his army. He reached Durham the 23d of December, when he issued a proclamation, ordering all men from 16 to 60 to repair to his standard against the 1st of January §. Berwick soon capitulated, and Edward, to be revenged on the Scots, laid waste the whole country the length of Edinburgh, burned the town and monastery of Haddington, as likewise the church of the Minorites or Franciscans. ‘Opus’ says the continuator of Fordun, lib. xiv. c. 13. ‘certe sumptuosum mireque
‘ decoris ac totius patriae illius solatium singulare, cujus chorum quidem ob singularem pulchritudinem, et luminis claritatem Lucerna
‘ Laudoniae communiter vocabatur.’ This devastation happening about the beginning of February 1355, it was many years after remembered by the name of the *burnt Candlemas*. The account which the above mentioned historian gives of the wreck of the English fleet, on which Edward depended for provisions, is extremely entertaining, and exhibits a very lively picture of the superstitious ideas of that age : ‘Tempore illo facile potuisset terram Scotiae, tam
‘ procul quam prope dissipare, demolire, ac perdere ; immo funditus
‘ devastare,

* Rymeri Foed. tom. v. p. 793.

† 40,000 mutons, a gold coin with the impression of the Agnus Dei, which the vulgar mistook for a sheep.

‡ This produced 350,000 merks per annum ; so considerable was the wool trade.—Walsingham p. 171.

§ Rymeri Foed. tom v. p. 828

‘devastare, nisi miserorum remedium Mater et Virgo genti Scotorum
 ‘in hoc casu celerius subvenisset. Nam Rege adhuc apud Haddington
 ‘existente, et Scotorum sanguinem sine intermissione sitiente, fons et
 ‘origo pietatis Virgo, singularis a filio suo qui dixit sine me nihil po-
 ‘testis facere, illius venti violentiam ac aeris ipsius inclementiam piis
 ‘precibus procuravit, ut naves undivagis vorticibus, et scopulis con-
 ‘quassatae, ac etiam ab invicem submersae et separatae victualia re-
 ‘gi nusquam veſtitarent.’ This singular interposition of the Blessed
 Virgin was regarded as a chastisement inflicted by her on the English
 sailors, who had impiously broke into her church of Whitekirk, and
 robbed her image of its costly ornaments. ‘De navibus exeuntes
 ‘irruerunt in nostrae Dominae Albam Ecclesiam, et imaginem illius,
 ‘quam in malo nullus hominum impune attigerat, aureis monilibus,
 ‘annulis, et armillis, aliisque pretiosis ornamentis, decoratam (quae
 ‘fidelium pia oblatione ipsa decenter gestabat) spoliabant.’ Nearly the
 same account is given us by Boethius lib. xv.

On Christmas eve 1358, there happened a most extraordinary inun-
 dation: The rivers, swollen by excessive rains, rose above their banks
 and swept away many villages, houses, and bridges, and many persons
 lost their lives whilst endeavouring to save their property*. Not only
 cattle, but tall oaks and other large trees were torn up by the roots, and
 carried off to the sea. Sheaves of corn were carried off the adjacent fields,
 from whence it appears, that the harvest that year must have been re-
 markably late. The suburb of Haddington, called Nungate, was le-
 velled to the ground. As it approached the Abbey of Haddington, a
 certain nun snatched up the statue of the Virgin and threatened to
 throw it into the water, unless Mary protected her Abbey from in-
 undation. At that moment the river retired (says the continuator
 of Fordun) and gradually subsided within its ancient limits. This
 nun

* Fordun, lib. xiv. c. 21. Buchanan, lib. ix.

Account of the Parish of Haddington.

nun (says the same historian) was 'simplicitate quadam fatua, sed
'mente quamvis non secundum scientiam devota.'

April 1548. The year after the fatal battle of Pinkey, Lord Grey of Wilton, to whom Somerset the Protector had entrusted the lieutenancy of the north, entered Scotland, laid waste Lothian and the Merse, built a fort at Lauder, garrisoned the castles of Dunbar, Yester, and Dalkeith, and strongly fortified Haddington, leaving in it a garrison of 2000 foot and 500 horse, under Sir James Wilford. The Scots were at that time so depressed and dispirited, that the garrison of Haddington ravaged the whole country, and made excursions to the very gates of Edinburgh, without the smallest opposition. The Queen Mother, and Arran the Regent, having convened an assembly of the estates at Stirling, they applied to Henry II. of France for assistance. He sent over Andrew Montlamberi, Sieur Dessè, an eminent French general, who landed at Leith, June 16. 1548, with an army, say some English historians, of 10,000 veterans; but, according to Beague, a French officer who served under Dessè, and who writes the *History of the Campagnes* 1548 and 1549, they were only 6000. Of these D'Andelot commanded the foot, D'Etanges the horse, the Rhinegrave the Germans, the famous Leo Strozzi the Italians, and Dunoon the artillery. Their arrival raised the spirits of the Scots, who joined him to the number of 8000. After frequent consultations, it was resolved to open the campaign with the siege of Haddington. The scheme was put in execution, the place invested, and several batteries opened, which greatly damaged the newly erected fortifications; but Wilford the governour, who was the life and soul of the garrison*, made a most gallant defence; and, in spite of Dessè's activity, Sir Thomas Palmer, and Holcroft, from Berwick, forced

* Knox, p. 89.

Account of the Parish of Haddington.

forced their way, and relieved the town with a supply of men, provisions, and ammunition.

I am your's, &c.

G. BARCLAY.

A parliament was convened, July 7. 1548, at the Abbay of Haddington, that is, in the camp itself, where, in consequence of the influence of the Queen Mother, the French general, and the ambassador Sieur D'Oyffel, the consent of the parliament was obtained to the young Queen's marriage with the Dauphin, and her education at the court of France. Many, and in particular all those who favoured the reformed religion, declared their disapprobation of the measure, and were for accepting the terms offered by the court of England; but the majority were secured by French money and promises; both of which were distributed very liberally. Of this number was the Regent, who had a promise of the Dukedom of Chastellherault, together with an annual pension of 12,000 livres for himself, and for his son the command of the Scots guards, commonly called *Gens d'Armes Escosse* *. The young Queen was delivered to Monsieur de Brezè, who had been sent by the French King to receive her.

In the mean time, the siege was carried on with vigour. It would be tedious and unentertaining to recount all the particular operations of it; but I must not omit, that the Rhinegrave having laid an ambush for Sir Robert Bowes, warden of the west marches, and Sir Thomas

* This body was established by Charles VII. in the beginning of his reign, as a mark of his confidence in, and gratitude to the Scots nation, for their powerful assistance, under Archibald Earl of Douglas, whom he created Duke of Tourain, they had the precedence of all the French troops, and the command was always conferred on a prince of the blood, or a nobleman of the first rank; in the reign of James VI. it was bestowed on Prince Henry, and after his death, on Prince Charles, and in their absence was commanded by L. Duke of Lennox. During the exile of Charles II. it was commanded by his brother the Duke of York.

Thomas Palmer, on their march with 1000 foot and 500 horse, to throw fresh supplies into the place, entirely routed them, taking Bowes and 400 soldiers prisoners. To revenge this loss, and to raise the siege, Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury was sent with an army of 22,000 men, whilst Lord Seymour, admiral, and brother of the Protector, had orders to invest the coasts. The admiral made a landing with 1200 men, at St Monance in Fife, but was repulsed by the Prior of St Andrews, (afterward Murray the Regent, natural brother of the Queen), who killed 600 and took 100 of the English prisoners. The admiral made a second attempt at Montrose, but was again defeated with a considerable loss by John Erskine of Dun. On the contrary, Shrewsbury not only raised the siege of Haddington, and supplied the place with every necessary, but marched towards Musselburgh, in the neighbourhood of which Dessel had entrenched himself. Though the Earl attempted in vain to draw Dessel from his strong camp, yet he decoyed part of his cavalry into an ambush, where many of them were killed and taken prisoners; and amongst the former, two officers of distinction. Soon after he returned to England, burning Dunbar, and several other places. After this, Dessel resolved to attempt Haddington by a *coup de main*. The enterprise was conducted with such secrecy, that the English advanced guards were slain, and the bas-court before the east gate was gained, before the garrison was alarmed. The assailants were employed in breaking open the gate, when the place was saved by a deserter, who had left Dessel's army a few days before. He fired a piece of artillery, which killed many of the assailants, and threw the rest into confusion. The noise alarmed the garrison, who immediately got under arms; and a party sallying out through a privy postern, made such a furious onset with spears and swords, that very few of those who had entered the bas-court escaped alive. The brave Dessel was not dispirited with this repulse; and, in the morning, he thrice renewed the attack; but was at last obliged to retire with considerable

lofs *. Next summer Dese was recalled, at the request of the Queen Mother, the Regent, and the nobility, to whom he was become extremely odious, on account of his arrogance, and his protecting his soldiers in all their depredations †. He was succeeded in his command by Chevalier Thermes, a knight of the order of St Michael, who brought over with him a reinforcement of 100 cuirassiers, 200 horse, and 1000 foot. The first action of the new French general was to build a fort at Aberlady: This greatly straitened the garrison, as it prevented them from receiving any supplies by sea. At this time, the garrison being reduced to great extremity for want of provisions, and being informed of a supply having arrived at Dunbar, the governour marched out with a strong detachment, to endeavour, if possible, to convey it to Haddington; but, being attacked by a large body of the French troops, and overpowered by numbers, the gallant Wilford, after an obstinate resistance, was taken prisoner, and the greatest part of the detachment cut to pieces. As the Chevalier seemed determined, at all events, to get Haddington into his possession, which the English found impracticable to preserve, not only on account of its distant and inland situation, but because of the plague, which had broken out in the garrison, and swept away numbers ‡; the Earl of Rutland determined, that neither soldiers nor military stores should fall into the hands of the enemy. He therefore marched into Scotland with 6000 men; and, entering Haddington in the night, he safely conducted all the soldiers and artillery to Berwick, October 1. 1549. The fortifications of Haddington are now so entirely demolished, that hardly the least vestiges of them remain.

A. D.

* Sixteen carts were filled with the wounded, and 300 left dead on the spot. Hayward.

† Buchannan, lib. xv.

‡ Lesly, p. 505. Knox, p. 95.

A. D. 1598. Almost the whole town was again consumed by fire: This calamity is said to have been owing to the carelessness of a servant maid; and ever since, a curfeu goes through the town at eight o'clock at night, when, after tolling a bell, a cryer repeats a few rude rhymes, mentioning the misfortune, and warning the inhabitants to greater caution for the future.

To this calamity John Johnstone evidently alludes in the following beautiful verses:

Planities praetensa jacet prope flumina Tinae,
Fluminis Arguti clauditur ista sinu
Vulcani et Martis, quae passa incendia fati
Ingemit alterno vulnere fracta vices.

October 4th, 1775. There happened another very extraordinary inundation, which was undoubtedly owing to the bursting of a water spout, to the southward, amongst the ridge of mountains called Lammer-muir, for the day was not very rainy; and the inhabitants of the country, a few miles to the northward, when told next day what had happened, could hardly believe it, until, with their own eyes, they beheld the dismal effects of the inundation. The main branch of the river Tyne, which rises about twelve miles to the westward, was not remarkably increased, it was from the rivulet called Gifford water, that the immense flood poured into the river Tyne, which, about two o'clock afternoon, began suddenly to increase to an uncommon height, and in less than an hour rose 17 feet perpendicular above the ordinary bed of the river. It continued in this state for several hours, and then gradually subsided. The mansion house of Clerkington, and the beautiful Chinese bridge over the river near the woollen manufactory, were immediately swept away. The whole suburb called Nungate, and more than half of the town, were

were laid under water. The inhabitants were obliged to abandon their houses, and take sanctuary in the fields: Had it happened in the night, many must have perished; but happily no lives were lost, though several of the aged and infirm were saved with great difficulty.

SECTION III.

Abbacy of Haddington, Parish Church of Haddington, and other Religious Foundations, with the succession of Ministers since the Reformation, and other particulars relating to Ecclesiastical History.

ADA Countess of Northumberland, daughter of the Earl of Warren in England, widow of Prince Henry son of David I. King of Scotland, and mother of Malcolm IV. surnamed the Maiden, and William surnamed the Lion, Kings of Scotland, founded a priory of nuns A. D. 1178, near Haddington, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was situated about a mile to the Eastward of the burgh, on the banks of the river Tyne, where there is still a little village called the Abbey; but the monastery itself, as has been already observed, is entirely demolished. The foundress bestowed on the convent the lands of Bagbie, and several other temporal lands, near Haddington; Hugo de Gifford bestowed on it the lands of Nunside or Nunlands; Richard, Bishop of St. Andrew's, with the consent of the Prior and Canons of St. Andrew's, bestowed on it the kirk of Athelstaneford, with all the teinds of that parish, and the teinds of the lands of Byres, Barns, and Harperdean. It was of the Cistercian or Bernardine order, and was afterwards enriched with many other benefactions. It was, says John Major, who was himself a native of this county,

12. You are to order the butler to take exact care of the bottles
county, 'Monasterium pulchrum et opulentum.' Eva, the Prioress
of Haddington, is a subscriber to Ragman's roll, A. D. 1296*. I
have annexed (Appendix No. 6.) a charter of James II. dated 31st
of August 1458, confirming a charter granted by William, Bishop
of St. Andrew's†, to the Prioress and monastery of nuns at Had-
dington, dated the 21st of May 1349; which charter, from the Bi-
shop, proceeds on a narrative, that, in consequence of the destructive
wars that had long subsisted betwixt Scotland and England, not only
the rights of many religious houses had been destroyed, but even the
monasteries themselves burned and laid waste, and that particularly
the monastery of nuns at Haddington, being situated near the mar-
ches of England, had been frequently plundered by the English, and
its charters, bulls, and muniments destroyed; and that therefore, in
consequence of a humble supplication made to him, and after a strict
inquisition concerning all ancient writs and evidences relating to this
monastery, and particularly, a search into the ancient registers be-
longing to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and on the uncontrovert-
ed testimony of many witnesses, both clergy and laicks, he had clear
and undoubted evidence, that the Prioress and nuns of Haddington
possessed the churches, teinds, lands, tenements, and others therein
particularly specified. The revenues at the time of the reformation,
as appears from the books of assumption, in the advocates library, a-
mounted to L. 308 : 17 : 6, money, wheat 7 chald. 11 bolls, bear 40
chald. 1 boll. 2 fir. 3 pecks, aitts ‡ 42 chald. 4 firlets, meal 11 chal-
ders, paid out of the temporal lands about Haddington and Crail,
with the lands of Bagbie, Garvald, Newton, Carfrae, Newlands, and
Snadoun;

* Pryne, Vol. III. p. 656.

† This Bishop's name was William Landals or de Landalis. Keith's Catalogue of Scots Bishops. He was, says Fordun, 'Vir magnae generositatis, dapilis et benignus, lepi-
' dus et munificus, hilaris, mitis, modestus, pulcher, et pacificus, diligens canones tan-
' quam natos proprios.' He was consecrated A. D. 1342, and died 1385.

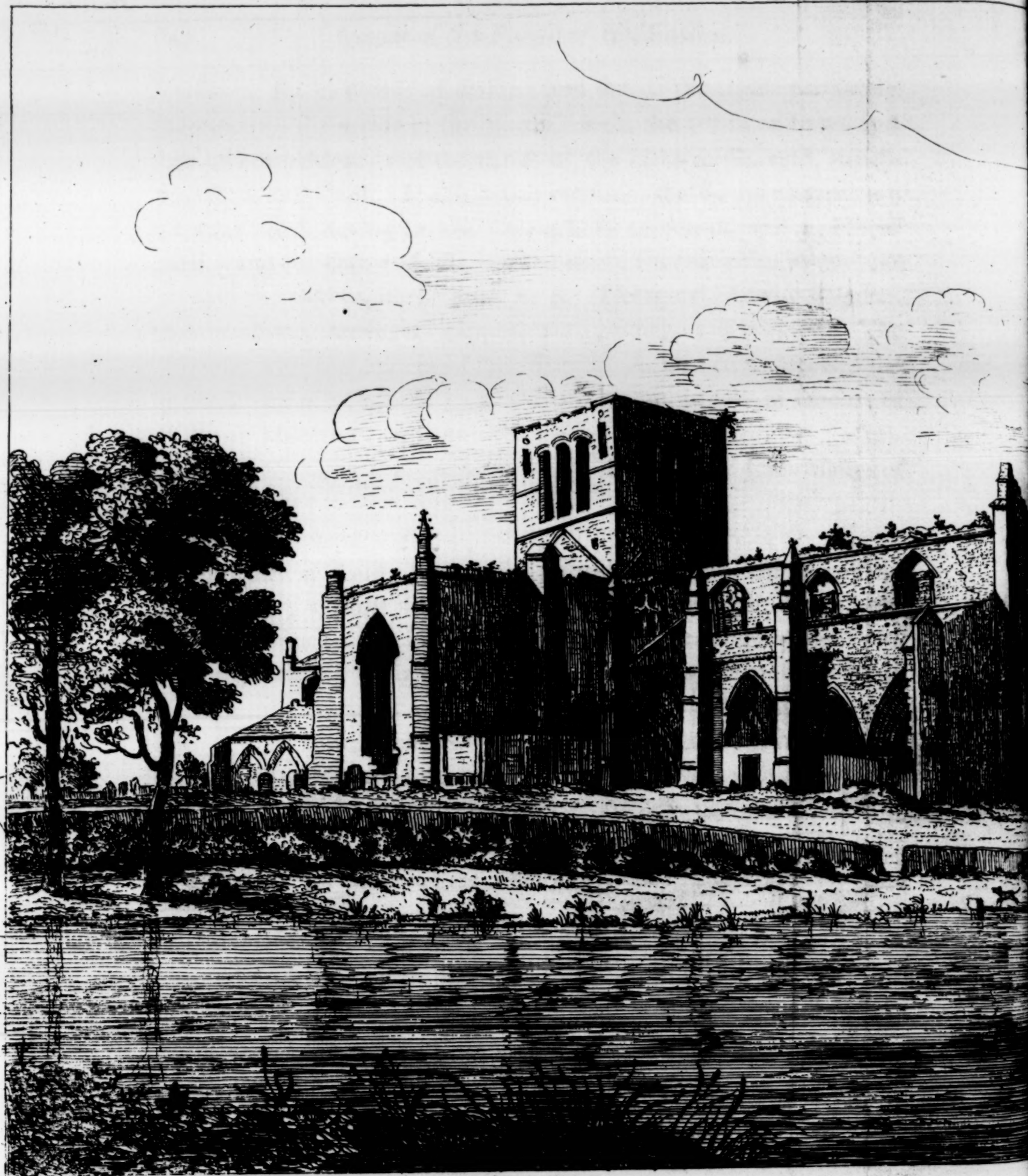
‡ Anglice Oats.

Snadoun, the kirklands of Barra ; and out of the teinds pertaining thereto, viz. the teinds of St. Martin's-kirk, the teinds of Barns and half of Harperdean, and the teinds of the kirks of Garvald, Athelstaneford, and Crail. It also makes mention, that in the convent are 18 nuns, each having in the year 4 bolls of wheat, and 3 bolls of meal ; and for flesh and fish, each of them, for every day in the year 8s. and for clothes, in the year, L. 4. The rental likewise observes, that grassums, carriages, capons, and poultry, are omitted. The Priorefs, with the consent of her chapter, A. D. 1567, dispoſed the greateſt part of the lands belonging to the monastery, in favours of William Maitland younger of Lethington ; and they were afterwards erected into a temporal lordſhip, in favours of John Maſter of Lauderdale.

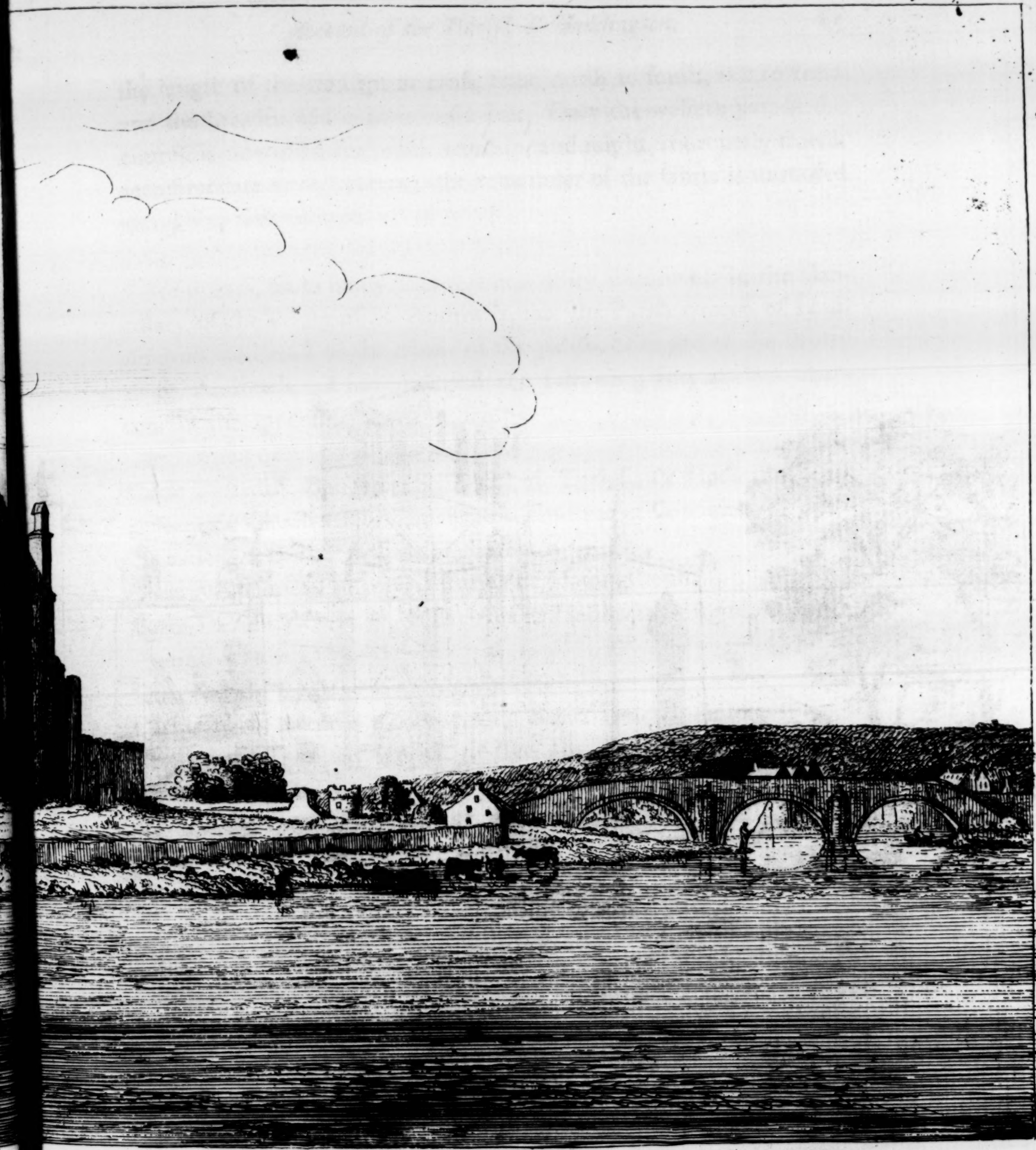
In the town of Haddington there were monaſteries of Dominicans and Franciſcans ; at what time founded I have not been able to diſcover. That the Franciſcan monaſtery was of conſiderable antiquity, is evident from their church being ſo magnificent, when it was almoſt deſtroyed by Edward III. A. D. 1355, that we are told by Fordun and John Major, it was ſtiled *Lucerna Laudoniae* ; and the laſt hiſtorian, after inveighing bitterly againſt theſe fathers for building ſo coſtly a fabric, makes this curious obſervation : ‘ Fortaſſe in eorum et villae peccatum voluit Deus omnia incendio dare.’ The monaſtery itſelf ſtood on the ſame ſpot where a houſe has been lately built by John Henderson, Eſq; of Leaſton.

The pariſh church of Haddington is a very large and venerable ſtructure ; from the ſtile of the architecture, it appears to have been built in the 12th or 13th century. My ingenious friend, Captain Hutton, of the royal artillery, has adorned this eſſay with a beautiful drawing of this church, and I have annexed an ichnographical plan of it. The length of the fabric, from eaſt to weſt, is 210 feet ;
the

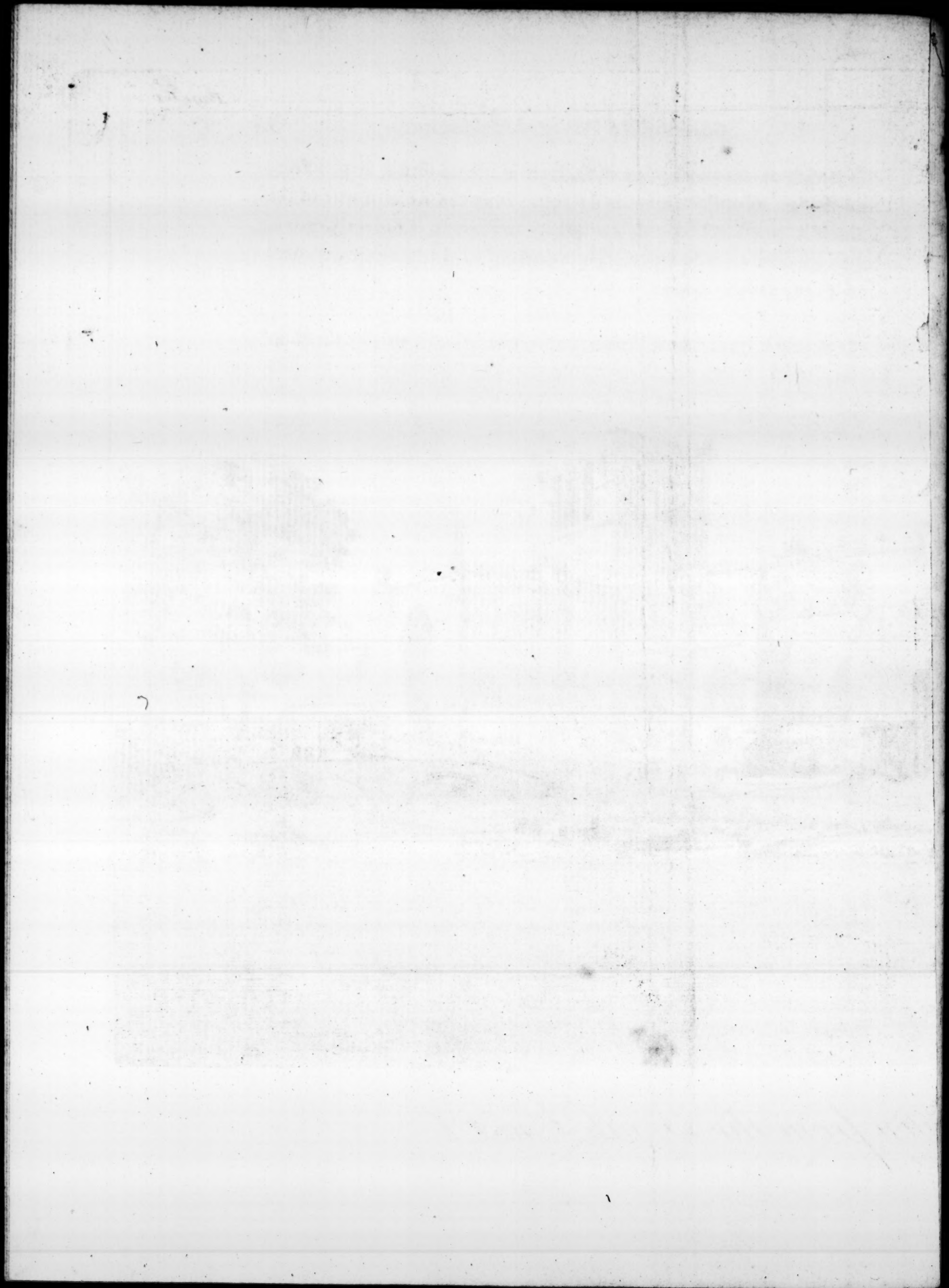




A View of the Church of Hadley



ington from the South East



the length of the transept or cross, from north to south, is 110 feet; and the breadth of the nave is 62 feet. Only the western part of the church is now used for public worship, and might, if properly seated, accommodate 2000 hearers; the remainder of the fabric is unroofed and going fast to ruin.

It appears, from many Charters and other documents in the Cartulary of the Priory of St. Andrew's, that the Parish church of Haddington, and most of the teinds of the parish, belonged to the Priory of St. Andrew's. I have inserted the following very ancient charters in the appendix No. 7. et seq.

Carta Ricardi * Episcopi (St. And.) de Ecclesia de Hadintun, cum terra de Clerchetune, Ecclesiae St. Andreae et Canonicis.

Carta Rogeri † Episcopi, de Hadintona.

Carta Wilielmi ‡ Episcopi, Vicariae de Hadingthoun.

Carta Davidis § Episcopi, de Ecclesiis de Hadintun, et Lynlitheu, data anno gratiae 1253.

Cart. Davidis Regis, de Eccl. de Hadinton.

Cart. ejus de terra Clerchetune, data Ecclesiae de Hadinton.

Confirmatio Comitis Henrici, de Eccl. de Hadintun, et de Clerchetune.

Carta Adae Comitissae, de Tofta in Hadintun.

Carta Wilielmi Regis, de Ecclesia de Hadinton.

I

Inter

* Chaplain to Malcolm IV. he was elected A. D. 1163, and died 1173. Keith's Catal.

† Son to Robert third Earl of Leicester; his cousin, William the Lion, preferred him to be Lord High Chancellor A. D. 1178. He was consecrated Bishop of St. Andrew's 1198, died 1202.

‡ William Malvoisin preferred to be Lord High Chancellor 1199, translated to St. Andrew's 1202, died 1233.

§ David Benham or Bunham, Bishop of St. Andrew's.

Inter Priorem Sancti Andreae et Conventum ex una parte, et Magistrum, Priorissam et Moniales de Hadinton, ex altera parte compositio, data A. D. 1240.

As few of the above charters have dates, I have subjoined the times when the Bishops who granted them filled the see of St. Andrew's, from which their dates can be nearly ascertained.

The Earl of Morton, whilst he was Regent, appointed the Bishop of Caithness Commendator of St. Andrew's; but, to use a cant phrase well known at that time, he was only a *Tulchan Prelate**, for he immediately granted a lease to Morton and his heirs male during their lives, and for five 19 years after his decease, of the whole revenues of the Priory, for a very paultry tack-duty. The Priory reverting to the Crown by Morton's forfeiture, James VI. erected it into a temporal lordship, in favours of his cousin Esme Duke of Lennox: His son, Ludovick Duke of Lennox, disposed the patronage of the parish kirk of Haddington, and hail teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, belonging thereto, November 2d 1615, to Thomas Lord Binning and Byres, afterwards Earl of Haddington; and he obtained a charter of them from the Crown, August 1st 1620. The patronage of the parish church, with the rest of the Earl of Haddington's property in the parish, was sold to the family of Hopeton, about the end of the last century.

In the suburb called Nungate, are the ruins of a small Church called St. Martin's; this belonged to the Abbacy of Haddington, as is evident from the rental of the monastery, above inserted. It appears from the records of the presbytery of Haddington, which are extant as far back as A. D. 1592, that the cure of the churches of Haddington,

* Tulchan was a calf's skin stuffed with straw, to cause a cow give milk; so a Tulchan Bishop caused the bishoprick yield its revenues to the Lord who procured it. Petrie's Church History, p. 374.

dington, St. Martin's, and Athelstaneford, were served by one clergyman, Mr James Carmichael, from A. D. 1592 to 1602, and probably for several years preceding that period. One Mr George Grier, was ordained minister of St. Martin's church A. D. 1602, but he appears to have had no successor.

An Episcopal visitation was held September 16th 1635, when it was agreed, in presence of the Bishop of Edinburgh, the magistrates of Haddington, and several of the heritors, that a second minister was necessary to the kirk of Haddington; and the year following Mr William Trent was collated to that charge. His stipend consisted of 600 merks, all paid by the town of Haddington out of the revenues of the burgh. There was a remarkable law-suit, A. D. 1680, betwixt the Earl of Haddington and the burgh, about the right of patronage to the second charge; and there is a very elegant pleading of Sir George M'Kenzie, in support of the town's right, published by him in his *Specimen Eloquentiae Forensis Scotiae*; the point, however, was determined in favours of the Earl of Haddington; which decision was pled as a precedent in the late cases of Culrofs and Whitburn, where similar decisions were given by the Court of Session and the House of Lords. I am decidedly of opinion, that the present parish church of Haddington is the same that formerly belonged to the Franciscans, and, which Major says, was called *Lucerna Laudoniae*; as a field now converted into a garden, and which is still stiled the Friars Croft, lies contiguous to the church yard, and is not above thirty yards distant from the parish church.

Besides the parish church, there is, in the town of Haddington, a very elegant Chapel, for those of the episcopal communion, built A. D. 1765: To this the present Earl of Wemyss was a very liberal subscriber, having contributed in all about L. 400 Sterling, which is nearly one half of the expence of the building.

Mr Patrick Cockburn, son to Cockburn of Langton, was the first protestant clergyman settled at Haddington after the reformation. Having, when young, entered into holy orders, he went over to the university of Paris, where he taught the oriental languages with great applause. Returning home, he embraced the reformed religion, and officiated as minister of Haddington, until his death, A. D. 1568. Dempster gives him the character of being the most learned and moderate of all the Scots reformers.

The succession of the ministers of Haddington since the reformation, collected from the presbytery records, is as follows:

Haddington 1st Charge.

Mr Patrick Cockburn.

Mr James Carmichael, time of his admission uncertain, died 1628.

Mr Alexander Hamilton, collated by the Bishop 2d December 1629, died December 1645.

Mr Robert Kerr, translated from Prestonpans 21st April 1647, died 1677.

Mr James Forman, translated from 2d charge 1677, died November 1702.

Mr John Currie, admitted 29th June 1704, died 18th June 1720.

Mr Patrick Wilkie, translated from 2d charge 1720, died August 1771.

Dr George Barclay, translated from 2d charge 17th March 1772.

Haddington 2d Charge.

Mr William Trent, ordained July 1636, died February 1675.

Mr James Forman, admitted 20th April 1676, translated to 1st charge 1678. Mr

Mr James Gray, ordained 20th January 1681, demitted because of the test 1682.

Mr William Denune, ordained 26th April 1683, translated to Pencaitland 1685.

Mr George Dunbar, admitted 12th November 1685, died 1713.

Mr Patrick Wilkie, ordained 5th May 1714, translated to 1st charge 1720.

Mr Robert Patoun, ordained 18th January 1722, translated to Renfrew January 1731.

Mr Edward Steedman, ordained 16th September 1731, died 9th June 1756.

Mr David Wark, ordained 9th June 1757, died 14th January 1766.

Mr George Barclay, admitted 17th July 1766, translated to 1st charge March 1772.

Mr Robert Scot, ordained 25th October 1772.

SECTION IV.

Eminent Persons who were natives of the Parish of Haddington.

JOHN KNOX, the reformer, was a native of this parish. He was born in the Giffordgate, one of the suburbs of Haddington, leading to the village of Gifford, which probably has occasioned the erroneous account of him by Dr. M'Kenzie, D. Buchannan, and others, who tell us he was born at Gifford. The house in the Giffordgate, in which Knox was born, still remains; it has but a mean appearance; and, together with two or three acres of land adjoining, belonged for several centuries to a family of the name of Knox, until they

they were purchased, about ten or twelve years ago, by the present Earl of Wemyss.

Sir RICH. MAITLAND of Lethington, born 1496, and who died 1586, aged 90 years, was a man of distinguished merit and abilities. He was many years a Lord of Session and Lord Privy Seal. King James's letter, published by Sir David Dalrymple, in his catalogue of the Lords of Session, is a very remarkable one: It is dated 1st July 1584, and bears, 'That Sir Richard Maitland had served his grand-fire, good-fire, good-dame, mother, and himself, in many public charges, whereof he dutifully acquitted himself; and having been many years a Senator, he has, with much integrity and sincerity, served therein; and being grown debilitated through age, though nothing in spirit and judgment, the Lords have granted him immunity and licence to attend when he pleases, having all commodities as if he were present; yet, moved in conscience lest justice should be retarded in his absence, he has willingly demitted his office in our hands, in favours of Sir Lewis Bellenden.' James IV. the King's grand-fire or great-grandfather, was slain at Flowden, ann. 1613, so that Sir Richard must have been employed in public offices above seventy years. He and his lady died the same day, as appears from the following verses, written by his son Lord Thirlestane:

Unus hymen, mens una, duos mors una diesque
Junxit, ut una caro, sic cinis unus erit.

Del. Poet Scot. p. 141. tom. II.

Mr Knox accuses Sir Richard of taking a bribe from Cardinal Beaton, to engage his kinsman, Lord Seaton, to liberate him from his confinement, after the death of James V. And no sooner was that artful prelate at liberty, than he had the address entirely to defeat the treaty just concluded by the commissioners of the two kingdoms for

for a marriage betwixt Queen Mary and Edward Prince of Wales; but Sir Ralph Sadler, who was perfectly acquainted with all these transactions, says, Arran the Regent gave Lord Seaton orders to liberate the Cardinal, though, to save appearances with the King of England, he attempted to justify himself by throwing the blame on Seaton*.

Mr Pinkerton has published two small volumes of poems, by Sir Richard and other contemporary writers, taken from a manuscript collection of poems, presented by the Duke of Lauderdale to Mr Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. one of the earliest collectors of rare books and manuscripts; and who, by his will, ordered the Pepysian library at Magdalene college in Cambridge to be founded, to preserve his very valuable collection, which is the most curious in England, the British Museum excepted.

The celebrated WILL. MAITLAND, younger of Lethington, Secretary of State during the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, was eldest son of Sir Richard. The character and fate of this accomplished, though unfortunate statesman, who at a very early period of life discharged, with the greatest reputation, the most important national affairs, are so well known to every person who is not an absolute stranger to the history of this country, that it seems unnecessary to add any further particulars. All the Secretary's brothers were men of uncommon merit and abilities, and, like himself, reflect a lustre on the place of their nativity.

JOHN MAITLAND, next brother to the Secretary, rose deservedly to the highest honours. He held first the Abbacy of Kelso in Commendam,

* Sir Ralph Sadler's Letters.

mendam, which he exchanged for Coldingham, in favours of John Stewart, natural brother of Queen Mary. He was preferred to be Lord Privy Seal A. D. 1567, on the resignation of his father Sir Richard; but, having joined the party against Morton the Regent, he was deprived of his Abbey, which was given to Home of Manderston, and of the Privy Seal, which was bestowed on Mr George Buchannan. Being engaged with his brothers in holding out the Castle of Edinburgh, under Kirkcaldy of Grange, he narrowly escaped the same doom with that gallant but ill-fated hero. After this he lurked privately for some time, then went abroad and applied himself to the study of the law, until Morton's fall A. D. 1578, when he returned home, and was, by the Earl of Arran, promoted, first to the office of Vice Chancellor, and afterwards to that of Secretary of State. On the removal of that flagitious minister, he succeeded him in the dignity of Chancellor, which he held till his death, 3d October 1595. So that he was advanced to the office of Lord Privy Seal when he was only 22 years of age. Archbishop Spottiswood, who knew him well, gives him this character: 'He was a man of rare parts and of deep wit, learned, full of courage, and most faithful to his king and master. No man did ever carry himself in his place more wisely, nor sustain it more courageously against his enemies *.' Robert Johnstone gives a character of him somewhat different: 'In prima juventute multis discriminibus obnoxius; post calamitatem Le- dingtoni fratris, aliquamdiu latuit, provecta aetate gradatim honores, et publica reipublicae munera adeptus, non sine magna invidia procerum administravit, quam immodicis jocis provocavit. Super- vacaneum est singula maledicta referre, per quae in proceres, inimicosque suos contumeliosus fuit. At specimen excelsi animi semper edidit: Inter adversas factiones, magnam laudem prudentiae, industriaeque,

* Spottiswood, p. 411.

‘industriæque tulit; reliquit clarissima monumenta doctrinae suae,
‘epigrammata Latino sermone conscripta *. Senescente invidia, quam
‘dies mitigavit, fama ejus vario sermone vulgi celebrata; quibusdam
‘natura dicacior visus, et ne inter tempora curarum verbis facietis sa-
‘tis temperans, alias, ubi officio satisfecit, lenis, remissus, urbanus,
‘procul a tristitia ut severitate, jocos temperatos seriis permiscens †.’
He likewise brings against him a more serious charge, of being the
person who instigated Huntley to the murder of the Earl of Moray ‡;
but without assigning sufficient evidence for such an aspersion. Had
there been any foundation for it, the famous Mr Andrew Melvin
would have been the last man to celebrate him so highly as he does
in the following verses.

Ille Metellanus cui regni inclaruit ingens
Annulus, et regis mensque manusque sui,
Cui rex incubuit, regni dum versat habenas,
Quo duce cuncta fuit pax foris atque domi,
Qui claris prognatus avis, et sanguine prisco,
Laude nova veteres nobilitavit avos.
Haec Urna situs in parva tibi furdior aula,
Intonat hoc: Si vis vivere disce mori.

Del. Poet. Scot. p. 116. tom. II.

There is a most superb and costly Monument of the Chancellor and
his Lady, in the aisle of the church of Haddington, belonging to the
Lauderdale family, 24 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 18 feet
high; there are two compartments supported by three black marble
pillars 5 feet high each, with capitals of white alabaster of the Co-
rinthian order, arched above. In the western compartment are fi-
gures of Lord Thirlestane and his lady, at full length, in white ala-
baster, close to each other, in a recumbent posture.

K

The

* Del. Poet. Scot. Tom. II.

† Rerum Britt. Historia, lib. vii. p. 204.

‡ Ibid. lib. v. p. 159.

The Latin inscriptions on this part of the monument I have given in the appendix No. 5.

The verses of King James in praise of the Chancellor, which Dr. Robertson justly remarks are far from being inelegant when compared with the productions of the times, were also engraved on the top of the monument; but the marble which contained them is thrown down and defaced. The verses have been often published.

Thomas Maitland, youngest brother of the Secretary and the Chancellor, was a most accomplished scholar and gentleman. He is one of the Colocutors in Buchanan's celebrated dialogue *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*. Many of his Latin poems are published by Scotstarvet, in his *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, Tom. II. Some of them are very elegant, particularly one in praise of Lethington, the place of his nativity, on his return home, after many years absence.

JOHN, first Earl of Lauderdale, son and heir of the Chancellor, was a nobleman of the greatest worth; though he had been long at great enmity with Lord Balmerino, yet, when he was nominated one of assize in the ever memorable trial of that peer, he strenuously opposed the verdict finding him guilty*.

Dr. Arthur Johnstone gives this character of him:

Prisca novis confer, nil martia Roma Metello.

Nil Metellano Scotia majus habet.

Poetar. Scot. Musae Sacrae, p. 37.

In the east compartment of the above mentioned marble monument, in the aisle of the church of Haddington, are figures of the Earl

* Burnet, Volume I.

Earl and his Countess, similar to those of the Chancellor and his Lady. The Latin inscriptions on them I have likewise inserted in the appendix.

The famous JOHN Duke of Lauderdale, eldest son and heir of the Earl, was born at Lethington the 26th. of May 1616. The part this nobleman acted first, as a most zealous covenanter *, and afterwards, in support of the royal cause; as also his long and most despotic administration after the restoration, are so well known as to render all further detail superfluous. Only it is worthy of notice, that, though he inherited a very opulent fortune from his ancestors, and possessed, for a period of above 20 years, the most lucrative offices under Government, and was at one and the same time High Commissioner to the Parliament †, Secretary of State, Lord President of the Council, first Commissioner of the Treasury and Exchequer, Lord of the Bed-chamber, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Governor of the Bass ‡, and Agent for the Royal Burghs at Court, and also

K 2

* He was one of the Commissioners appointed to carry the Solemn League and Covenant from the Convention of the Estates of Scotland to the English Parliament. He was likewise a Member of the Westminster Assembly, as a Ruling Elder of the Church of Scotland. Burnet's Memoirs of the House of Hamilton, p. 239. Printed Acts of the General Assembly 1643.

† His Salary, as Commissioner, was L. 50 Sterling *per diem* during the sitting, and L. 15 *per diem* during the recess.

‡ The Bass is an Island or rather rock on the coast of East Lothian; it was purchased by the Crown from Sir Andrew Ramsay, soon after the restoration, for L. 4000 Sterling, and converted into a prison for state criminals, during the reigns of the two brothers. It was the last place in the British dominions that held out for King James, not having surrendered till the year 1692. The Lieutenant Governor at this time was Captain Maitland, brother to the General of that name. After his surrender, the General carried his brother with him to Flanders, and presented him to King William, then at the head of the allied army, who offered him a Captain's commission, telling him

he

is accused of the greatest rapacity*. Yet, such was his profusion, that at his death his heir was obliged to sell a great part of his estate to pay his debts. The leaden coffin which contains his body, and a vase inclosing his bowels, are deposited in a vault in the aisle of the church of Haddington. The Latin inscriptions on them are likewise inserted in the appendix.

APPENDIX

he was confident that the man who had served his late sovereign with such uncommon fidelity would likewise be true to him: He thanked his Majesty for his favourable opinion, but declined the offer. This anecdote, which reflects honour both on the heroic Prince who made the offer, and the officer who refused it, I had from Captain Maitland's nearest relation.

* In the space of nine years he fleeced the city of Edinburgh alone of above L. 11,000 Sterling, for his patronage and protection, as appears from the city records. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 101.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

ACCOUNT *of the* PARISH *of* HADDINGTON,

A P P E N D I X, No. I.

Catalogue of Pictures at Amisfield.

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
1	IMPERIALI,	A Crucifix.	9	9	by 6	6½
2	Snyder,	A Stag-hunting.	6	7	9	9
3	Rosa de Tivoli,	A Camp piece, with Goats and Dogs.	5	4	7	11
4	Snyder, the figures by Rubens,	A Boy overturning a wheel- barrow with fruit in it.	5	7	8	4½
5	Pompeyo,	The Sacrifice of Iphigenia.	5	0	6	2½
6	Rubens,	Vertumnus and Pomona.	4	8	6	4
7	Annibal Carrachi,	Venus and Adonis.	4	4	5	10
8	Vanderveldt,	A Sea piece.	4	5	6	8
9	Murillo,	Flight into Egypt.	4	3	5	2½
10	Ditto,	A Portrait full length of Massaniello.	6	8	4	4
					11	Amiconi,

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
11	Amiconi,	Boys painting.	3	11	4	11½
12	Murillo,	St. John.	5	5	3	9
13	Verboom,	A Landscape.	4	5	3	10
14	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	4	5	3	10
15	Cassali,	Susanna and the two Elders.	4	1½	3	4
16	Vandyke,	A Portrait.	4	1½	3	2
17	Spagniolet,	Duns Scotus.	4	1½	3	2
18	Hondicooter,	A variety of Fowls in a Landscape.	2	9	3	8
19	Potter,	A Piece with cattle.	2	9	4	1
20	N. Pouffin,	The Baptism of our Saviour.	2	8	3	6
21	Howyonte,	A Landscape.	2	4	3	4
22	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	2	4	3	4
23	Decker,	A Landscape.	2	2½	2	9
24	Jacob Reyfsdale,	A Landscape with Ruins.	1	9½	2	1
25	Vanderwarf,	A View in Holland.	1	3½	1	3½
26	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	1	3½	1	3½
27	Guido Rheni,	History of Apollo keeping the Sheep of Admetus.	0	11½	1	5½
28	Peter Neef,	A Church.	1	3½	1	9
29	Vangoen,	A Landscape.	1	2	2	0
30	Ditto,	Ditto.	1	2	2	1
31	Backhoufen,	A Sea piece.	1	1	1	5½
32	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	1	1	1	5½
33	Wooverman,	People a hawking.	0	9½	1	3½
34	Sol. Reyfsdale,	A Landscape.	2	4	3	9½
35	Paul Veronese,	A Venus.	4	2	3	3½
36	Brugel,	A Dutch Winter piece.	4	1	5	4½
37						

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	L.	F.	L.
38	Sir Godfrey Kneller,	An Old man's Head.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
39	Old Mears,	Lot and his Two Daughters.	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9
40	Charden,	Children at School.	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
41	Berghem,	A Cattle piece,	1	10	1	8
42	Joannes Metfis,	A Merry-making.	2	5	3	5
43	Amiconi,	Boys playing with a Dog.	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
44	J. T. Compe,	A View in Holland.	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
45	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
46		Dead Game.	4	8	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
47	Scott,	A View of Westminster Bridge.	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10
48	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10
49	Polensburg,	A Woman at a Toilet.	1	3	1	0
50	Nevay,	King Charles's Children.	4	5	4	10
51	Sir John Medina,	Apelles and Campaspe.	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
52		St. Jerome.	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
53	Michael Angelo,	A Flower piece.	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7
54	Stobima,	A Landscape.	3	4	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
55	Rembrandt,	An Old man's Head.	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
56	Sir John Medina,	Two Children.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
57		A Landscape with figures.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
58	Wooverman,	A Dutch Kitchen.	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
59	Teniers,	A Dutchman smoking his Pipe.	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
60	Neilson,	One of the Muses, in crayons.	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11
61	Potter,	A Landscape, with a Cow.	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
62		An Old man's head.	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
					63	Albert,

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	L.	F.	L.
63	Albert Durer,	The Wise men making an Offering to our Saviour.	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
64	Pompeyo,	Judith and Holofernes.	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
65		An Old man's head.	0	10	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
66	Brecklecamp,	An Old woman counting money.	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
67	Rembrandt,	An Old woman's Head.	0	9	0	7
68	Shalkan,	A Candle Light piece.	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
69		Head of a Mastiff Dog.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3
70		A Landscape, with figures,	1	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
71	Jacob Reyfsdale,	A Frost piece.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
72	Gerard Dow,	Saint Francis.	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
73		A Dutch Merry-making	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
74		A Portrait of Corelli.	4	3	2	5
75		A Rendezvous of Beggars.	2	8	3	5
76	David Teniers,	Elijah fed by the Ravens.	2	0	2	9
77		An Old man's head.	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
78	Peter Vanlints,	Socrates's Death.	1	7	2	1
79	Andrea Sacchi,	A Portrait of Pope Inno- cent XI.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10
80		A Dutch Merry-making.	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
81	Looft,	A Madona.	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
82		Diana bathing, a piece of needle-work.	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
83	Sir Peter Lelly,	A Portrait of Mrs Green- hill.	2	2	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
84		Ships in a Storm.	2	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
85	Honzonti,	A Landscape, with figures.	2	4	3	4
86	Wooverman,	A Landscape, with figures.	2	1	2	11
					87 Neilson,	

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	L.	F.	L.
87	Neilson,	A Portrait of a French painter.	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
88		A Landscape, with figures.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
89	Holbeen,	A Portrait of Sir Thomas More.	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
90	Rembrandt,	An Old man's head.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
91	Mercier,	A Candle Light piece.	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
92	Amiconi,	Boys playing,	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
93	Sir John Medina,	A Portrait of Queen Mary.	2	6	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
94		An Old man's Head	1	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
95	Holbeen,	Head of Erasmus.	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
96		A Mocca on a Tree, Mosaic work.	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
97	Vandyke,	Portrait of the Burgo Master de Groote of Leyden.	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
98	Trevifani,	A Magdalene.	3	4	2	6
99	Vanderneer,	A Moon Light piece.	1	11	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	Ditto,	Ditto.	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
101						
102						
103		Dutch Boors.	2	7	2	1
104		Ditto, its Companion.	2	7	2	1
105						
106						
107	Cameron,	Portrait of William Howieson.	4	1	3	5
108	Goltzius,	Saint Sebastian.	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
109	Spagniolet,					
110	Ditto,					

L.

111 Spagniolet,

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
111	Spagniolet,	The Four Philosophers.	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
112	Ditto,		4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
113		Westminster Abbey.	4	3	3	7
114	Simon Vowel	The Virgin with our Saviour.	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$	3	11
115		Dead Game and Fruit.	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$
116	Nelson,	Our Saviour and the Virgin.	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$
117		Saint Andrew on the Cross.	2	3	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
118						
119						
120						
121						
122	Old Mears,	A Quack Doctor.	1	1	0	11
123	Leon. de Vinci,	An Old man's Head	4	8	3	6
124	Sir Peter Lely,	General Monck.	4	1	3	5
125	Joan. Vanderheck,	A Lobster, with Fruit.	2	5	3	5
126	Quintin Metsis.	The Misers.	3	10	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
127	Velasques,	The Portrait of a Saint.	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
128		Our Saviour on the Cross.	5	7	4	7
129	Annibal Carrache,	An Academy Figure.	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
130	William Jones,	A Fruit piece, with a Squirrel.	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
131	Ditto,	A Cat, with Mackarel.	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
132	Ditto,	A Fruit piece, with a Bird.	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
133	Ditto,	Two Trouts.	1	9	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Family

Account of the Parish of Haddington.

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Family Portraits.

No.	Painter's.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
1	Sir Josua Reynolds,	A Portrait of the Earl of Wemyss.	2	6	2	2
2		A Portrait of Lord Elcho, in crayons.	1	8½	1	5
3	Aikman,	A Portrait of Sir Francis Kinloch.	2	5	2	0
4	Ditto,	A Portrait of the late Earl of Wemyss.	2	5	2	0
5	Seaton,	A Portrait of Lord Adam Gordon.	4	2	3	3
6	Mercier,	A Portrait of the Dutchess of Gordon.	4	2	3	4
7	Seaton,	A Portrait of Lady Katharine Charteris.	8	1	4	8
8	Ramfay,	A Portrait of the Earl of Wemyss and the late Lady Katharine Charteris.	8	0	6	9
9	Miss Reid,	A Portrait of Miss Peggy Clerke.	2	0	1	7
10		A Portrait of Colonel Charteris, oval.	2	6½	2	1½
11		A Portrait of the Colonel's Lady, oval.	2	6½	2	1½
12	Mercier,	A Portrait of Lord Adam Gordon.	2	5½	2	0½
		L. 2.			13	Ditto.

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
13	Ditto,	A Portrait of the Hon. Mr Wemyfs.	2	5½	2	0½
14	Ramsay,	A Portrait of Lady Walpole Wemyfs.	2	5½	2	0½
15	Ditto,	A Portrait of Lady Helen Wemyfs.	2	5½	2	0½

APPENDIX, No. II.

List of the Farms and Ploughgates in the County of Haddington.

Parishes	No. of Farms.	No. of Ploughgates.
Stenton,	16	38
Innerwick,	21	58
Tynningham,	11	33
Dunbar,	33	86
Spot,	16	35
Auld Hamflocks,	8	19½
Haddington,	30	109
Bolton,	10	25
Yester or Gifford,	19	47
Garvald,	20	50
Morham,	6	20
Whittingham,	29	56
		Prestonhaugh,

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>No. of Farms.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Prestonhaugh,	24	58
Athelstaneford,	18	47
North Berwick,	22	62
Dirleton,	36	81
Whitekirk,	8	19
Aberlady,	13	45
Soltra,	5	8
Pencaitland,	20	45
Saltoun,	18	35
Humbie,	27	48
Ormiston,	13	24
Tranent,	47	71
Gladsmuir,	29	78
Prestonpans,	7 and many small possessors.	

N. B. The above List was taken A. D. 1769 ; since that period many alterations have been made, so that the farms are diminished in number and increased in extent. In the above List no possession less than a ploughgate is accounted a farm.

HADDINGTON PARISH.

1789.

Earl of Hopeton's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates</i>
Byres,	Patrick Dudgeon.	4
Caldraw and Bangly,	George Myln.	4
Mungoswells,	John Sherrif.	3
Captainhead,	John Sherrif.	3

Lord

Lord Blantyre's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Lethington,	Sundry tenants.	4
Begbie,	Robert Ainfle.	4
Westfield,	John Skirvan.	3
Abbey,	Messrs. Pringle and Burnet.	5
Dalgourie,	Robert Donaldson.	2

Earl of Wemyss's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Amisfield, 750 acres.		12½
Barns Mains.	Messrs. Begbies.	5
Easter Monkrig,	John Swanston.	2
Easter Bearford,	John Hepburn.	2
Wester Bearford,	Ditto.	3
Abbey Mill and Munksmill.		2
Coatwalls,	Hugh Skirvan.	2

Mr Brown of Coalston's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Coalston,	Mr Brown.	2
Brownhill,	Ditto.	2
Coalston Mains,	Walter Herriot.	2
Sanderfdean,	John Laurie.	1½
Myreside,	William Saundersdon.	1½
Segerstain,	John Swanston.	2
Coalston Mill,		1

Mr Buchan Hepburn's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Ugston & Ugston-rig,	Thomas Howdon.	5

West

Account of the Parish of Haddington.

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<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
West Garleton.	Patrick Carfrac.	4
St. Laurence House,	Several small tenants.	

Mr Tod's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Alderston,	Captain Tod.	1
Alderston Mains,	William Johnstone.	2

Mr Buchan of Lethem's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Grounds in his possess.	Mr Buchan.	3
Spittlerig,	William Johnstone.	2
Harperdean,	Patrick Bairnsfeather.	3
Rottenraw,	Small tenants.	1
Gatefide,	Ditto.	1

Sir Robert Sinclair's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Stevenson,	Sir Robert Sinclair.	2
Stevenson Mains	George Bogue.	2½

Captain Deans's Lands.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Huntington Parks,	Captain Deans.	2

Mr Hepburn of Monkrig's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Munkrig,	Lady Hamilton.	1
	Ditto,	

Account of the Parish of Haddington.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Ditto,	Patrick Bairnsfeather.	1

Clerkington Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Blackhouse,	Lewis Gordon.	2
Clerkington Mill,	Thomas Lauder.	1
Ditto,	James Borthwick.	$0\frac{1}{2}$

Feus of Gladsmuir.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Gladsmuir,	John Taylor.	1
Ditto,	Many small possessors.	4
Ditto,	Ditto.	
Ditto,	Ditto.	
Ditto,	Ditto.	

Mr James Veitch's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Caponflat Lands,	Many small tenants.	

Several hundred acres in the neighbourhood of Haddington are possessed by the inhabitants of the burgh, land-labourers and others.

Valued.

Account of the Parish of Haddington.



Valued Rent of Haddington Parish.

	<i>Scots Money.</i>		
Earl of Wemyss for Amisfield, Barns, Bearford, &c.	L. 4017	6	8
Earl of Hopeton,	1828	10	8
Lord Blantyre,	2628	10	0
Sir Robert Sinclair for Stevenston,	574	0	0
John Buchan of Lethem, Esq;	1127	19	5
Alexander Tod, Esq; of Alderston,	597	12	7
G. Buchan Hepburn, Esq; for Ugston,	L. 468	0	6
Ditto, for West Garleton,	280	5	3
Ditto, for part of St. Laurence House,	303	17	6
	1052	3	3
Charles Brown of Coalston, Esq;	845	16	4
Captain Deans of Huntington,	208	1	0
Lord Blantyre for Dalgourie,	168	18	4
Mr Veitch of Caponflat,	555	15	7
James Anderson, Esq; of Clerkington,	530	14	2
Mr Hepburn of Monkrig,	232	13	2
Mr Somner for part of St. Laurence House,	110	10	0
Thomas Houden ditto,	27	12	6
Dr Forrest of Gimmersmills,	69	6	8
James Watson's heirs,	3	13	4
Mr James Dudgeon,	16	16	1
Thomas Forrest's heirs,	30	10	8
David Moffat's ditto,	14	10	4
William Begbie,	4	16	2
	L. 14645	16	11

Note. Lands holding burgage, and feus of Gladsmuir, are not included in the above valuation.

M

APPENDIX,

APPENDIX No. III.

Condescendence by Mr William Law, Sheriff Depute of the County of Haddington, of his Mode of Striking the Fiars of that County.

In place of calling a jury, he has been in the use annually, in the end of February or the beginning of March, to summon before himself betwixt 60 and 80 buyers and sellers of all the different kinds of grain of the preceding crop, from the several quarters of the county; these he examines upon oath, as to the different prices at which they have bought and sold, and, from this evidence strikes the Fiars in the following manner: He collects the total quantity proved of each species of grain, and, from this he finds the medium price of one boll; then he collects the total quantity of what is sold above the general medium, and finds the medium of that; he collects, in the next place, all that is sold below the general medium, and finds the medium thereof. To each of these mediums he adds $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the medium of what is sold above the general medium, with the forefaid addition, constitutes the 1st Fiars; the general medium, with the same addition, constitutes the 2d Fiars; and the medium of what is sold below the general medium, with the like addition, constitutes the 3d Fiars. The reason of the addition is, that about four-fifths of the grain sold in East Lothian by the Fiars, is sold with six months credit, which he considers as equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or for what victual it is proved has been sold for ready money, a proportional allowance is made.

An exact Copy of the Fines or Prices of Grain in the County of East Lothian, since their commencement in the Year 1627, to the present date.
 Extracted from the Sheriff Court Books of Haddingtonshire.—Converted into Sterling Money.

Yrs.	WHEAT, per boll.			BARLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1627	L. S. D.			L. S. D.			L. S. D.			L. S. D.		
1628	0 16 8			0 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 10 0			0 4 2		
1629	1 0 0			0 16 8			0 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 4 4		
1630	1 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			1 0 0								
1631	1 3 4			0 18 4								
1632	1 5 0			1 1 8								
1633	1 8 4			0 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$								
1634	1 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$								
1635	1 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 8 4								
1636	1 5 4			0 16 8								
1637	1 3 4			0 16 8								
1638	1 8 8			0 13 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$								
1639	1 15 0			0 13 4								
1640	1 16 8			0 14 0								
1641	1 15 10			0 15 0								
1642	1 13 4			0 13 4								
1643	1 14 2			0 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$								
1644	1 11 8			0 11 8								
1645	1 11 8			0 8 4								
1646	1 11 8			0 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$								
1647	1 18 4			0 12 6								
1648	1 5 0			0 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$								
1649	1 18 4			0 16 8								

WHEAT, per boll.			BARLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
Yrs.	First.	Second.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1650	1	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.
51	1	2	6	1	5	0	4	1	1	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
52	0	18	4	0	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	2	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
53	0	11	8	0	10	0	8	0	14	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
54	0	8	4	0	8	0	4	0	7	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
55	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	10	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
56	0	13	4	0	11	0	11	0	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
57	0	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	15	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
58	1	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
59	1	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1660	0	16	8	0	11	0	11	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
61	0	19	2	0	14	0	14	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
62	0	15	10	0	10	0	10	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
63	0	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	12	0	12	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
64	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	9	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
65	0	11	8	0	10	0	10	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
66	0	8	4	0	7	0	7	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
67	0	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	0	7	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
68	0	10	10	0	9	0	9	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
69	0	10	0	0	9	0	9	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
1670	0	10	0	0	11	0	11	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
71	0	18	4	0	10	0	10	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
72	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	10	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
73	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	10	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
74	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	17	0	17	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
75	0	19	2	0	19	0	19	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
76	0	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	0	11	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
77	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	0	11	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
78	0	13	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
79	0	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	15	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1680	0	11	0	0	10	0	10	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
81	0	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	10	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
82	0	13	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
83	0	11	8	0	11	0	11	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
84	0	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	0	11	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0

WHEAT, per boll.			BARLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
Yr.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.
1685	0 10 6 ² / ₃	0 9 8	0 8 10 ² / ₃	0 8 4	0 7 6	0 6 6 ¹ / ₃	0 5 5 ¹ / ₃	0 5 4	0 6 1 ¹ / ₃	0 5 0	0 4 5 ¹ / ₃
86	0 10 6 ² / ₃	0 10 0	0 9 4	0 10 3 ¹ / ₄	0 9 5 ¹ / ₃	0 5 6 ² / ₃	0 5 6 ² / ₃	0 4 10	0 6 8	0 5 8	0 4 8
87	0 9 2	0 8 4	0 7 10	0 8 4	0 7 8	0 5 6 ² / ₃	0 5 6 ² / ₃	0 6 1 ¹ / ₃	0 8 3	0 5 8	0 5 6
88	0 8 10 ² / ₃	0 8 4	0 7 9 ¹ / ₂	0 8 4	0 7 7	0 6 8	0 5 6	0 6 11 ¹ / ₃	0 8 4	0 5 7	0 4 8
89	0 13 10	0 13 0	0 12 2 ² / ₃	0 13 10	0 13 0	0 7 10 ² / ₃	0 6 10 ² / ₃	0 8 11 ¹ / ₃	0 8 4	0 5 7	0 6 6
1690	0 15 6	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 13 10	0 13 0	0 9 4	0 8 0	0 8 10	0 14 0	0 13 4	0 12 10
91	0 12 10	0 12 2 ² / ₃	0 11 8	0 12 8	0 11 0	0 6 8	0 5 5	0 5 6 ² / ₃	0 7 2	0 6 6	0 5 6
92	0 11 8	0 11 1 ¹ / ₃	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 6 4	0 7 2	0 6 6	0 5 6
93	0 14 8	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 7 7	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 2	0 6 6	0 5 6
94	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 12 8	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 7 5	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 2	0 6 6	0 5 6
95	0 16 8	0 16 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 7 2	0 6 6	0 5 6
96	1 1 0	1 1 1 ¹ / ₃	0 19 2	0 19 2	0 18 4	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
97	1 0 8	1 0 19	0 18 4	0 19 2	0 18 4	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
98	1 6 0	1 5 10 ² / ₃	1 4 2	1 5 10 ² / ₃	1 4 2	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
99	1 5 0	1 4 10 ² / ₃	1 1 8	1 4 10 ² / ₃	1 1 8	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
1700	0 16 1 ¹ / ₃	0 15 3 ¹ / ₃	0 13 10 ² / ₃	0 15 3 ¹ / ₃	0 13 10 ² / ₃	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
01	0 11 1 ¹ / ₃	0 10 10	0 9 5 ¹ / ₃	0 11 1 ¹ / ₃	0 10 10	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
02	0 10 6 ² / ₃	0 10 10	0 9 5 ¹ / ₃	0 11 1 ¹ / ₃	0 10 10	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
03	0 14 5 ¹ / ₃	0 13 4	0 12 9 ¹ / ₂	0 14 5 ¹ / ₃	0 13 4	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
04	0 12 9 ¹ / ₂	0 11 8	0 11 0	0 12 9 ¹ / ₂	0 11 0	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
05	0 10 4	0 9 5 ¹ / ₃	0 8 7 ¹ / ₃	0 10 4	0 9 5 ¹ / ₃	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
06	0 8 4	0 7 9 ¹ / ₂	0 7 2 ¹ / ₃	0 8 4	0 7 9 ¹ / ₂	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
07	0 11 8	0 10 10	0 9 13	0 11 8	0 10 10	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
08	0 15 0	0 14 2	0 13 10 ² / ₃	0 15 0	0 14 2	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
09	1 1 1 ¹ / ₃	0 12 10	0 11 8	1 1 1 ¹ / ₃	0 12 10	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
1710	0 13 8	0 12 10	0 11 8	0 13 8	0 12 10	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
11	0 13 4	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 13 4	0 12 6	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
12	0 13 4	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 13 4	0 12 6	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
13	0 18 4	0 16 8	0 14 5 ¹ / ₃	0 18 4	0 16 8	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
14	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 11 1 ¹ / ₃	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
15	0 14 4	0 13 8	0 12 6	0 14 4	0 13 8	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
16	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 11 1 ¹ / ₃	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
17	0 12 10	0 11 8	0 10 10	0 12 10	0 11 8	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
18	0 12 2 ² / ₃	0 11 8	0 10 10	0 12 2 ² / ₃	0 11 8	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8
19	0 12 8	0 11 10	0 11 1 ¹ / ₃	0 12 8	0 11 10	0 15 6 ² / ₃	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 8

Account of the Parish of Haddington.

WHEAT, per boll.			BARLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
Yrs.	First.	Second.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1720	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.
21	0 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 4	0 10 10	0 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 10	0 9 8	0 7 10	0 6 8	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 6 2
22	0 13 4	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 10	0 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 6	0 6 8	0 5 10	0 9 7	0 8 6	0 7 6
23	0 15 0	0 14 2	0 13 4	0 12 8	0 11 0	0 10 5	0 8 4	0 7 10	0 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 6	0 9 8
24	0 13 4	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 10 10	0 9 10	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 6 8	0 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 6	0 9 2
25	0 16 8	0 15 10	0 14 4	0 13 6	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 10 6	0 9 2	0 8 6	0 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 2
26	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 12 6	0 11 8	0 10 10	0 9 10	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 13 10	0 12 6	0 11 0
27	0 15 10	0 14 8	0 13 4	0 12 10	0 11 4	0 10 10	0 9 6	0 8 4	0 9 4	0 8 4	0 7 8
28	0 16 8	0 15 8	0 14 8	0 13 10	0 12 4	0 11 4	0 10 6	0 9 4	0 9 8	0 8 4	0 7 4
29	0 15 0	0 14 10	0 13 10	0 12 10	0 11 4	0 10 10	0 9 6	0 8 4	0 11 8	0 10 8	0 9 8
30	0 13 4	0 12 2	0 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 10	0 9 6	0 8 10	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 5 8	0 4 10	0 3 2
31	0 12 0	0 10 10	0 9 10	0 8 10	0 7 8	0 6 6	0 5 8	0 4 10	0 5 8	0 4 10	0 3 2
32	0 10 0	0 9 2	0 8 10	0 7 10	0 6 6	0 5 8	0 4 10	0 3 2	0 6 6	0 5 10	0 4 8
33	0 13 0	0 12 4	0 11 4	0 10 4	0 9 4	0 8 4	0 7 4	0 6 4	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 5 8
34	0 15 0	0 14 2	0 13 4	0 12 4	0 11 4	0 10 4	0 9 4	0 8 4	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 5 8
35	0 15 0	0 14 2	0 13 4	0 12 4	0 11 4	0 10 4	0 9 4	0 8 4	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 5 8
36	0 13 1	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8	0 9 8	0 8 8	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 10 10	0 9 10	0 8 4
37	0 13 4	0 12 4	0 11 4	0 10 4	0 9 4	0 8 4	0 7 4	0 6 4	0 10 10	0 9 10	0 8 4
38	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 10 10	0 9 10	0 8 4
39	0 13 8	0 12 6	0 11 6	0 10 6	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 6 6	0 10 10	0 9 10	0 8 4
1740	1 2 6	1 0 0	0 18 4	0 17 8	0 16 8	0 15 8	0 14 8	0 13 8	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
41	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
42	0 11 3	0 10 3	0 9 3	0 8 3	0 7 3	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
43	0 9 8	0 8 8	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 5 8	0 4 8	0 3 8	0 2 8	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
44	0 11 6	0 10 6	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 6 6	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
45	0 15 10	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 12 4	0 11 4	0 10 4	0 9 4	0 8 4	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
46	0 13 6	0 12 6	0 11 6	0 10 6	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 6 6	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
47	0 13 8	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8	0 9 8	0 8 8	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
48	0 14 6	0 13 8	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8	0 9 8	0 8 8	0 7 8	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
49	0 13 4	0 12 2	0 11 2	0 10 2	0 9 2	0 8 2	0 7 2	0 6 2	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
1750	0 13 6	0 12 11	0 11 6	0 10 6	0 9 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 6 6	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
51	0 17 2	0 16 2	0 15 2	0 14 2	0 13 2	0 12 2	0 11 2	0 10 2	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
52	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
53	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8
54	0 12 11	0 11 6	0 10 10	0 9 10	0 8 10	0 7 10	0 6 10	0 5 10	0 12 8	0 11 8	0 10 8

Account of the Parish of Haddington.

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WHEAT, per boll.			BARLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
Yrs.	First.	Second.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1755	13	10	12	10	6	10	10	6	10	10	6
56	1	6	1	6	8	15	15	8	15	15	8
57	18	0	15	0	0	13	12	6	13	12	6
58	15	0	12	0	0	8	7	0	8	7	0
59	13	1	11	6	0	10	10	5	10	10	5
1760	13	6	11	0	0	9	9	0	9	9	0
61	14	9	12	9	0	11	11	0	11	11	0
62	19	4	13	6	1	15	15	6	15	15	6
63	16	11	18	1	1	14	14	1	14	14	1
64	18	10	19	6	1	16	16	6	16	16	6
65	1	0	18	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
66	1	0	18	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
67	1	0	18	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
68	1	0	18	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
69	17	11	16	10	1	17	17	10	17	17	10
1770	18	0	16	10	1	18	18	10	18	18	10
71	1	0	16	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
72	1	0	16	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
73	1	0	16	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
74	1	0	16	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
75	18	11	17	1	1	18	18	1	18	18	1
76	18	11	17	1	1	18	18	1	18	18	1
77	1	0	16	10	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
78	17	0	15	0	1	17	17	0	17	17	0
79	15	0	15	0	1	15	15	0	15	15	0
1780	1	0	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
81	1	0	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
82	1	0	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
83	1	0	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
84	1	0	15	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
85	19	0	19	0	1	19	19	0	19	19	0
86	19	0	19	0	1	19	19	0	19	19	0
87	1	0	19	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
88	1	0	19	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
89	1	0	19	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0

APPENDIX. No. IV.

*Act of Parliament in favoris of the Towne of Hadingtoun, 28th
Junii 1633.*

IN THE PARLIAMENT haldin at Edinburgh upone the twentie aucht day of Junii the zeir of God jajvj & threttie thrie zeires, OURE SOVERANE LORD, with advyse and consent of the thrie Estaitis of the present Parliament, ratifies, approves, and for his Hienes and his succefforis perpetuallie confirms the infestment and charter maid and grantit be his Maties umq^{ll} dairest father James, be the Grace of God King of Greit Britane, France, and Ireland, Defendar of the Faith, of eternall memorie, with advyse and consent of Hienes prin^{ll} thesawrar, deputie thesawrar, and remanent Lordis of Secreit Counfall, his Hienes commissiонерis appointit for governing of his Hienis rents and casualities of this realme for the tyme, to and in ffavoris of the Provest, Bailleis, Counfall, and Communitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun and yair succefforis; QUHAIRBY our sail umq^{ll} lait Soverane Lord, his Hienes darrest ffather, of worthie memorie, with advyse and consent forsaid, for the causes yrin conteaint, hes not onlie RATIFIET, APPROVIN, and for his Hienes and his succefforis perpetuallie confirms ALL and SUNDRIE all infestmentis, erectionis, mortifications, charteris, donationis, titiles, licences, and priviledges q^tsumever, maid and grantit be his Maties said umq^{ll} darrest father, and his most noble progenitors, to the said burgh of Hadingtoun, burgesse, and inhabitantis thair of, and yair predecefforis and succefforis, with all landis alse weill propertie as comuntie, kirklandis, anelrentis belonging to thame, priviledges and immunities containt yrin, and haill contentis yrin contenint, and all priviledges, immunities, ffaires, merkatis, and utheris

utheris liberties qlkis they then or of auld had, and qrof they wer in possesse, of q^tsumever dait or daitis, tenor or contentis the samyne be of quhilkis ar haldin as for expressit in the said charter ; bot ALSO, our Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father, of worthie memorie, with advyse and consent forsaid, hes of NEW maid, constitute, creit, erectit, and incorporat ALL and HAILL the said burgh of Hadintoun, with all and fundrie landis, houses, biggings, zairdis, aikers, waistes, and utheris lyand within the burrow ruidis and territorie of the said burgh, with all and fundrie uthere landis, mures, loches, medowes, aikeris, and utheris perteaining to the said burgh, als weill in propertie as comountie, IN ANE HAILL and FFRIE BURGH Royall, to be callit in all tyme cuming as of before the burgh of Hadingtoun ; and qrby his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father, of worthie memorie, with consent forsaid, hes gevin, grantit, and for his Hienes and his successoris perpetuallie confirmit to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh, and thair successores prte and being for the tyme, heretable, ALL and HAILL the Mure of Gladismure, with the pertinentis and comoun geit leiding yrto, lyand nere the libertie and territorie of the said burgh, within the sherfdome of Edinburgh and constabularie of Hadintoun, (excepting and reserving allways to and in favoris of Thomas thane Erle of Melrofs, now Erle of Hadingtoun, Lord Byres and Byning, then Precident of the Colledge of Justice, and secretar to his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father,) his aires maill and successoris, these pairtis of the said Mure of Gladismure spealie mentionat in the said charter perteaining to him heretable, and thereby exceptit and reservit to him and his foresaidis in manner yrin contentit : AS ALSO, GAVE, GRANTIT, and DISPONIT to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Burgeses, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh, and thair successoris prete and being for the tyme, ALL and HAILL these aikeris of land callit Ranfeglenis aikeris, and twa aikeris of land callit Hangmanis aikeris, and ALL and HAILL the

twa corne mylnes of the burgh of Hadintoun, with the multures
 and sequellis yairof, mylne haughes and mylne landis of the samyne,
 and ALL and HAILL the port of Aberladie, lyand in the bafsome
 of Pepher Water, and comoun gait leiding to the said port; toge-
 ther with the house of the said burgh situat be the said port and
 schore yrof, commonlie callit the towne of Hadingtoun's house,
 with y^e anchorage moneyes and uyris priviledges, customis, profiteis,
 and dewties of ane ffrie port, with the mercate weiklie upone Sa-
 turneday, and twa publick ffrie yerlie faires; the ane thairof to be
 haldin zerlie in the Feist of St. Peiter nixt and immediatlie follow-
 ing the Feist of St. Johne the Baptist callit Midsomer, and yrefter
 continowing be the spaice of aucht days; and the uther of the saidis
 thrie faires to be haldin zeirle within the said burgh, and all uther
 places yare about usit and wont, beginnand zeirle the twentie nynt
 day of September, and yrefter to continow and indure for the space
 of uther aucht dayes, to be callit Michelmes Faire in all tyme cum-
 ing, with all tollis, customes, and utheris priviledges, liberties, and
 imunities of auld belonging to the said burgh of Hadingtoun, to-
 gidder with all and fundrie landis, anelrentis, and possessioun q^tsum-
 ever perteaning to the said burgh of before, and with the office of
 shereffschip within the said burgh, libertie and territorie thairof:
 Quhilk burgh of Hadingtoun, and the saids tenements, aikeris, a-
 nelrentis, ffrie port, anchorage, towne house, office of shereffschip,
 and utheris abouve writtine, perteaint of befoir to the said burgh of
 Hadingtoun; and qulkis Mure of Gledismure perteaint of befoir
 to the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and to the said Thomas now Erle
 of Hadingtoun, and wer lawfullie resignet be thame and thair proris
 in yair names in the handis of his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father,
 and his commissiонерis in his Maties name, IN FAVOURIS, and
 for the said infestment yrof to be maid and gevin be his Hienes said
 umq^{ll} darrest father to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Burgeffes, Coun-
 sail, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and yare suc-
 cessoris,

cessoris, in mener thairin conteanit, and quhairby his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father, of worthie memorie, for the causis thairin conteanit, OF NEW GAVE, GRANTIT, and DISPONIT to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and yair successoris prit and to come, ALL and HAILL the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and ALL and HAILL the said Mure of Gledismure, with the pertinentis, lyand as said is, (excepting and reserving to the said Thomas Erle of Hadingtoun and his foirsaidis the pairtis and portiones of the said mure thairin exceptit and reservit as said is. AND SICKLYK, ALL and HAILL the saidis aikeris callit Ranfeglenis aikeris, the saidis twa aikeris called Hangmanis aikeris, and ALL and HAILL the saidis twa corne mylnes of the said towne of Hadingtoun, with the multoris and sequellis yairof, mylne hauches and mylne landis of the famyne, and of ALL and HAILL the said port of Aberladie in the said bossome of the said Water of Pepher, and comoune leiding yairto, togidder with the said burgh house callit the towne house, cituat besyde the said port and schore of the towne of Aberladie, comounlie callit the house of the burgh of Hadingtoun, with the anchorage monzes and utheris priviledges, customes, profeities, and dewties of ane frie port, togidder alsu with all and sundrie utheris priviledges, anelrentis, and possessioun q^tsumever perteaining and belonging to the said burgh in ony tyme bygane; AND making, constituting, and ordaining the said Provest and Baillies of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, within the burgh, libertie, and territorie yairof, with ample poweris and priviledges to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh, and thair successoris, anent the said burgh and utheris above writtin in mener conteaint in the said charter, TO BE HALDIN of his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father and his successoris in frie burgage fie and heretage for ever, AS the the said charter under the greit seall, of the dait the threttie day of Jannuarie, the yeir of God jaij & tuentie four yeirs at mair lenth

proportis, with the precept of seasing following yrupone, under the testimonie of the said greit seall of the samyne dait, and instrument of seasing following yrupone, of the dait the day of the yeir of God jaivj & tuentie zeires, **IN ALL AND SUNDR** the heidis, pointes, passses, claufes, articles, circumstancis, and conditionis yrin conteaint, and efter the forme and tennor yairof in all pointis : **AND** oure said Soverane Lord and Estaitis of Parliament **WILLS** and **GRANTIS**, and for his Hienes and his succefforis **DECERNES** and **ORDAINS** that this present general ratification of the said infestment, chartor, precept, and seasing above written, is and shall be of alse guid force, strenth, and effect to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and thair succefforis, for bruiking and joyfing of the said burgh-landis, mure, aikeris, mylnes, mylne-lands, mylne-hauchs, office of seereschip, port harberis anchorage, mone, town-house, gaitis, passages, and all utheris priviledges, liberties, immunities, customes, commodities, casualtities, and utheris foresaidis perteaning and belonging to the said burgh, with all utheris landis and anelrentis perteaning and belonging to the saidis burgh, and haill priviledges and liberties yairof specially and generally conteanit in the said infestment, and utheris q^tsumever perteaning and belonging to ane frie burgh royal, as if the said chartor, precept, and seasing wer all at lenth de verbo in verbum ingroffit, inferte and contenit in the said ratificatioun. Quhair anent, and with all uther defectis and imperfectiones quilks may be proponit aganes the said chartor, precept, and seasing, or ony of thame, or this prit ratificatioun yrof, and validities of the samyne, our said Soverane Lord and Estaitis of Parliament hes dispensit, and be thir presentis dispensis for ever : **AND BECAUS** be the said infestment thair is only power and priviledge gevin and grantit to the Provest, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and yair succefforis, to hawe and had yrin ane merkat day oulklie upon Saturneday, quhilk oulklie merkat is not able to furnish

nish the said burgh and his Hienes leigis resorting therto in fressh meitis and uther neecesser comodities fra the ane merkat day to the uther, being aucht betwixt, speciallie in the fomer seassoun, the said burgh of Hadingtoun being ane burgh that layes in the hie way betwixt Loundoun and Edinburgh, quhareunto both countrie men and strangeris going and coming continowallie now repaires; thairfor, and for the better furnishing of the said burgh, and inhabilitating of thame to serue his Matie and leigis duelling yarin and resorting yarto at all times, OURE said Soverane Lord and Estaitis of Parliament GEVES and GRANTIS power and libertie to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, Burgeffes, Inhabitantis, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and thair successoris, to hawe and to had ane uther merkat ouklie in the said burgh on Weddinsday in all tyme cuming, by and attour the said merkat quhilk they hawe ouklie on Saturneday, and that sicklyke alse frielie, and in the famyne manner as the said merkates ar hadin ouklie within the said burgh on Saturneday, and to reffawe and uptack the tollis, customes, and uther dewties and commodities of the said Weddnisday merkat, and to use all the priviledges of the said Weddnisday's merkat sicklyk and alse friely as they do on the said Saturnesday's merkat, QUHAIRANENT thir prites shall be ane sufficient warrand to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, Burgeffes, Inhabitantis, and Comunitie of the said burgh, and thair successoris, and all utheris persones haunting and frequenting to the said burgh and markets yrof in all tyme cuming, AND ORDANES publicatioun to be grantit heirupone to that effect in dew forme as effeiris. EXTRACTET furth of the buiks of Parliament by me Sir Johne Hay of Landis Knicht, clark of oure Soverane Lordis Reg. Counfall and Rollis, under my signe and subscription manuell.

(Signed)

J. Hay Cle. regrd.

A P P E N

APPENDIX, No. V.

*The Inscriptions upon the Monument in the Earl of Lauderdale's Aile
upon the North Side of the Church of Haddington.*

N. B. This monument is 24 feet long, by 18 feet wide, and 18 feet in height. There are two compartments, supported by three black marble pillars 5 feet high each, with capitals of white alabaster, of the Corinthian order, arched above; and below the west of these arches, under a marble bust of a lady, with nine coats of the family's arms, having upon the west the Virgin Mary with the *Babe* in her arms, and upon the east Saint John the Evangelist, is the following inscription, upon black marble:

Annae Metellanae, Joannis Baronis de Thyrlestane Sco. Can. et Janae
Flaminiae, Filiae, Puellae Nobiliss. Quae pietate, ingenio, Castitate et
Morum Elegancia insignis Roberto Wintoniae Comite Disponsata
Virgo mortua est. An^o 1609 prid. Non. Quintil. exacto aetat. An^o 19.
Eodem cum Matre Funere elata

Joannes Metellanus L. C. unicae Sorori Frater Unicus, M. P.

And below, upon another compartment of the same marble:

Janae Flaminiae Jacobi Baronis Flemying
Ex Barbara Hamiltona Jacobi Ducis
Castri Eraldi Filia proli Unicae Serenissimae
Heroinae. Cujus Virilis Animus Secundis Juxta
Ac dubiis rebus Constans permanfit: Quae
Summae erga Deum Religionis erga Maritum
Fideli, amoris erga Liberos (Duos enim
Peperit

Peperit Joannem et Annam Metellan.)

Nobilitatis denique atque humanitatis erga

Omnes Vivens, Moriensque Singulari praeluxit

Exemplo. Quae quamvis Secundis Nuptiis

Joanni Casiliffae Comite Juncta. Hic

Tamen cum priori Marito eodem Simul

Conditori Reponi Voluit. Infelici Calculo.

Extincta, Edinburgi 9 Cal. Quintilis 1609.

Currenti Anno Aetatis 55.

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes,

Filius Unigena parentibus opt.

Majore Pietate quam impensa.

Below which lie Lord Thyrlstone and his Lady, with coronets,
at full length, in white alabaster.

Below these two statues, on another compartment of black marble ::

Joanni Metellano, Baroni de Thyrlstone Magno Scotiae Cancellario

Qui a nobili Metellanae stirpe Oriundus Vetustissimae Familiae decus

Celebriore titulo Auxit, cujus sincera pietas, Heroica Mens, Eruditio

Singularis, Gnava fortitudo, posteris emulanda, invidenda antiquis parum

Vix habuerunt; liberalitas exprompta, Laetus lepidusque ingenii Vigor devinxit

Sibi publicae omnes, privatim singulos. Quem post Varia in Rep. praeclara gesta

Munia, Jacobus ejus Nominis 6. Scotorum Rex (omnium quos Europa usquam

Vidit Regum Sapientissimus) ad summum Cancellariatus fastigium Acclamantibus

Tribus Regni Ordinibus, in Comitibus publicis evexit. Sed Manum illud Annos Vix

Novem Sustinuit, cum ea tamen prudentia, integritate ac laude ut Merito

Affirmari possit, Brevis Dignitatis ingentem fuisse Gloriam. Tandem Annos Natus

Quinquaginta, in Medio fere Honorum, et Virtutum Curriculo ereptus. Acerbum

Sui desiderium reliquit omnibus. praecipue Regi optimo. Qui versibus

Vernaculis supremo huic Marmore incisis Demortuo parentavit

Obiit An^o 1595. 5. Non. Octobris.

In arca de Thyrlstone a Se Recens Extracta

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes, Filius Unigena parentibus opt.

Majore Pietate quam impensa, P. C.

Upon

Upon the top of the monument, now defaced, and the black marble broke in pieces :

Haec Jacobus Rex Sextus :

Thou passenger that spy'st with gazing eyes
This trophy sad of Death's triumphing dart,
Consider when this outward tomb thou sees,
How rare a man leaves here his earthly part,
His wisdom and his uprightness of heart,
His piety, his practice in our state,
His pregnant wit, well versed in every art,
While equals all were ever at debate ;
Then justly hath his death brought forth of late
A heavy grief to Prince and subjects all,
Who virtue love, and vice do truly hate ;
Though vicious men be joyful at his fall ;
But, for himself, most happy doth he die,
Though for his Prince he most unhappy be.

And upon the east compartment is the following inscription :

Janae Metellanae Virgini lectissima, cujus divino ingenio atque industriae nihil difficile unquam est visum, quod nobilem pudicamque puellam Doceret, cujus vera pietas, Formae Venustas, Eximia Castitas, Morum Suavitas et indolis, praeter Sexum praeter Aetatem,

Miraculum invidiam parcarum excitarunt.

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes et Isabella Setonia parentes praepostero Naturae Ordine Superstitis Relicti insperatum, Hoc Memoriae Sacr. Statuerunt Vixit Annos 19. Menses 2. Dies 8. Vitam. Mortalem. Eruit 6. Id. Decemb. 1631.

And

And below, on another compartment of the same marble :

Isabella Setonia Lauderiae Comitissa,
Alexandri Fermilinoduni Comitis, Scotiae
Cancellarii, et D. Liliae Drummondæ filia, viva
Gaudium, mortua Mariti Gemitus, hic sita est :
Quæ Matronarum Splendor, Conjugum Honos,
Pudicitiae Jubar, Sanctimonii Templum, Virtutum
Et Formæ Cumulus, Virum (cum quo mirabili
Concordia An^{os} 28. Mens. 4. transegit) quindecim
Liberorum Numero auxit. Marium 7. Faemell. 8.
Superstitibus tantum quatuor, Joanne, Roberto,
Sophia, Carolo : Quæ sic semper vixit, ut Seculum
Ipsa haud dignum videretur ; ita Diem extremum
Claudit, ut Mors omni Vitæ suæ Curriculo
Responderet : Ac, post incredibilem in longiss.
Morbo Constantiam, Patientiam, Pietatem, fessi
Corporis Ergastulo soluta, in Terris, ut
Coelo frueretur, esse desiit, 2. Novemb. 1638.

Annos nata 44. M. 3. D. 2.

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes,
Conjux desolatissim. tantæ Jacturæ propemodum
Intolerans, Uxori incomparabili, cujus Merita
Nullus Amor æquare possit, Desiderii sui
Perpetuum monumentum, indefesso Moerore posuit.

And below :

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes, Locum delegit Sepul.
Ad Parentum Pedes sibi, et Uxori Isabellæ Setoniae ; ne, quos
Singularis Amor, et unanimis Vitæ Consuetudo, conjunxit, vel
Mors ipsa sejungeret Tumulo.

O

And,

And, in a vault upon the east side, the body of the Duke of Lauderdale is deposited in a leaden coffin, with the following inscription on a brass plate.

In Spem beatae Resurrectionis, hic conditur
Illustriss. et Nobiliss. Princeps ac Dominus, Joannes Dux
De Lauderdale, Marchio de March, Comes de Lauderdale,
Et Guilford, Vicecomes Maitland, Dominus de Thirlestane,
Musselburgh, Bolton, et Peterham; saepius ad
Parliamenta, et ordinum hujus Regni Conventus tenenda
Prorex; a Restauratione Regiae Majestatis, per viginti
Annos Solus pro Regno Scotiae, Regum Optimo
Carolo Secundo, a Secretis; Praeses Secreti Concilii praedicto
Potentissimo Regi; in Regno Angliae a Secretioribus
Consiliis, ex Cubiculariis Primariis Unus; in Scotia, ex quatuor
Senatoribus Collegii Juridici, extraordinariis Unus; Castelli
Regii Edinburgensis Constabularius et Gubernator:
Nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Eques.

Natus 21. Maii 1616. Lidingtoni.

Obiit 24. die Augusti prope Fontes de Tunbridge,

Anno Humanae Salutis 1682.

Anno Aetatis 67.

APPENDIX, No. VI.

Carta Confirmationis, Cartae Prioratui de Haddington per Willielmum

St. Andreae concessaë.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum. Omnibus probis hominibus
totius Terrae suae, Clericis et Laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos quandam
Literam.

Litteram testimoniallem five confirmationis quondam Reverendi in Christo Patris Willielmi Episcopi Sancti Andreae, sub sigillo suo, et sigillo capituli sui, Priorissae et conventui Monasterii monialium de Haddington ex antiquo confectam super fundatione sua, et infeodationibus ac donationibus sibi, de Ecclesiis, decimis, obventionibus, terris, privilegiis et confirmationibus per Sedem Apostolicam, et nostros Predecessores Reges Scotiae, Episcopos Sancti Andreae, et alios benefactores, praefatis Priorissae et conventui et suis successoribus concessis; non rasam non concellatam nec in aliqua parte suspectam, de mandato nostro visam lectam inspectam et diligenter examinatam, sanam et integram omni prorsus vitio et suspicione carentem, ad plenum intellexisse sub hac forma.

Universis Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos presentes Literae perveniunt, Willielmus miseratione divina Sancti Andreae Episcopus, Salutem in omnium Salvatore. Cum ex Guerrarum calamitate inter regna Scotiae et Angliae jam per longa tempora invalescente et continuata, non solum Cartae, privilegia et Munimenta Personarum et Domuum Religiosarum, inter certa discrimina hinc inde perpetrata destruantur et alienentur, verum etiam nonnulla Monasteria ex utraque parte diruta sunt penitus et combusta. Pro parte Religiosarum Dominarum et Filiarum nostrarum dilectarum in Domino, Priorissae et monialium monasterii de Haddington nostrae diocesis, non procul a marchiis Angliae situati, et frequenter ex hostili Anglicorum incurfu, tam edificiis, cartis, bullis, privilegiis, literis, et munimentis, aliis quam rebus nobilibus plurimum et multoties spoliati; nobis fuit humillime et instantissime supplicatum, quod super fundatione sua et infeodationibus et donationibus sibi, tam de Ecclesiis decimis et obventionibus, quam de terris et redditibus quibuscunque, per quoscunque Christi fideles fratres, ac de privilegiis et confirmationibus, per Sedem Apostolicam, Reges Scotiae, Episcopos Sancti Andreae predecessores nostros, et alios benefactores eis exinde confec-

tis, dignaremur inquirere et super inquisitis cognitis et compertis, ad posteriorum memoriam, et ad emulorum Ecclesiae malitiam repellendam, eis literas nostras testimoniales et confirmatorias tam sub sigillo nostro, quam sub capituli nostri renovare. Sane cum piis et rationalibus postulationibus affectu primo teneamur facilius inclinare, illis precipue qui statum prosperum religionis, relevamen ac divini cultus augmentum novimus concernere. Evidentias et circumscripta plurima plenam et expressam mentionem super praemissis facientia, et ex diversis causis notoriis veresimilibus credibilia, nobis ex parte Dominarum Priorissae et Monialium exhibita, diligenter inspeximus, et cum exacta deliberatione examinavimus, quae cum Registris Predecessorum nostrorum Episcoporum Sancti Andreae ex antiquo confectis in omnibus concordare comperimus; ac ex fide digna relata, et testimonio comprobabili Abbatum, Priorum, Clericorum et Laicorum per quos rei veritas nobis melius constare potuit, valida fore concepimus atque vera; quorum virtute et tenore per neminem contradictis, praefatae Priorissae et Moniales infeodatae et possessae sunt et fuerunt de Ecclesiis, decimis, obventionibus, terris, tenementis, et redditibus infra scriptis, cum pertinentiis, a tempore primevae infeodationis donationis et concessionis praemissorum, vel alicujus partis eorundem viz. de Territorio super quo situatur Monasterium supradictum cum toto ambitu, et de quinque perticatis terrae de dominio de Haddington eidem monasterio spectantibus, ex dono Adae fundatricis dicti monasterii, matris quondam illustris principis Domini Willielmi dudum Regis Scotiae. Qui quidem Willielmus Rex omnes donationes et infeodationes per praedictam Dominam Adam matrem suam, et alios quoscunque Christi fideles, dicto Monasterio et Sanctis Monialibus ibidem deservientibus, ante ipsius obitum charitative factas confirmavit, et autoritate regia ratificando donantur. Item de diversis terris ex utraque parte fluvii de Tyne cum pertinentiis, ex dono quondam Willielmi de Golyne, et Johannis filii Johannis de Stevinston in territorio ejusdem villae de

de Stevinston, de terris de Bagbie cum pertinentiis ex dono predictae
Adaë Cometissae in Dicta Ecclesia Monasterii predicti. Item de
duabus Boyatis terrae et Septem Acris cum pertinentibus in Territo-
rio de Pillmuir juxta Bagbie ex dono quondam Willielmi de Vetere
ponte et Willielmi Petytiae de Vetere ponte. Idem de duabus Bo-
vatis terrae cum pertinentiis juxta Villam de Haddington ex dono
Domini David Regis Scotiae filii Regis Roberti Illustris. Item de
Terris et Tenementis de St. Martinesgate cum Molendinis et Aliis
pertinentibus suis diversis ex dono quondam Alexandri de Sancto
Martino. Item de decem acris terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio
Sagrifon cum duodecim perticatis terrae petarie in Wynyden ex do-
no quondam Godofredi de Combre Collifton. Item de Ecclesia de
Elstanfoord cum Decimis Obventionibus totius parochiae ejusdem
tam Majoribus quam Minoribus in proprio usu et cum decimis unius
Carucatae terrae quae quondam Spectabat ad territorium de Drem
et nunc spectat ad territorium de Elstanfoord ex dono Domini Ri-
cardi quondam Episcopi Sancti Andreae. Item de omnibus decimis
tam Majoribus quam Minoribus, Obventionibus et Oblationibus
quibuscunque Omnibus et Singulis terris supradictis ex dono ejus-
dem Episcopi in proprios usus. Item de decimis de le Barnes et de
le Byres juxta Haddington quae Antiquitus vocabantur Grangia de
Haddington et Garimilton cum decimis quorundam Croftorum de
Haddington et de Herperfield tam Majoribus quam Minoribus excep-
tis duntaxat Mortuariis et Oblationibus personarum in le Barnes et
in le Byres predictis commorantium. Item de Decimis Molendino-
rum de Haddington ex dono praefati Ricardi Episcopi de Consensu pri-
oris et Capituli sui Sancti Andreae adhibito ad omnia et singula supra
dicta. Item de Ecclesia de Garvald et de una Carucata terrae eidem
Ecclesiae adjacente cum pertinentibus et de terris et tenementis de
Garvald East Grange, Snawdon, Fowlis, Glastarse, Carfrae, New-
lands les Nunhoopes quae Antiquitus Vocabantur Yesterhoopes, New-
ton, Croseley, Slade cum una petia terrae de territorio de Barra

cum

cum Molendinis ac cum Omnimodis decimis tam Majoribus quam Minoribus, Obventionibus et Oblationibus universis ad predictas Ecclesiarum terras spectantibus in proprios usus ex dono praefate Adae Comitissae, Dominorum Willielmi et Alexandri Regum Scotiae, Ricardi Willielmi, Davidis et Gamelini, Episcoporumque aliorum Sancti Andreae, Hugonis Giffart, David de Lindefay, Roberti de Lauder, et aliorum benefactorum quorum Nomina in suis infeodationibus exprimuntur. Item de tenemento de Hermiston cum pertinentiis ex dono Joannis de Colyne. Item de duobus Bovatis terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Bonyston et de tribus Rodis terrae petarie in territorio de Morkill ex dono quondam Adae filiae Udarti. Item de uno Tofto et Gardino cum Undecim Acris terrae in territorio de popill cum pertinentibus ex dono patricii filii Rogeri de popill. Item de Una Costera terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Stanypeth ex dono Roberti de Vetere ponte. Item de uno tofto et quadam petia terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Staynton ex dono Roberti de Hogley. Item de terra de le Nunside cum pertinentibus, juxta Handington, ex dono quondam Hugonis Giffart. Item de una Marca Annui redditus de quadam terra Campestre juxta Guffardgate ex dono quondam Simeonis de Saltoun. Item de Diversis tenementis Burgagiis et Redditibus in Burgis et Villis de Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, Innerkeithing, North Berwick, Aberlady, et Renfrew, cum piscatione unius Retis ibidem in aqua de Clyde cum pertinentibus ex dono et feofamento diversorum fundatorum et Benefactorum. Item de Ecclesia de Carail cum terris Ecclesiasticis et Omnimodis decimis bladum ac dimidietate piscaturae totius parochiae et de Capella Beati Ruffini in Castello cum terris et pertinentibus eidem Capellae annexis, de terris de Salchop, Newton, Pitgorthie, Ford, Paithfeild et de dimidio Carrucata terrae in Frushy, de diversis tenementis Burgagiis et Redditibus in villa de Carail, de decem Acris terrae de Baderney, Pittenweemiis cum pertinentibus, cum libertate Multurae in Molendinis

Molendinis de Carraill tam de Bladis decimalibus quam Aliis, et cum Communi pastura in Commune de Carraill, et focali in Mora Domini Nostri Regis juxta Carraill et cum Omnimodis aliis Affiamentis et pertinentibus Universis ad predictam Ecclesiam et Capellam et terras Spectantibus quoquomodo ex Donis et Concessionibus et infeodationibus predictae Adae Comitissae Dominorum Willielmi, Malcolmi, Alexandri, et aliorum Regum Scotiae Succedentium ac etiam Episcoporum Sancti Andreae Ricardi Willielmi Davidis, Gamelini et aliorum predecessorum Nostrorum atque aliorum diversorum Dominorum, fundatarum atque per Sedem Apostolicam confirmatis, unde nos ex certa Scientia et deliberato Concilio ac cum diligenti ac Maturo tractatu, cum Capitulo Nostro super predictis habite cum unenimi consensu et assensu ejusdem Capituli nostri Omnes infeodationes, donationes, concessiones, et confirmationes supradictas predicto Monasterio de Haddington et Sanctis Monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus et in perpetuum servituris per quascunque personas cujusque Status Usus, vel Conditionis Extiterint, in puram Liberam et perpetuum Eleemosynam, factas et ut supra Dictum est in usus suos proprios, applicatas. In universis punctis suis et Articulis forma pariter et effectu in Omnibus et per Omnia, pro nobis et Successoribus Nostris. Ratificamus, approbamus et tenore presentium in perpetuum Confirmamus ac premissa fideliter Recitando et Testificando quatenus nobis de jure incumbit ordinario vel incumbere poterit, Damus pariter innovamus. In cujus Rei testimonium presentibus literis penes predictam Priorissam et Moniales perpetuo remansurus Sigillum Nostrum Authenticum, una cum Sigillo communi Capituli Nostri predicti est appensum Acta et Datum apud Sanctum Andream Vigesimo die Mensis Maii Anno Gratiae 1359. Quam quidem Cartam ac Donationes Concessiones infeodationes et privilegia in eadem Contenta in Omnibus suis punctis et Articulis, Conditionibus, Modis ac circumstantiis quibuscunque Forma pariter et Effectu in Omnibus et per Omnia approbamus, Ratificamus et pro nobis et Successoribus Nostris Amortizamus et Confirmamus Sal-

vis nobis et Successoribus Nostris dīctarum, Priorissa Monialium et Successorum Suarum Orationum suffragiis devotarum. In cujus Rei Testimonium et Testibus venerabilibus in Christo patribus Jacobo consanguineo nostro Carissimo Andrea Georgio nostro Concenario, Thoma Secreti nostri Sigilli custode, Sancti Andreae, Glasguensis, Brechinensis, et Candidae Casae Ecclesiarum Episcopis Dilectis Consanguineis Nostris Willielmo Comite de Errol Regni Nostri Constabulario, Jacobo Domino de Levingston Nostro Camerario, Patrio Domino de Grahame, Jacobo Domino de Hamilton, Roberto Domino de Fleming, Magistro Thoma Vaus, decano Glasguensis Secretario Nostro, et Niniano Spott Nostorum Computorum Rotulatore, Apud Edinburgum Ultimo die Mensis Augusti Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo Octavo et Regni Nostri Vicefimo Secundo.

A P P E N D I X, No. VII.

Ex Cartul. Priorat. St Andr. Ricardus de Ecclesia de Hadintona.

RICARDUS, Dei gratia Ecclesiae beati Andreae humilis minister, universis Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis salutem sciant tam posteris quam presentes. Nos dedisse, et concessisse, et presentis scripti munimine confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiae Sancti Andreae, et Canonicis ibidem Deo deservientibus, et servituris Ecclesiam de Hadintona, cum terra Clerkintown, per rectas divisiones suas, et cum caeteris omnibus eidem Ecclesiae iuste pertinentibus in liberam et perpetuam Eleemosinam, tenenda libera quiete et honorifice ab omni exactione, et consuetudine, (salva teneam monialium) quam eis dedimus, et Carta nostra confirmavimus. Quare volumus et auctoritate Episcopali mandamus, ut predicti Canonici prenominatam Ecclesiam, adeo libere teneant quiete et honorifice possideant, sicut aliqua Ecclesia in toto diocesi nostra,

nostra, liberius tenetur, quietius et honorificentius possidetur, salvis Sinodalibus, et auxiliis Episcopalibus. His testibus Johanne Abbate de Sancta Cruce, Andrea Archidiacono Laodoniae, Waltero Archidiacono de Sancto Andrea, Sibto Priore de Hadintona, Wilielmo Priore de Galuveia, Wilielmo Priore de Sancta Cruce, Roberto fratre Episcopi, Johanne de Sancto Andrea, Rogero de Liffona, Roberto de Perth, Alexandro et Wilielmo Capellanis Episcopi, Galfrido Dapifero Episcopi, Magistro Abraham Stephano Clerico, Wilielmo filio Roberti filii Guidonis, Adam fratre Comitis Duncani Marlesuano filio Marlesuani, Odone Senescallo Gospatricio de Rirais, Hugone pincerna, Waltero nepote Episcopi, Wilielmo Camerario, Guidone Marefcallo, Gamel. Aestuario, at aliis quam pluribus boni testium juris.

De Hadintona.

Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis, Rogerus, Dei gratia Electus St. Andreae salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, et concessisse, et presenti Carta confirmasse, Deo et Ecclesiae St. Andreae, et Canonicis ibidem Deo fervientibus et servituris, Ecclesiam de Hadintown, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis in puram, et perpetuam Eleemosinam, in proprios usus convertendam. Quare volumus, et firmiter precipimus ut predicti Canonici prenominatam Ecclesiam libere, et quiete, et honorifice teneant, et possideant, salvis tamen Sinodalibus, et Episcopalibus consuetudinibus testibus Wilielmo Archidiacono Laodoniae, Magistro Radulfo officiali, Andrea Decano Laodoniae, Magistro Johanne de Leicestria, Magistro Wilielmo de Halis, Marthifio de Ambini, Johanne de Lundin, Radulfo Cleri-

co, Odone Senescallo, Hugone de Pincerna, Johanne de Berford, Henrico Crutanno, Aldredo Pistore, Gamello Hostiario, Ricardo de Leicestria, Thoma de Neovilla.

De Hadintoun.

Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis, presens scriptum visuris, vel audituris, Wilielmus, permissione divina Ecclesiae St. Andreae, minister humilis, eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis quod cum nobis de facultatibus Vicariae de Hadinthoun, plenius constaret per viros fide dignos, qui eam de mandato nostro estimaverunt, taliter de ipsa duximus disponend. viz. quod oblationes, obventiones totius Parochiae, de vivis et de mortuis, tam de Capellis quam de Matrici Ecclesia, et omnes decimae negotiationes burgensium, et aliorum negotiatorum et conductionorum, et decimae hortorum infra burgum, cum medietati foeni, et domus juxta Ecclesiam in qua Vicarius residere consueverat, in usus et sustentationem Vicarii cedant. Quare volumus et Episcopali auctoritate statuimus, ut Vicarii qui pro tempore fuerint in Ecclesia de Hadintoun instituendi supra dictis portionibus sint contenti, qui nobis et successoribus nostris de Episcopalibus respondebunt; omnes vero terrae decimae, et omnia alia bona quocunque modo ad supradictam Ecclesiam de Hadintoun, de jure spectantia, quae superius specialiter, non expressimus in proprios usus Canonorum St. Andreae in perpetuum convertant. Et ut haec nostra ordinatio robur perpetuae firmitatis obtineat, presens scriptum Sigilli nostri appositione duximus roborandum, testibus Magistro Laurentio Archidiacono Laudoniae, Magistro Alexandro de Sancto Martino, Magistro Johanne de Mellineo, Magistro Duncano, Ricardo de Kelchon, Wilielmo de Innerlethin, Johanne de Maulia, et Baldwino

Baldwino Clericis nostris, Roberto Capellano de Methphen, Roberto de Liston Capellanis nostris, et multis aliis.

De Ecclesiis de Hadintoun, et de Lynlithcu.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum, visuris vel auditoris, David, permissione Divina, Ecclesiae St. Andreae minister humilis. Noverit universitas vestra nos caritatis intuitu concessisse, et presenti Carta nostra confirmasse, Deo et Ecclesiae St. Andreae, et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris, Ecclesiam de Hadingtune, et Ecclesiam de Lynlithcu; cum terris, decimis, et obventionibus omnimodis, et omnibus ad eadem juste pertinentibus, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam Eleemosinam sibi, in usus proprios perpetuo habendas et possidendas. Quare volumus, et Episcopali auctoritate statuimus, ut dicti Canonici prenominate Ecclesias, adeo libere quiete habeant, plenarie et honorifice possideant, et omnimodos earundem proventus in usus suos proprios, et absque contradictione convertant, sicut aliqua Ecclesia in tota dioecesi nostra, ab aliquibus viris religiosis, liberius, quietius, honorificentius, et plenius tenetur, et possidetur, ac propriis eorum usibus deputatur, salvis portionibus Viccariorum, qui in dictis Ecclesiis ministrabunt, secundum taxationem auctoritate bonae memoriae Wilielmi predecessoris nostri factam; quas in usus et sustentationem eorundem, cedere volumus, et ipsos eisdem in perpetuum contentos esse decernimus. Quum etiam prout in cartis dicti Wilielmi predecessoris nostri continetur, nobis, et successoribus nostris, de Episcopalibus, respondebunt: ut autem prelibata perpetuae firmitatis robore fulciantur presens scriptum, Sigilli nostri impressione roboratum, in hujus nostrae concessionis, et confirmationis, testimonium perpetuum predictis Canonicis duximus concedendum, his testibus Domino A. Archidiacono St. Andreae, Magistro P. de

P 2

Ramaseya,

Ramaseya, Magistro Hugone de Meleburn, Magistro Alexandro de St. Martino, Magistro Waltero de Mortuo Mari, Magistro Alexandro de Edinburgh, Domino Roberto Persona de Methfen, Baldwino Persona de Munimusco, Hugone de Striveling, Rogero de Sulebey, Waltero de Forfar, Gilberto de Kent, Jacobo Clericis nostris, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Tinningeham, anno gratiae mundi M C C. quadragesimo, tertiodecimo kal. Januarii.

De Hadingtoun.

DAVID, Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Justiciis, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, et omnibus fidelibus Sancti Dei Ecclesiae, et omnibus probis hominibus suis Francis et Anglicis, tam futuris quam presentibus, totius terrae suae salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo, et Ecclesiae Sancti Andreae de Chilrimunt, Ecclesiam Sanctae Mariae de Hadintune, in perpetuam Eleemosinam, pro anima mea, et filii mei, et pro animabus antecessorum, et successorum meorum, cum Capellis, et terris, et Rectitudinibus, et consuetudinibus, tam in decimis, quam in aliis Eleemosinis, quae Deo et Sanctae predictae Dei Ecclesiae pertinent, viz. de tota Hadintunschire ad tenendum, ita libere, et quiete de omnibus rectitudinibus decimae de Theino, et ab omnibus aliis qui Hadintun tenuerunt, de me et heraedibus meis, pro me et heraedibus eorum, sicut aliqua Eleemosina in tota terra mea melius et plenius, et liberius potest dari, et teneri. Presentibus Roberto Episcopo Sancti Andreae, et Johanne Episcopo de Glasco, et Galfrido Abbate de Dunfermel. et Nicolao Priore de Scōn, et Dionysio Canonico de Scōn, et Wilielmo Cumino Cancellario, et Hugone de Morevilla, et Wilielmo de Somervilla apud Hadintune.

De

De Terra Clerchetun, data Ecclesiae.

DAVID, Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Justiciis, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglicis, Clericis, et Laicis, tam presentibus quam futuris, totius terrae suae salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et Concessisse Deo, et Ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae de Hadintune, Clerchetune in perpetuam Eleemosinam, cum suis rectis divisis, ex utraque parte aquae. Sicut Wilielmus de Graham, et Durandus Vicec. et Ricardus Clericus, et Osbertus Prior de Edinburgh, et Malbeth de Libertune, et Gilander filius Oggi, et Gil filius Mercheck, et Ulfthil filius Merewin, et Sewah Miles, perierunt, circuirunt, prius quam Foraldus Archidiaconus vitam finivit apud Peebles; et etiam sicut antea mensurata fuit. Concedo etiam, predictae Ecclesiae unum plenarium toftum juxta Ecclesiam in villa de Hadintune, et omnes decimas, et rectitudines Ecclesiasticas, de toto Hadintunschire, tam de molendinis quam de aliis rebus. Volo itaque et firmiter precipio quod predicta Ecclesia teneat, et hanc prenominatam terram Clerchitun solam, et quietam de me, et de Theino, et de omnibus aliis qui terram predictam tenuerunt de Hadintune; de me, et de heraedibus meis, et etiam de heraedibus eorum, et etiam omnes alias rectitudines, et consuetudines in decimis, et Eleemosinis; ita libere, et honorifice, et quiete, et plenarie, sicut aliqua Eleemosina in tota terra mea; melius, et plenius, et honorificentius, et quietius, potest dari: Et concedi has omnes autem prenominatas Eleemosinas do, et Carta mea confirmo pro anima mea, et patris, matrisque meae, et animabus antecessorum, et successorum meorum, annuente et concedente hoc Henrico filio meo, et hoc idem testante Roberto Episcopo Sancti Andreae, et Johanne Episcopo de Glescu, et Gregorio Episcopo Dunkelden,

Dunkelden, et Galfrido Abbate de Dunfermelin, et Dionisio Priore de Sconae, et Rogero Priore de Dunet, et Roberto de Sigillo, et Duncano Comite, et Hugone de Morevill, et Malisiae Comite, et Edwardo Connestabulario, et Leoch de Brechin, et Ranulpho de Sules, et Rogero nepote Episcopi Roberti Sancti Andreae, apud Perth xviii Kal. Julii.

Confirmatio Henrici Comitis, de Ecclesia de Hadingthune, et Clerchtune.

Verbatim sicut Carta Davidis, patris ejus.

Carta Comitissae Adae, de Tofta in Hadintuna.

ADA, Comitissa Mater Regis Scottorum, Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis, salutem. Sciant presentes et posteri me dedisse, et hac mea Carta confirmasse, Conventui Canonice Ecclesiae Sancti Andreae Apostoli in Scotia, unum plenarium toftum, in burgo meo de Hadintuna, tenendum perpetuo in Eleemosinam, ita libere, et quiete, ab omni servicio, et consuetudine, ut aliquam Eleemosinam, quietius, et liberius, tenent; pro anima Henrici Comitis sponsi mei, et pro salute animae mei, et pro animabus antecessorum, et successorum meorum; testibus his Thor. Archidiacono, Alexandro de Sancto Martino, Hela Comitissa de Fife, Patricio Capellano, Wilielmo Clerico, Wilielmo Giffar.

De Ecclesia de Hadintoun.

WILLIELMUS Dei Gratia Rex Scottorum Episcopis, Abbatibus Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciis Vicecomitatibus, Prepositis, Ministris, Omnibus probis Hominibus Totius Terrae Suae, Clericis et Laicis Salutem. Sciant presentes et posteri Me Concessisse et hac mea Carta Confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiae Sancti Andreae in Scotia et Canonicis ibidem Deo Servientibus et Servituris, Ecclesiam de Hadintune,

dintune cum Terra de Clerkinethun et cum omnibus aliis eidem Ecclesiae iuste pertinentibus, tam in Decimis quam in aliis reſtitutionibus et libertatibus Tenendum in Liberam et perpetuam Eleemosinam ita libere et quiete, plenariae et honorificae ſicut alias Eleemosynas ſuas liberius et quietius, plenius et Honorificentius Tenent, Salva Tenura Monialium de Hadintune Sicut Carta episcopi St. Andreae et Cyrographum inter predictos Canonicos et easdem Moniales testantur et confirmant. Testibus Jocelin, Episcopo Glasg. Andrea Episcopo Katen. Joanne Abbate de Kelcho, Ricardo Abbate de Jeddew, Laurentio Abbate de Melrofs, Comite Wald, Duncano Hugone Giffard apud Hadintune.

Inter nos et Moniales de Haddington Compositio.

Sciant universi Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae Filii tam presentes quam Futuri. Quod cum Lismota fuisset, et diutius ventilata in Capitulo Orientali Laodoniae inter Dominum I. Priorem Sanctae Andreae et Conventum ex una parte; et Magistrum et Moniales de Haddington ex altera; super diversis Decimis Majoribus et Minoribus hinc inde petitis, viz. quae cum Decimae Carrucatae terrae in territorio de Helstanfoord quae quandam spectabat ad territorium de Drem, et Decimae duarum Bovatarum terrae contentarum in veteri gardino de Stefinſton et decimae illius terrae quae jacet inter vetus gardinum et Villam de Haddington, et Decimae dimidia illius terrae quae jacet inter vetus gardinum et Villam de Haddington, et Decimae dimidia acrae terrae juxta molendinum de Stephinſton, decimae Croftorum quorundam Burgenſium de Haddington quas uno Tempore Magister et Moniales tenebant, ex parte Prioris et Conventus de Sancti Andreae a prefatis Monialibus peterentur; et ex parte Magistri et Monialium de Haddington, Minutae Decimae de Biris et cottariarum de Biris et de Bernis a predictis Canoncis exigerentur in

in Jure ac Lite super praefatis petitionibus hinc inde legitime contestata at Testibus ex utraque parte productis et examinatis, et attestationibus publicatis et inspectis, atque allegationibus utriusque partis auditis et intellectis, et inspectis Instrumentis eorundem, cum nihil restabat nisi Sententia ferenda. Tandem post multos labores et vexationes, in debitas partes per procuratores legitime constitutos ad componendam et transigendam, die sabbato proximo ad Vincula S^{ti} Petri in Ecclesia de Lauder Anno Gratiae M^o CC^o XL^o v^o. Coram Magistro Andrea de Habird Officiali Domini Episcopi Sancti Andreae, comparuerunt presentibus viris discretis Domino Abbate de Dribarg, et Magistris Willielmo de Greenlaw, et Adam de Malcarniston, et Henrico de Holtran et aliis probis hominibus Clericis et Laicis, Religiosis et Secularibus, partes suas ad pacis reformationem interponentibus. Lis inter partes mota ac diutius agitata in hac forma amicabiliter conquieuit viz. quod Petrus Canonicus procurator Sancti Andreae Canonicorum Remisit et quietus Clamavit nomine dictorum prioris et Conventus S^{ti} Andreae Predictis Monialibus de Haddington; Omnes Decimas superius nominatas, ita quod Dictae Moniales prefatas decimas de caetero, percipiant in perpetuam et pacifice possideant et in Usus proprios sine aliqua contradictione convertant; pro qua remissione et quieta clamazione prefati Magister et Moniales dederunt saepedictis Canonicis de Sancto Andrea, Redditum Viginti Solidorum in Decimis de Faucid in Parochia de Karel. Et quia Omnes prefatae Decimae Garbarum de Faucid estimatae fuerunt per visum proborum et fidelium Hominum ex utraque parte Electorum et Juratorum quae plus valebant in septemdecim solid. quam redditus viginti solidorum prefatis Canonicis assignatorum; et de communi consensu et assensu utriusque partis provisum fuit quod prenominati Canonici, persolvant prenominationis Monialibus, septem decem solidos Annuatim ad Pascha pro residuo dictarum Decimarum, et ita prefati Canonici Omnes decimas Garbarum de Faucide in perpetuum possidebunt, et in Usus proprios

propriis licite convertent. Et ut haec pacis Reformatio et Gratuita Compositio Robur perpetuae firmitatis obtineat, et ne per malitiam calliditatis malignantium, his ita amicabiliter sopita iterum valeat fuscitari; utraque pars tam Canonorum quam Monialium subjecit se jurisdictioni Episcopi Sancti Andreae qui pro tempore fuerit. Sic quod possit una sola Ammonitione premissa partum Renitentem vel Nolentem istam Compositionem observare ut fideliter ipsam observat per Censuram Ecclesiasticam compellere. Et insuper ad majorem securitatem et ut omnis ambiguitas tollatur, parti Scripturae in modum Cyrographi confectae et remanenti penes Canonicos de Sancto Andrea, Sigillum Monialium de Haddington, una cum Sigillo David Dei Gratia Episcopi Sancti Andreae, et magistri Andreae Officialis Dicti Episcopi sunt apposita, et parti remanenti penes Moniales, Sigillum Capituli Sancti Andreae et dicti Episcopi et Officialis sunt appensa. Teste Capitulo Laudoniae coram quo lecta fuit haec Compositio.

The preceeding account of the Parish of Haddington, was written and communicated to the Society in the year 1785. Several Facts that have since happened are added.

Observations on the Origin of the Duni Pacis.

COLINTON.

Boys no sooner arrive at the use of reason, than they begin to be instructed in the language of ancient Rome: And the actions of the Romans is the first history they are taught. From thence it comes, that every monument of antiquity is almost always believed to have been made by these conquerors; especially if the name of the monument, or of any place in its neighbourhood, can be wrested to a

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Latin word, or even to a Latin termination. Such must have been the case with regard to the two great *tumuli* near the river Carron, in the shire of Stirling, from which the place is called Dunipace; which is supposed to signify the Hills of Peace; and it is commonly thought that the true name is *Duni Pacis**. Hence it is concluded, that these *tumuli* were raised by the two nations, on occasion of a peace, agreed on betwixt the Romans and Caledonians, and had their name from the Latin.—But *Duni* is not a Latin word; and if it is to be found in any Latin writer, it is only in giving a Latin termination to the Gaelic word *Dun*; which name the place had before ever the Romans came there. The other part of the name of *Dunipace*, *Pacis* or *Peace*, is a word that we have no authority to believe was ever used in this country to signify *Peace*, at the time these *tumuli* were raised. Shall we then suppose that the two nations clubbed for the name, that each should contribute one half towards it, but that the Romans, being the strongest, should have the honourable distinction of giving the terminations of both words? I must acknowledge that such a thing is possible, but it is extremely improbable; especially, as I cannot find any instance in the Latin historians, of the Romans having raised such *tumuli* on the spots where they had concluded a peace with any nation. But both history and poetry are full of accounts of heaps being raised for funeral monuments, by every nation, of which we have any ancient accounts. There are several in this country, and many in Ireland, in which the Romans never were. I therefore conceive, that the *tumuli* of Dunipace were raised over the people that had fallen in battle, each army raising one for its own men; and therefore gave them the name of *Dun-abas*, i. e. *Hills of Death*. Observe here, that B, in the Gaelic, is pronounced so like P, that there is little if any difference in the sound. In short, I find that the raising such *tumuli*

* See Buchanan, B. 1. and B. 4. in Donald I. Blaeu's *Scotland in Stirlingshire*, Cambden, &c. J. G. C.

tumuli over the dead, was the custom of the country in which they stand; and they must of course have a name from the language of that same country. Where the ground was stony, the heaps were raised of stones, and were called *Cairns*: Where stones were not at hand, the heaps were made of earth. The battle, in memory of which the heaps in question were raised, was probably a very bloody one, and in which many people had fallen on both sides. This inclined the parties concerned, to raise monuments every way larger than usual, so that they appeared as hills, or, in their language, *Duna*.

Another proof that these monuments were not the work of Romans, is, that it was the custom of that people always to set up wrought stones, with inscriptions, marking the names of the people concerned, and the business on which they were employed; and they could not have failed to have done it in a remarkable way, on an occasion when they had thought proper to raise such remarkable monuments. But none such having ever yet appeared in that place, makes it probable, that none such ever were. On the contrary, my opinion, which I had conceived for the several reasons above deduced, seems supported and confirmed, by finding several similar *tumuli* in Britain, that were raised as sepulchral monuments, as is known for certain, by the human bones yet unconsumed, that are found in such places; and I doubt not, if one was to dig a little into the two at Dunipace, he would soon find the same undoubted proofs of the purposes for which they were erected *.

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* Near to Inverury, in Aberdeenshire, there is a *tumulus*, like to those of Dunipace; and it is remarkable, that it has the name of the *Bas*. May we not conjecture, that this one likewise, has been a monument over dead bodies, and has likewise got its name from *Bas*, that in Gaelic signifies *Death*? J. G. C.

These *tumuli* of Dunipace lie on the river Carron, on the right hand of the road from Falkirk to Glasgow, about three miles from Falkirk, and about half a mile from the road. The one that is on the east, and is most entire, appears to be above 600 feet in circumference at the bottom, of more than 100 feet round the top, and 80 or 90 feet from top to bottom; being a truncated cone. J. G. C.

To sum up the whole in a few words, the etymology I have given, *Dunabas*, is agreeable to the custom of the country, and the language of the country; whereas the other, *Dunipacis*, has no other prop to support it, but what is taken from the unnatural conjunction of two words, belonging to two different languages, and as improperly coupled together as a figure would be, that had a human head joined to a fish's tail.

Description of the Encampments on the Hill of Burnswark.

To the Secretary of the Antiquarian Society.

SIR,

EXPECTING that observations on subjects of antiquity will be received by your Society, though transmitted by persons unconnected with it, I have taken the liberty of sending to you the following account. It may perhaps be esteemed imperfect by those who examine the spot. If the Society send any one for that purpose, I shall be well pleased. I wish to see the antiquities of my country investigated; and will be happy to contribute my assistance, if it will be of any service to a Society, the professed purpose of which, is to pursue that branch of knowledge.

I had lately an opportunity of visiting a hill in Annandale, much talked of by antiquaries in that part of the country; It stands northwest from Annan, at the distance of eight miles. It is detached from the south side of that chain of mountains, which run across the island from Northumberland to Galloway. The country around it, though not very level, may be called a plain, when viewed from its summit.

To this hill, which has the name of Burnswork, many resort in the summer, on account of the agreeable prospect which it commands. On the north the view is confined, and the country barren; to the west, all the valley is washed by the Annan, and lies open, from Moffat to the Solway frith; on the east, you penetrate far into the wilds of Northumberland, about the heads of south Tyne; all the low country of Cumberland lies full before you, gradually rising from the frith, till the scene terminates in the romantic falls of Keswyck, among which the lofty Skiddaw, towering pre-eminent, forces itself on your attention. The lowering Criffel, on the Scottish side, shuts up the prospect of the less level country about Dumfries. The frith of Solway adorns the middle of the plain, and greatly brightens the prospect; appearing near Langholm as a moderate river, it gradually spreads out to your view; in some places sending its waters far into the country, these seem detached like lakes; proceeding on, it widens along the plain, and expands to a sea.

This hill attracts the attention of the antiquary, by the distinct remains of encampments, with which a considerable part of it is covered. On each side of the hill there is a camp, which gives every evidence of having been formed by the Romans. On the top there are also the remains of fortifications. Some think it very difficult to account for the conduct of the Romans, in chusing so high and inconvenient a place for their encampment: I shall attempt a gene-

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ral description of these camps, and then give the conjecture which I formed when I visited them.

Before you reach the plain ground, at the foot of the hill, from the southeast, there is a very gradual rise of near two miles. The hill itself is oblong, and runs from northeast to southwest. The ascent at first is gentle, and becomes gradually more difficult as you approach the summit; near the top it is rocky and nearly a precipice for a considerable way round, especially to the north and west. In the places not rocky, it is very steep. On the top there is an irregular plain, three hundred yards in length, and one hundred and fifty yards or upwards in mean breadth. It is divided into two by a small hollow, by which the west part, which is the smallest, is rendered nearly circular. Around this there are evident remains of a wall, composed of earth and stones; and within that, some confused marks of building. The traces of a wall may also be seen running from this inclosure around the eastern part, except in those places where the rock rendered it unnecessary. There are plain marks of a road at the distance of half a mile, coming from the south to the top, which gradually ascends the side of the hill, and enters the fortifications where they join at the hollow place in the middle. On the west end, where it is rocky, there is the appearance of a road cut in a sloping direction down the face of the rock. The fortification on the west part of the summit, measures about one hundred and eighty yards in diameter; the eastern part is not above one hundred and fifty yards at the broadest, and about two hundred and eighty in length. Near the center of this there is a small hillock, higher than the rest, composed of loose stones, now covered with earth.

The camp, which lies on the side of the hill, to the southeast, is the most entire; the upper side is within an hundred yards of the fortifications on the summit. It is formed of a rampart with a large ditch,

ditch, so well preserved, that the top of the rampart is still eight feet perpendicular above the bottom of the ditch. This side measures about two hundred and forty yards, and hath three gates at equal distances. The east side measures one hundred and thirty yards, and has one gate near the upper side of the camp. On the corner, above that gate, there is a strong fortification, not above twenty yards square, separated from the camp by a rampart and deep ditch. The lower side of the camp measures two hundred and sixty yards, and has only one gate in the middle. The west side is not carried in a straight line, it bends a little outward, and measures about two hundred yards, and has one gate a little above the middle. All the gates are fortified with a small mount, cast up a few yards before each, and having a deep ditch in front. The three gates on the upper side have mounts larger than the others.

The camp on the northwest side is considerably different. The summit of the hill is more steep than on the other side. The camp is lower down, and is longer than the first, but not so deep. The upper side has only two gates, with a front of two hundred and eighty yards; the west side appears to have two gates, although only about eighty five yards in length; the ground on the lower west corner is wet and soft, and on that account the traces are very indistinct. The lower side is three hundred yards long, and seems to have two gates; the east side has only one gate, very near the lower end, and measures about one hundred yards. The two gates on the upper side of this camp, have also mounts before them, but the others seem to have had none.

To the south of this camp, near the foot of the hill, there are some springs, one of which is large, and appears to have been fortified. Below the south corner of the hill, on a plain, there is a small encampment, nearly circular in its form.

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The whole suggested to me the idea of a siege. The natives, from the plains, had conveyed their cattle and effects to the top of the hill, and increased the natural defence by walls. The Romans divided their forces into two bodies, and placed one on each side of the hill. This accounts for the difference in the form and gates of the camp, from that plan which they usually formed in their encampments. The camps are not square, the lower side is considerably longer than that which fronts the hill. The gates in this front are more numerous, to enable them to form the troops more expeditiously so near the enemy; and well fortified, to protect them in case of a retreat. The principal attack has been carried on by the camp on the southeast side; there the hill is most accessible. The natives could have no water on the top. Perhaps they cut the road down the rock on the west end, for getting down unobserved to the springs below. In order to prevent them, the principal well has been fortified and guarded. To support the guards readily, has perhaps been the reason for having two gates in that narrow side of the camp on the back of the hill. The party stationed in the small encampment on the south side, had been placed there to watch the motions of the natives, if they should come down in a large body to force their access to the springs, or to make their escape.

If this hill was the refuge of the natives in the time of the Romans, it perhaps often served the same purpose in the wars between the Scots and English. To this period we may refer the road which leads from the lower ground up the hill, if not also part of the fortifications on the top. The cairn, on the eastern summit, was perhaps raised as a place for lighting fires, as beacons for the country in cases of invasion. But the camps, on each side of the hill, can never be ascribed to the English; they bear every mark of being formed by the Romans.

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The army which served there, was perhaps that which served under Agricola. This hill is near the road, by which it is probable, he marched into the north; for he appears to have marched his army up the banks of Annan, and then to have crossed the mountains and descended into the valley on Clyde, near the head of that river.

The banks of this river, above Lanark, afford a fertile subject for an antiquary, though they have received few visits from such a character. A Roman army has spent the winter in that country. The head quarters are about three miles to the east of Lanark. Small cantonments are scattered along the eminences, up each side of the river, for seven or eight miles. Some of these still retain the name of *Co-wherds*, from *cohortium*. Several remains of the Roman casway are still to be seen. A bridge over a small river near Lanark, usually ascribed to the Picts, may perhaps claim the honour of being built by Roman hands. At the foot of a hill, called Tinto, west from Biggar, there are still the plain vestiges of a Druidical temple, which is perhaps the largest in North Britain.

*Memoirs of the Life of Sir James Steuart Denham,
Baronet.*

By the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan.

SIR JAMES STEUART DENHAM, Baronet, was the son of Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees, Bart. Solicitor General for Scotland, by Anna, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. Lord President of the College of Justice in Scotland, who was the third son of the illustrious and learned Lord Viscount of Stair.

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He was born on the 10th of October, *old stile*, 1713, and remained, during the years of his infancy, at Goodtrees, his father's seat, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. His first public education was received at the school of North Berwick, in East Lothian, where the first dawnings of his genius and abilities were observed to be rather of a firm and permanent, than of a light, showy, and figurative nature. His attention to the elements of language was diverted by the want of perception, at that early period, of their connection and utility; and there were few, if any eyes at that time sharp enough to foresee the resplendent and beautiful blossom of his faculties, in the contracted bud.

The consideration of this circumstance, which is not uncommon in the experience of schools, ought to incline the protectors and conductors of them, to wait with patience and perseverance for the later fruits of the human understanding; and the appearance of early and promising blossoms ought, on the other hand, to be observed with moderate expectation, as often arising from premature exertion, and giving birth to no future greatness or ability.

Sir James, having imbibed the elementary part of classic education at the school of North Berwick, was removed to the university of Edinburgh, at the age of fourteen, his father being now dead*, and his mother intrusted with the care of his education.

At this university our Author went through a complete course of the sciences and languages there taught, and studied the Roman and Scottish law there also, with the occasional assistance of Professor Hercules Lindsay, an eminent Civilian in the university of Glasgow. This laborious institution being happily accomplished, he went to the Bar

* Died anno 1726.

Bar as an Advocate before the College of Justice, and published an acute and ingenious Thesis on that occasion, having before submitted himself, as is usual, to a public examination by the Faculty of Advocates.

A few months after this introduction to the practice of his profession, Sir James set out upon his travels. He made the tour of Holland, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, not to import the fashions and fopperies which are to be found in all countries, but to imitate the example of the wise Ulysses, to study the laws, manners, and desirable improvements of the countries and cities through which he passed, or in which he resided.

He returned from these well-employed travels, in the year 1740; and became the general object of esteem and attention in his own country; not only on account of his excellent qualities, but by the elegance of his manners, and the beauty of his person.

His return to the Bar was anxiously expected by his friends and countrymen, and his absence from it was imputed to the influence of certain connections, of a political nature, which he had formed abroad, and particularly at Rome.

In the year 1743, Sir James married the Lady Frances Wemyss, eldest daughter of James Earl of Wemyss, a lady of great merit, who afterwards accompanied him, in all his troubles, with a constancy and affection that endeared her not only to her husband, but to the public.

A few months after this happy marriage, a vacancy happened in the representation in parliament, for the county of Edinburgh, when

Sir James took an active part in opposition to the interest of Robert Dundas, Esq; of Arncliffe, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who, happening to preside at the meeting of the electors for the county of Edinburgh, omitted to call over Sir James's name, on the roll of the electors, on account of an alledged insufficiency of right to vote on that occasion.

On this account, Mr Dundas became the object of a legal prosecution by Sir James, as having disobeyed the injunctions and rules laid down and enforced by an act of parliament relating to the rolls of electors of members of parliament for counties in Scotland.—When, in the course of litigation, this cause came to be heard before the College of Justice, Sir James pled his own cause, with so much eloquence, and in so masterly a manner, that Mr Dundas (commonly called Lord Arncliffe) though a Judge, came down from the bench and defended himself at the bar. An appearance very uncommon, and demonstrative of the high sense he had of the abilities of his opponent.

This extraordinary appearance of our author gave the greatest hopes of his professional abilities, and inspired all his friends with fresh zeal for his continuance at the bar; but the sentiments and engagements formerly mentioned, did, in all probability, prevent Sir James from availing himself of so brilliant an introduction.

After this struggle, he passed near two years at his seat, in the country, surrounded at all times by the most learned and accomplished of his countrymen, and rendering himself continually the delight of all his guests and companions, by the charms and variety of his conversation, and the polite animation of his manners and address.

Among

Among those were many of the illustrious persons who afterwards engaged in the attempt to place prince Charles Edward on the throne of his ancestors, in the name of his father.

The time is not yet come when it would be proper to give an account of the share Sir James had in the political events relating to that unsuccessful attempt.

It is certain that Sir James was the person of the greatest talents who was suspected of giving counsel and aid to the promoters of this intended revolution; and, on that account, he was the more subject to the ill offices of those who viewed him as a dangerous rival in political abilities, and were afraid of being supplanted by him in the career of professional promotion. His name was transmitted to government, as privy and aiding to the Rebellion; and those who sent up his name were not patriots.

The fame of such persons, if they had or have any, will hardly survive even that of this simple and unaffected monument of Sir James's reputation.

If spirit is superior to brute matter, and moral misfortunes to natural, the loss of Sir James Steuart's talents to his country, must be reckoned among the heaviest losses sustained by that unhappy rebellion.

Thus Sir James became a fugitive and an exile from that country which ought to have cherished him, and pointed him out for elevation with the finger of public applause.

But the mind of this illustrious man was not to be soured by disappointment; nor was he to imitate a Coriolanus or a Duke de Ripperda,

perda, by becoming an enemy to his country: He employed the years of his banishment for the good of that country, the instruction of mankind, and the illustration of the republic of letters, at that time, unhappily, the only commonwealth of which he was a member.

Topographical

He resided long in France, and particularly at Angoulesme, where, having nothing else to occupy his active mind, he applied himself to study; a great part of the fruits of which are to be found in his acute and elaborate works. It was by studying the language of the finances, without which nobody can ask a question concerning them, so as to be understood by those who have knowledge sufficient to answer it, that Sir James was enabled to collect that amazing magazine of facts relating to the revenue, which laid the foundation for some of the most curious and interesting chapters of his *Principles of Political Oeconomy*.

As soon as Sir James could ask questions properly, he applied in familiar conversation to the intendant and his substitutes, in the province where he lived, whom he found of course exceedingly curious to learn the state of British finances, under the branches of land-tax, customs, excise, and other inland duties.

This led him to compare the state of the two nations. The information he was enabled to give, was an equivalent for the information he received, and both were mutually instructed.

The department of the intendants in France is confined to the taxes which compose the *recettes generales*, namely the *Taille*, the *Capitation*, and the *Vinçtiemes*. But as all intendants have been *maîtres des requêtes*, and bred at Paris, they could not fail to have some

some knowledge of the general farms, and other branches of finance.

Topographical Description of the Parish of Aberlady.

He carefully noted down at all times the answers he got; and when he came afterwards to reside at Paris, he got more ample information, both from gentlemen of the finance, and from persons of the Parliament of Paris, who to the number of 25 had been for 15 months exiled in the province where Sir James had lived a long time. In a word, with long study and application, he was enabled to compose the 6th chapter of the 4th part of the 4th book, which gives so clear and succinct an account of the French finances as they stood at that time.

With respect to Sir James's elaborate and useful discussion of what relates to money, he had had occasion long before the publication of his *Principles of Political Oeconomy*, to write and publish concerning the principles of money as applied or applicable to the coin and money of the empire, which performance had met with much approbation. It was written in High Dutch and published at
in the year

In the year 1757, Sir James published at Francfort sur le Mein, his *Apologie du sentiment de Monsieur le Chevalier Newton, sur l'Antienne Chronologie des Grècs, contenant des reponses à toutes les objections qui y ont été faites jusqu'à présent.*

This apology was written in the beginning of the year 1755, when the author proposed to have caused it to be printed, but was prevented by other engagements. Some time afterwards, a correspondence took place betwixt M. L. R. Desh. P. R. and Sir James, on this subject, and a letter of that gentleman's was published in the
French

French Mercure for December 1755, which letter was answered by Sir James, and printed also, but not for some time after.

This work of Sir James has great merit ; as for the great work, the Political Oeconomy, it is needless to praise it, for the public will do ample justice to it, when it has thrown from its literary meal, the high seasoned cookeries of the plagiarists ; who have obtruded Sir James's facts, principles, and reasonings, on the world, without acknowledging from whence they were derived.

While Sir James resided abroad, during the late war betwixt France and Great Britain, he had the misfortune to have some letters addressed to him, proceeding on the mistake of his person and character, whereby he became innocently the object of suspicion, as furnishing intelligence to the enemy, which occasioned the imprisonment of his person until the mistake was discovered :—Of all men the worthy Sir James was the most incapable of stooping to such a meanness, and breach of the laws of hospitality, as to betray the secrets of any nation from which he received protection, and where he had spent so many happy years of safe and learned leisure. Sir James, some time after the peace of Paris, was permitted to come *incognito* to London, where a *noli prosequi* and pardon was solicited for him, through different channels, and particularly through that of the great Mr Pitt, by the interposition of Sir James's nephew, the Earl of Buchan, the writer of this memoir, then Lord Cardross ; but, through the malevolence of some unknown persons, it became abortive at that time. In the year 1767, Sir James was fully restored to his native country, and to his citizenship, with the gracious approbation of his humane and discerning Sovereign. He then retired to his paternal inheritance, and continued still to exert his faculties for the benefit of his country. He repaired the mansion of his ancestors, improved his neglected acres, set forward the improvements

improvements of the province, in which he resided, by promoting high-roads, bridges, agriculture, and manufactures; publishing at this time, for the use of the public, an anonymous plan for the construction of an act of Parliament to regulate the application of the statute labour of the peasants and others upon the public roads, the greatest part of which treatise has been since adopted in the framing of acts for the different counties in Scotland.

In the year 1771, he was employed, on the generous offer of his gratuitous services, by the East India Company of Great Britain, to consider the most likely methods of regulating the coin in their settlements; and, in the year 1772, at their request, he published the results of his labours on that subject; the title of which treatise is, 'The principles of money applied to the present state of the coin of Bengal.'

About this time he also was engaged in a critique on the celebrated performance entitled *Système de la Nature*, which he wrote out and prepared for the press; but which has not hitherto been published.

In a letter to Lord Buchan, he conveyed a plan for a general uniformity of weights and measures, a work of great ingenuity and learning, which was intended to have been laid before the Congress, previous to the late peace. It was written at Tübingen in Swabia, and finally corrected and enlarged at Coltness, his seat in Clydesdale in Scotland, in March 1778, and transmitted to his nephew the writer of this memoir.

In the summer of the year 1779, he set himself to inquire minutely into the state of the distillery and brewery, and the revenue arising from it, which was suggested by the complaint which had
S proceeded

proceeded from an act of Parliament, enlarging the lawful size of vessels for the distillation of malt spirits, and the imposition of a tax in Scotland, equal to that in England on malt spirits: The general result of this inquiry he anonymously published in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of October 2. 1779, *and the particular discussion*, with the materials he had used, he transmitted to a friend in Parliament.

This publication had the effect to prevent the counties in Scotland from entering into crude resolutions on a subject of so much importance, and so likely to shagreen the minds of ignorant persons.

There is no society which refined address and well judged information will not improve, nor any subject of nature, in northern climates, which industry and taste will not adorn.

In the year 1780, in the beginning of October, Sir James was attacked by an inflammation in his toe, in consequence of the too near cutting of a nail, which, from the ill habit of his body at that time, terminated, towards the beginning of November, in a mortification. The progress of this disorder was arrested by the copious use of the Jesuits bark; but, on the 19th of that month, he was seized with a fever, which put an end to his useful and valuable life on the 26th, being Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

On Tuesday the 28th, his remains were conveyed to the burial place of his family in the church of Cambusnethan, where they were interred on Wednesday the 29th; his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and several of Sir James's illustrious friends assisting at this mournful ceremony, and mixing their tears with those of his afflicted relations.

It

It is with uncommon satisfaction that we find it in our power to adorn the account of this celebrated author, by adding the just encomium of his domestic virtues, an accompaniment too often wanting, at least with truth, in the biography of illustrious characters. As a husband, father, master, companion, and friend, Sir James's life was distinguished; and to all these excellent qualities, that rare one of public spirit, and unwearied attention to the interests of the state, were eminently conjoined.

Sir James had, by the Lady Frances Steuart, a daughter, who died soon after her birth, and the present Sir James Steuart Denham Baronet, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Regiment of Dragoons, in the service of his Britannic Majesty.

*Account of the Parish of Uphall.----By the Right Honourable
the Earl of Buchan.*

*To the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Society of the
Antiquaries of Scotland.*

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

SOME time ago I threw into a weekly paper, published by Messrs Ruddiman, some anonymous hints for giving accounts of country parishes in Scotland, suited to the various objects of our institution,

and pointed out a few of the many advantages which might arise from the promotion of such communications.

Having been lately in a very indifferent state of health, and finding my mind unable to invent, or to range in my favourite fields of science, or of the fine arts, I thought my time could not be better employed, than in compiling the notes I had formerly made, with respect to the country parish where I reside, and of writing them out at length, in such a manner as to afford a specimen of the object I had in view, and which I pointed out in the paper above-mentioned.

The parish of Uphall, anciently called Strathbrok, where my property lies, and where I reside, during the summer months, is perhaps one of the most barren subjects of a parish in Scotland, and of very small extent; so that, if I shall have the good fortune to make an account of it in any degree palatable, or even tolerable, to the reader or auditor, it will be the strongest proof I could adduce, of the interesting and entertaining information which might be expected from richer subjects and abler pens.

The parish of Strathbrok or Uphall, is situated on the eastern verge of the county of Linlithgow or West-Lothian, and is surrounded by the parishes of Kirkliston, Mid-Calder, Livingston, Eccleismachan, and Linlithgow.

The parish contains 3120 Scottish, or $3922\frac{1}{4}$ British statute acres; the number of inhabitants in 1778, by an actual numeration, amounted to 583, in this year to 600, and seems likely to increase.

There have been no regular registers kept in this parish of the births and burials; and, upon inquiry, I find, that, from the non-entry

entry of dissenters, this matter is extremely ill ascertained all over Scotland ; a circumstance very much to be regretted, and which, if possible, ought to be obviated by the Legislature, and by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

To know the proportion that takes place between births and burials, is one of the greatest objects of political arithmetic, and, were it properly and accurately ascertained, would lead to inferences and regulations of the highest importance to the state. To the ignorance of those indispensable data, are to be imputed the vague disputes which have of late taken place with respect to the comparative population of ancient and modern periods of the British history, and the want of knowledge indeed in the whole department of political arithmetic in Great Britain, and in other countries.

But such accurate accounts of parishes as I am now engaged in, would go far to exhaust this interesting subject, if a method could be fallen upon to bring forward regular and authentic registers of the births and burials.

The most effectual manner of doing this, would be to give a certain small bounty, suppose one shilling, for each entry of a birth, to be paid without deduction, by the minister or clerk of a parish, to each parent who should put the birth of a child into the register, which, reckoning the births in Scotland at 50,000 annually, would be no more than L. 2500 *per annum*, for the acquisition of so useful a knowledge, and for the encouragement of poor persons who have numerous families. To enforce the exact registration of burials, a fine of five shillings for each omission on the part of the clerk, to be paid by him to the informer of the failure, would be abundantly sufficient.

By

By these means, and the parochial accounts such as I am now engaged in, an exact state of the numbers, and increasing or decreasing population would be obtained; and proper remedies to the last might be applied by the Legislature, or the police of the country.

Reckoning the births in England and Wales at 250,000, the object might be obtained there at the expence of L. 12,500 *per annum*, in Ireland at 100,000 annual births, at L. 5000 *per annum*, and the whole annual expence in the three kingdoms at L. 20,000 *per annum*; a small expence indeed compared to the magnitude of the object.

From the best information, however, I have been able to obtain, the births exceed the burials in this parish more than one-fifth; and the situation being remarkably healthy, the increase of population would be very rapid, but for the want of manufactures which occasions continual emigration.

The latitude of Kirkhill, the place of my residence, taken by accurate and repeated observation, is $55^{\circ} 56' 17''$ north, the west longitude *in time* from Greenwich observatory is $13^{\circ} 59' 10''$.—The variation of the compass 1778 in June was 22° , the dip of the north end of the needle at the same time was $71^{\circ} 33'$.—The elevation above high water mark at Leith, when there is 12 feet water in the harbour, 273 feet;—it is lower than the top of Arthur Seat 546 feet;—lower than the Observatory on Calton Hill 83;—than the top of the Castle Rock 290;—west longitude in time from Edinburgh Observatory $1^{\circ} 8''$;—east longitude in time from Glasgow Observatory $3^{\circ} 11' 50''$;—distant from Kirknewton manse in Mid-Lothian 20,108 feet;—north from ditto 17,005 feet, or $2^{\circ} 47'$;—west from ditto 10,680 feet, or $12''$ and $30''$ in time.

I shall

I shall only take notice of such places in it as have a relation to the ancient inhabitants of the country. *Strathbrok* evidently is a Celtic name and denotes the *Valley of Badgers* or *Brocks*.

Uphall or *Ophall* signifies in Gaelic an *Orchard*, but may be referred also to a Saxon origin, *Up-Hall* or *Hill*.

Dromeshorlan, Gaelic, signifies *the Ridgy Field lying near the Moss*; there is a moss to the westward, the Laird of Macfarlane termed it *the Field of the Rising Music*; I am not Gaul enough to decide this matter.

Almon, or Amon, Water or River: *Amon* is a Gaelic vocable signifying a *Stream*; there are accordingly many *Amonds* or *Almonds* in Scotland.

Dounslann or *Dunslann*, the name of a farm (Celtic) signifies *the Field of the Forts*; there are here some remains of ancient entrenchments of Roman construction, but now much defaced.

SECTION II.

THE soil of this parish is in general a rich mouldering clay on a tilly bottom; but the lower fields are covered with some inches of rich loam, or intermixed with it. — 178 acres of the parish are planted with fir, oak, spruce, and larix; 118 acres by myself, and 60 by Mr Shairp of Houstoun.

About 60 acres require a four horse plough; there are 45 ploughs of this sort in the parish.

When

When I came to reside in this parish, no longer ago than 1768, much of it was divided in the baneful way of run-ridge; very little summer fallow practised; still less of the artificial grasses sown; inclosing neither practised nor approved of by the husbandmen; the general state of agriculture lower than one could have imagined so near a great city such as Edinburgh, from which the medium distance is no more than 11 measured miles.

The manner which I took of introducing a better method, was, first giving leases of 19 years, putting an end to run-ridge, and carrying on my own little improvements by contract, by which means the tenants saw the return for my money, and imitated my example.

Many landlords neglect this last precaution, by which means the tenants, and common husbandmen, when they are advised to follow their landlords example, plead the great expence at which such improvements are carried on, the landlords having no rent to pay, and such like; but the profit being once demonstrated, the hope of reward is more persuasive than the eloquence of a Nestor, and more effectual than the laws of a Draco. The examples I gave were summer-fallow, straightening ridges, cleaning, artificial grasses, rolling of grass seeds, and barley stirr, inclosing, draining. All these are now practised by all the husbandmen more or less, and they have tasted the fruits of it.

I employ myself no more in occupations which have become unnecessary, and which are suited neither to my strength of body, nor to the sensibility of my mind, which unfit me for the rough climate, and the rough manners of the lower ranks of mankind.

I did

I did not introduce many new tenants into my lands; I felt myself attached to the old inhabitants; and I remembered the advice of old Lucius Volusius to Columella, who thought it better to be sparing in this operation, and to introduce one or two only in the room of idle refractory hinds or tenants. There were other reasons, however, that prevented me; and I shall allow, that a partial and judicious fluctuation among the husbandmen of different districts may be useful.

The Romans also are not an apposite example; for their *indigeni coloni* were no other then servants born in their lands, who cultivated the ground only for their landlords.

The endurance of the leases in the parish now, are 38 and 37 years for inclosing, and 19 or 21 where already inclosed; a good deal of wheat is grown in this parish, and it is very fit for that grain; the barley also and the beans are excellent; the soil is rather too wet and strong for turnip and pease.

The best uninclosed land lets for 30 shillings an acre, good inclosed land 25 shillings an acre over head, middling uninclosed land 15 shillings, the worst 8 and 9 shillings, excluding muir, of which there is not above 40 or 50 acres.

Sheep are not much in use, because there are few stone fences, and the plantations are young.

Oxen are not so much used as formerly, and not so much as they ought to be.

The nearness of the parish to Edinburgh occasions much cart work, and oxen are not so fit for that sort of labour.

Large quantities of milk, butter, eggs, and poultry, are carried into Edinburgh; and, what is remarkable, it is but lately since the people fell upon the expedient of using a single horse cart, instead of a carrier's horse, which is a saving of 50 *per cent.* So slow and accidental is the progress of improvement.

Broxburn, so called from a rivulet of that name, is the only village in the parish. It was anciently more populous, having been burnt by the forces of King James II. when he wasted the property of the rebel Douglas, *anno* 1443.

It is now on the increase; and is let out on building leases of 99 years, at the rate of L. 3 : 4 : 0 *per* acre. There is an annual fair in August, and the Lord of the barony has a statute for this purpose, with rights of custom.

The timber in this parish is scarce, and consequently dear; the Scottish pine does not thrive so well as the oak, ash, and beech. The great willow thrives wonderfully, and is an useful tree for many country purposes.

The valued rent of the parish is L. 4262.

SECTION III.

THE high roads are supported by the statute labour and subscription; the statute labour amounts to 15 s. *per* plough; an average plough pays L. 45 of rent.

The

The materials for the roads are a species of basalt rock, which runs in a ridge from north west to south east in the parish, and is excellent for that purpose.

A chain of good road may be formed and laid 24 feet broad for about 24 shillings, finished off at 28.

There are no tolls in this parish; but they will be required, the statute work being insufficient for the purpose*. There are no bridges of any consequence, but all necessary places are supplied; they are upheld by the county and the statute labour.

SECTION IV.

THE mines, minerals, and fossils of this parish, are a colliery, free stone quarries two; iron stone many seams, one above and below two seams of the coal; lime quarries two, but not wrought at present; whin stone, basalts, slate stone, some coarse fullers earth, potters clay, brick clay, coarse red chalk, stone marle, small quantities of shell marle.

Specimens of these minerals have been delivered to the Society for their museum.

The time when the coal in this parish was first wrought is uncertain, probably not above two centuries ago, the coal having been first wrought to any extent in the neighbourhood of the sea.

T 2

metals

* The late Thomas Shairp of Houston, in this parish, deserves to be remembered as the first promoter of the high roads in this neighbourhood; he died June 24th 1772.

metals and coal dip toward the north west. There are many seams of coal, but the two seams wrought at present run to an extent of six feet, with an interstice of coal metals and iron stone of a foot and a half; the roof is good, the dip and rise from one in three to one in five; there is only an horse engine used at present to win the coal; the pit is in depth 14 fathoms. The coal, rising and falling, forms a shape resembling an inverted saddle stock; the depth of the trough of the coal where the work is carried on at present is about 35 fathoms. This coal is wrought on my estate at a farm called Newbigging; the rent paid is a tenth of the gross produce of the coal and iron stone, the tenant being bound to pay all damages done to the ground, and to erect all the works, the proprietor being liable to no expences on account of the work. The coal is of the best quality, and is raised at a very moderate expence.

The first lease in my possession of this colliery is in the year 1660. There is a seam of coal in an adjoining farm, which was wrought within these 30 years; this coal is a malting coal, or what is commonly called blind coal.

A fire engine of a small bore would win more than 200 fathoms of breast work beyond the reach of the present engine.

The coal here is sold at four, five, and six shillings per ton, according to the quality.

There are at present from 10 to 12 pickmen employed in the work:—No collieries ought to be let without an obligation on the tenant to employ a fixed number of pickmen, otherwise he may be tempted

tempted to shut up his work by a bribe from some great rival colliery in the neighbourhood.

SECTION V.

OF police, trade, or manufactures, it is the misfortune of this parish that it cannot yet boast. It begins however to improve. Houses arise, and manufactures will creep to them by degrees. The women and children require to be better employed; and it is hoped that this may be accomplished by the introduction of the manufacture of coarse woollen cloths and the knitting of hose. The manufacture of Dunstable straw ware might also be introduced; and it is surprising that this has not been introduced into Scotland long ago, so as to supply the whole consumption of Scotland.

It would give me great pleasure to promote such views; but it is no easy matter for the proprietors of small estates, held under settlements of strict entail, to give the necessary encouragement to such undertakings.

SECTION VI.

THE antiquities of this parish are few and inconsiderable. The greatest part of it, and particularly that which belongs to me, was very anciently in the possession of the family of Sutherland; I have a charter, which is taken notice of by Sir James Dalrymple in his collections, of King William the Lyon: "Willielmo Filio Fresekin,
' de

"de Strathbroke, Rossile, Inchekel, Duffus, Macher, et Kentrai,
 "terram quam Fresekyn Pater suus tenuit tempore Regis David
 "avi mei."

From the Earls of Sutherland it passed to the Douglasses, about the beginning of the 15th century,—then to Keiths Earls Marischal, next to the Earls of Winton, and the Oliphants,—was in the person of Laurence Lord Oliphant, and called from thence sometimes Strathbroke-Oliphant,—from the Setons and Oliphants it came by purchase to Sir Lewis Steuart, whose grand-daughter Katherine Steuart marrying Henry Lord Cardross, it came to me by descent.

The ancient proprietors had a seat in the western part of the parish, which remained, though ruinous, till the beginning of this century; a stone from thence was said to bear the date 1158; but this being too early for Arabic numerals, I doubt the fact, as the centesimal figure is not legible.

The parish church stood anciently about 700 yards, in a north-east direction, from the house of Kirkhill, so named from thence. It was dedicated to St. Nicolas, and deserted for the present church at Uphall, in the beginning of the 16th century. The bell in that church was brought from the steeple of the old, and bears a date about the middle of the 15th century. I propose to cause a stone to be erected as near as can be conjectured to the altar of the ancient church, with the following inscription:

"Fast by this rude memorial on the Knoll,
 "A Kirk there stood, whereof the bell did toll
 "For Popish rites, and call'd the swain to say
 "Whate'er in Latin the good priest should pray.
 "Aft up the loan, now Halygate we name,
 "'Cause Holy-Road our guid Forbears they came

"To

there "To worship God the best way that they knew,
theat "To seek for guid, and evil to eschew.
created "Aft would they sit upon the kirkyeard dyke,
"Which ran about, near bord'ring by the syke;
"There would they crack, tho' yet they had nae snuff,
"And tell the news, and be well pleased enough.
"Aft up the loan the jovial wedding raid,
"Or, dolefull, slowly moving burial gaid.
"All now is gaen, nae marks at all appear
"Of jovial mood, or of the serious tear.
"O'er the Kirkyeard the hind, he draws his plough,
"With human dust the field's enrich'd, I trow.
"Learn hence, my friend, to grasp the precious time,
"Nor set thy heart, for sure it were a crime,
"On what you see so quickly pass away;
"But be ye happy while that yet ye may."

In a list of ecclesiastical persons who held lands in Scotland, *anno* 1296, and preserved in the tower of London, we find the name of "Ferquardus Parsona Ecclesiae de Strathbroke, vicecomitatu de Lin-lidgo."

The succession of parsons since the reformation stands thus: Mr James Smith,—Mr Patrick Shairp,—1585, Mr Andrew Keith,—Mr Alexander Keith,—Mr W. Moubray,—Mr George Barclay,—Mr John Wilkie,—Mr William Gib.

Anno 1651, six hundred and forty persons received the communion in the church of Uphall; but these times do not permit any conjecture to be drawn from thence of the population of the parish. The date on the old mansion of Kirkhill, ruined 1743, removed 1771, was 1483. Inscription on the lintel of the door, "God blesteth the habitation of the godly."

SECTION

SECTION VII.

The heritors who share this parish with me are Mr Shairp of Houston, and Mr Barclay of Middleton. The lands of Middleton were temple lands, held formerly of my family, but now of the crown. Houston built 1600, Middleton 1707, built with the stones of the old castle of the Douglasses. Of houses, pictures, gardens, or other elegant decorations, there are none to be found in this parish.

In the year 1776, I caused a representation to be made of the solar system, on a scale of 12,283 miles and $\frac{2^8}{1^6}$ to an inch; the table of which epitome is engraved on a belfray which stands in the middle of my garden, and of which I shall insert a transcript below.

THE

THE TABLE.

Planets.	Diameters in Feet, Inches, and Decimals.	Mean Distances from the Sun.	Obliquities of Orbits to the Ecliptic.	Eccentricities	Inclinations of the Axis to the Plane of the Orbits.	Heliocentric places. May 20th, A. D. 2255.
☉	F. I. D. 6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Vibrates ar. center gravi-ty.	87° 30' to the Ecliptic.	
♂	0 0 402	249 0 68	6° 59' 20"	80)387(		9° 40' of Sign Sagittarius.
♀	0 0 750	466 0 55	3° 23' 5"	5)723(		25° 50' Libra.
♁	0 0 646	645 0 0	0 0 0	17)1000(	66° 31' 55"	29° 30' Scorpio.
♂	0 0 178	From the Earth. 0 19 38	5° variable.	1)19(nearly	90° 0' 0"	
♂	0 0 422	982 0 78	All Jupiter's Sattelites in the Plane of the Ecliptic nearly.	141)1524(	Perpendicu- lar nearly.	27° 42' Sagittarius.
♂	0 7 71	3354 0 62		250)5201(	Perpendicu- lar nearly.	17° 40' Scorpio.
1♂		From Jupiter's center. 1 9 56				
2♂		2 10 65				
3♂		4 7 5				
4♂		8 1 4				
♂	0 6 448	6153 0 33	2° 33' 30"	547)9538(	Perp to the Ring nearly.	19° 16' Capricorn.
♄	1 2 5	From Saturn. c. 0 4 934	31° 0' 0"			
1♂		0 11 4	All Saturn's Sattelites in the Plane of the Ring nearly, but variable.			
2♂		1 3 14				
3♂		1 9 4				
4♂		4 0 86				
5♂		12 2 5				

This table was compiled, in consequence of the most elaborate comparison of the different calculations, resulting from the most accurate observations of the two last transits of Venus over the $\odot$'s disk, by my friend and neighbour the late Rev. Mr Alex. Bryce, minister of the annexed parishes of East Calder and Kirknewton. The body of the sun is represented by a spheroid of free stone, having, in large Hebrew letters, in *alto relievo*, engraved on it, "What is Man?" The orbits of the earth and moon, or rather that of the moon, is represented by an elliptical platform of stone, inscribed "*Newtono Magno*." The smaller planets are of bronze, the larger of stone, and the ring of Saturn of Iron. All are placed according to their stations expressed in the table. Inscribed on a triangular equilateral stone, in my garden, is this inscription, "Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite thy power!" And on the belfray above mentioned are engraved the latitude, longitude, &c. of the place; with some few other inscriptions, which I shall set down below.

Jacobo Buchanano, Matheseos P. Glasg. Adolescentiæ meæ

Custod. incorruptissimo has Amoenitates Academicas

Manibus propriis dedicavi, inscripti, sacrasque esse volui.

Anno ab ejus excessu XV. et a Christo natu MDCCLXXVII.

Ille ego qui quondam patriæ percussus amore,

Civibus oppressis, libertati succurrere ausim,

Nunc Arva paterna colo, fugioque limina regum.

If, my Lords and Gentlemen, at some distant period a philosophical traveller should chance to stumble upon those marks of my love and veneration for the sciences, he may be tempted to search for the author's place in the annals of his country; but he will probably search for it in vain. The bitter wave of oblivion may then have washed away my name from the memories of men, or it will be found only in the repositories of antiquaries.

If he should regret this circumstance, his eye will meet another inscription on the same stone, full of consolation for heavier losses.

"Digna manet Divini Gloria ruris."

I have

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, with great respect,

Your most obedient,

And most faithful humble servant,

B U C H A N.

Kirkhill, West Lothian, June 25. 1781.

P. S. Of rare vegetables, there are some growing in my garden.

Pinus Cembra, the Apheroulli Pine of Switzerland.

Sibbaldea Procumbens.

Betula Nana, four feet high.

Azalea Procumbens.

Arbutus Uva Ursi.

Cupressus Disticha, or Deciduous Cypress.

Pinus Canadensis.

Inscription to the memory of the Earl of Chatham, in the garden.

Gulielmo Pitt, amico meo, bene merenti

Patriae Decori.

S. P.

Vixit et quem dederat, cursum fortuna peregit.

This motto, as relating to his political difficulties, concluded the last letter I received from that extraordinary man, not long before his death.

The Inscription that is upon the bell is,

Campanum Sancti Nicholai de Strathbroke 1441.

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An Enquiry into the Original Inhabitants of Britain.

THE history of the earliest inhabitants of any country, is always involved in obscurity. Destitute of writings, their original and transactions soon perish in tradition. This is the case as to the first

U 2 occupiers

occupiers of Britain. Yet antiquaries have determined on this matter, in the most decided manner; and, as is usual in such inquiries, adopt various systems, which they endeavour to support with all their learning and ingenuity. On a candid investigation, the generality of these different theories fall to the ground, unsupported by any positive evidence, nay, often defective in probability.

If this has happened with regard to the Aborigines of our island at large, it has taken place no less in respect to those called *Picti*.

Some judge them to be the descendents of the ancient inhabitants of South Britain, who leisurely migrated, or were driven by the Roman conquests to the northern extremities of the island, and there made a distinguished stand, in support of their liberty and independence.

Others view them as emigrants from the shores of the Baltic, who, some centuries before the Christian aera, or some years after that period, invaded the Shetland and Orkney islands, landed from these, and occupied a great part of the sea coasts of Scotland, and penetrated to the Humber, in England.

These different opinions have been supported with erudition and address. If Camden is on the one side, the venerable Bede, Ricardus, and our Scots historians, are on the other.

It is rather bold to think of elucidating this part of our national antiquities, after these learned persons: But, with all regard to their abilities, I respectfully submit to the Antiquarian Society a few observations; which, if they do not banish doubt, perhaps may throw a small portion of light on this obscure subject. At any rate, the design will not be condemned, however imperfect the execution.

The

The first particular account we have of Britain and its inhabitants, is from Julius Caesar, who was nine years in Gaul, which, from vicinity, trade, and other connections, maintained continual intercourse with Britain. He landed twice on the island, and has given a relation of the manners, customs, and religion of the natives. It is curious, and justly considered authentic; as the British allies in Gaul, and the prisoners and hostages he carried to the continent, would supply him with the best materials.

In this detail, Caesar mentions a practice they had of painting themselves: "*Omnes vero se Britannii vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem; atque hoc horribiliore sunt in pugna adspectu* *."

It is well known, that many nations and tribes on the continent of Europe, adopted the same practice; as the Aarii in Tacitus, the Agathyrsi in Virgil and Mela, the Iapodes in Strabo, and the Sarmatians and Dacae in Pliny. However, though the Roman writers mention this practice of these nations, they do no more; but they apply it as a distinguishing characteristic to the natives of Britain, and, instead of omitting this particular, they dwell on it.

Propertius writes:

Nunc etiam infectos demens imitare Britannos,

Ludis et externo tincta nitore caput.

An si caeruleo quaedam sua tempora fuco

Tinxerit, idcirco caerulea forma bona est?

Ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura,

Turpis Romano Belgicus ore color †.

Pomponius

* Caesar de Bello Gallico, lib. v. cap. xiv.

† S. A. Propertii Elegiarum lib. ii. Ad Cynthiam, Eleg. xviii. v. 23.

Pomponius Mela, in his account of *Britain*, describes this custom, in almost Caesar's words: "Sed sunt inculti omnes--incertum ob
"decorem, an quid aliud, vitro corpora infecti*."

Pliny describes the same custom, with an additional circumstance, that the *British* women used it in some religious institutions: "Si-
"mile plantagini glastum in Gallia vocatur, quo Britannorum conju-
"ges nurusque toto corpore oblitae, quibusdam in sacris et nudae
"incedunt, Æthiopum colorem imitantes †."

Tacitus mentions the "colorati vultus Silurum ‡."

Martial thus expresses himself:

Claudia caeralis cum sit Rufina Britannis

Edita, cur Latiae pectora plebis habet?

Quale decus formae! Romanam credere matres

Italides possunt, Atthides esse suam §.

And in another epigram:

Barbara de Pictis veni bascauda Britannis;

Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam ++.

Herodian informs us of the same practice: "quia ipsa notant
"corpora pictura varia, et omnifariam formis animalium ||."

"Ammianus

* Pomponii Melae de Situ Orbis, lib. iii. cap. vi.

† C. Plinii Naturalis Historia, lib. xxii. cap. i.

‡ C. C. Taciti Julii Agricolae Vita, cap. xi.

§ M. Val. Martialis Epigram. lib. xi. Ep. liv. de Claudia Rufina.

++ M. Val. Martialis Epigram. lib. xiv. Ep. xcix. Bascauda.

|| Herodiani Historia, lib. iii.

Ammianus Marcellinus mentions the Scots and *Picti* among the inhabitants of *Britain*: "In Britanniiis cum Scotorum Pictorumque gentium ferarum excursu, rupta quiete, condita loca limitibus vicina vastarentur, et implicaret formido provincias praeteritarum cladum congerie fessas *." And he names the two tribes the *Picti* were divided into: "Illud tamen sufficit dici, quod eo tempore Picti in duas gentes divisi, Dicaledonas et Vecturiones †."

Claudian, in his poems, frequently mentions these as natives of the northern parts of the island, and this practice.

Facta tui numerabat avi, quem littus adusta
Horrescit Libyae, ratibusque impervia Thule.
Ille leves Mauros, nec falso nomine Pictos
Edomuit, Scotumque vago mucrone secutus ‡.

Ille, Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis,
Qui medios Libyae sub casside pertulit aestus,
Terribilis Mauro, debellatorque Britanni
Littoris, ac pariter Boreae vastator et Austri.
Quid rigor aeternus coeli, quid frigora profunt,
Ignotumque fretum? maduerunt Saxone fuso
Orcades, incalluit Pictorum sanguine Thule.
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne §.

Quantum, te principe, possim,
Non longinqua docent, domito quod Saxone Tethys
Mitior, aut fracto secura Britannia Picto ||.

Inde

* Am. Marcellini Rerum Gestarum, lib. xx. cap. i.

† Am. Marcellini Rerum Gestarum, lib. xxvii. cap. viii.

‡ Cl. Claudiani de III. Conf. Honorii Aug. Paneg. § 52.

§ Cl. Claudiani de IV. Conf. Hon. Aug. Paneg. § 26.

|| Cl. Claudiani in Eutropium, lib. i. § 394.

Inde Caledonio velata Britannia monstro,
 Ferro Picta genas cujus vestigia verrit
 Caerulus, oceanique aestum mentitur amictus,
 Me juvit Stilico, totam cum Scotis Iernen
 Movit, et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.
 Illius effectum curis, ne tela timerem
 Scotica, ne Pictum tremere, ne littore tuto
 Prospicerem dubiis venturum Saxona ventis*.

Venit et extremis legio praetenta Britannis,
 Quae Scoto dat fraena truci, ferroque notatas
 Perlegit exangues Picto moriente figuras†.

In all these quotations, those the Roman writers considered as the Aborigines of the island, are called *Britanni*; and their characteristic practice is uniformly mentioned. Some attention may be given to Martial's description ‡, where he calls them *Picti Britanni*; yet no one can consider him, as describing by these words a foreign upstart nation. He only mentions the original natives of South Britain, by their well known practice. Claudian also adopts the same expression §: "Nec falso nomine Pictos edomuit."

It is to be observed, that Martial lived about the year 94, and Claudian about the 398, when the supposed *Pictish* emigrants are said to have become powerful. But, if the form of expression or epithet conveys no idea of foreign *Picti* in the early era, and only calls the original natives by that name, the same mode of expression or epithet, used by the Roman writers in a later era, may be justly supposed to describe the descendants of the same people, in the same island.

To

* Cl. Claudiani de Laudibus Stiliconis, lib. ii. v. 246.

† Cl. Claudiani de Bello Getico, lib. xxvi. v. 416.

‡ M. Val. Martialis Epigram. lib. xiv. Ep. xcix.

§ Cl. Claudiani de III. Conf. Hon. Aug. Paneg. v. 54.

To this it may be added, that, when Herodian, who flourished about 240, describes * the customs of the *Britanni*, he mentions no foreign tribe or colony, but the *Britanni* of that country Severus was to invade. To these he ascribes the practice of having various figures marked on their bodies, which is illustrated by the description Claudian gives of the *Picti* †.

These observations receive additional strength, from Marcellinus's naming the two tribes the *Picti* were divided into ‡, *Dicaledones* and *Vecluriones*.

Without entering into a description of the import of these words, and changing an historical into an etymological enquiry, *Dicaledones* may justly be considered the same as *Caledones* or *Caledonii*, who inhabited *Caledonia*, and are the names of a people and country peculiar to the island of Britain, and which once prevailed in the southern, as well as the northern parts of it.

Before the island was explored by the Romans, to the north of the Brigantes, Lucan wrote, and calls the southern *Britanni*, *Caledonii*.

Aut vaga cum Thetys, Rutupinaque littora fervent,
Unda Caledonios fallit turbata Britannos §.

X

Martial

* Herodiani Historia, lib. iii.

† Cl. Claudiani de Bello Gallico, lib. v. 418.

‡ Am. Marcellini Rerum Gestarum, lib. xxvii. cap. viii.

§ M. Annaei Lucani Pharsalia, lib. vi. v. 67.

Martial considers the same *Britanni* as *Caledonii*, in an epigram addressed to Q. Ovidius, going to Britain :

Quincte Caledonios Ovidi visure Britannos *.

Florus his cotemporary, informs, that Caesar, in his second invasion of Britain, " eisdem rursus Britannos sequutus in Caledonias Sylvas †." And Dio Cassius, in his history of Severus, divides the *Britanni*, into *Caledonii* and *Maeatae ‡*. Claudian also mentions the *Picti* in *Caledonia §*.

Thus we find the *Britanni*, the inhabitants of South Britain, are, from the earliest accounts of the island, called *Caledonii* and *Picti*; and that there was a *Sylva Caledonia* in the neighbourhood of the Thames. We also find all these names given, at a later period, to the people and country in the north of *Scotland*. This renders it highly credible, that the *Britanni*, called *Caledonii* and *Picti*, by Lucan and Martial, are the same people with the *Caledonii* of Dio Cassius, the *Picti Dicaledones* of Marcellinus, and the *Picti* of Claudian, though in the northern part of the island. These names of the natives run through the whole of their history, as written by the same people, who were particularly acquainted with them. In later times, the northern part of the country and people, were distinguished by these primitive names of *Picti*, *Caledones*, and *Caledonia*, in contrast to the provincial *Britanni*, who, by adopting the Roman fashions, had, in a great measure, lost their original names, and neglected their characteristic customs, which the northern *Britanni* continued to retain.

* M. Val. Martialis Epigram. lib. x. Epig. xlv.

† L. Annae Flori Epitome Rer. Rom. lib. iii. cap. x.

‡ Dionis Cassii ΣΕΒΗΡΟΣ.

§ Claudiani de IV. Conf. Hon. v. 26. &c. De Laud. Stilico, lib. xi. v. 246. &c.

tain. This alteration among the subjects of the empire began to take place under Agricola*, and no doubt had been daily gaining ground.

Marcellinus and Claudian give additional evidence, that the *Picti* were not foreigners, but natives; and, if natives, they were, agreeable to the Roman ideas, the same race of people who possessed South Britain at Caesar's invasion.

Ammianus then considers the *Picti* as inhabiting the inland country, when he mentions the Franks and Saxons attacking the sea coasts opposite to Gaul†. This happened about the 364; and, by 367, when Theodosius was the Roman General in Britain, the Saxon rovers had sailed north, invaded the Orkneys, and were there defeated by Theodosius, as Claudian informs‡. This shews that both these writers were, at this period, well acquainted with the state of Britain, with the inhabitants who occupied, and foreign enemies who invaded it. Had Claudian judged the Picts to have been foreigners, he would have mentioned it; yet, instead of that, he appears to think they are native *Caledonians*, defeated in *Thule*:

Whatever is the meaning of the word *Thule*, it is uniformly, among the ancients, the name of a place, either in, or far to the north of Britain, involved in darkness, and its shores washed by a boisterous ocean. Hence Virgil's epithet of "Ultima Thule§;" the "refluo circumfona gurgite Thule," of Statius||; and Claudian's

X 2

"ratibus

* C. C. Taciti Julii Agricolaë Vita, cap. xxi. D. Jun. Juvenalis Satyræ, Satyra xv. v. iii.

† Am. Marcellini Rerum Gestarum, lib. xxvii. cap. viii.

‡ Cl. Claudiani de IV. Conf. Hon. v. 31.

§ P. Virgilii Maronis Georgic. lib. i. v. 30.

|| P. Papinii Statii Sylvar. lib. v. Abscantii in Priscillam, &c. v. 91.

"ratibus impervia Thule †." But, having no positive evidence concerning its position and extent, they greatly varied on these points. For, as they considered Thule as the most remote place they heard of, its situation was always changing from *Britain* to the Polar regions. Yet they generally thought it was either in Britain or its vicinity, and mentioned it promiscuously in that manner.

Strabo rather hesitates, but at last seems to consider Ireland as *Thule* §. Mela verges to the same opinion, as he places it opposite to the Belgic shore ||. Juvenal meant by *Thule*, that part of *Britain* conquered by Agricola and Lucullus, when he writes,

Gallia caufidicos docuit facunda Britannos;
De conducendo loquitur jam rhetore Thule ++.

Silius Italicus entertained the same idea :

Caerulus haud aliter, cum dimicat incola Thules,
Agmina falcifero circumvenit arta Covinno ~.

Neither Juvenal, nor Silius, could intend by *Thule*, the Shetland, or Orkney islands, but that country in *Britain* which was the scene of the Roman campaigns in their days, into which Roman literature had been introduced, and where the inhabitants fought in chariots. This was in *North Britain*.

The

† Cl. Claudiani de III. Conf. Hon. Aug. Panegyris, v. 53.

§ Strabonis Rerum Geographicarum, lib. ii.

|| Pomponii Melae de Situ Orbis, lib. iii. cap. vi.

++ D. Junii Juvenalis Satyrae, Satyra xv. v. iii.

~ Silius Italicus, lib. i.

The geographer Ptolemy understood by *Thule* the Shetland islands, or some imaginary country in the north seas.*

Other writers vary from these; so that, on the whole, their notions were obscure and undetermined. It met with similar treatment from the ancients, that the *Terra Australis Incognita* has done from the modern geographers and historians. They have wrote about it, sketched it in their maps where they judged it was situated, and any discoveries made in the south latitudes were judged no part of this continent, but contiguous to it, until Captain Cook's voyages undeceived the public.

However uncertain the ancients were, it appears evident, that it was not uncommon among the Roman writers to call Scotland and the northern parts of it *Thule*. This was also Claudian's idea. He mentions the Orkneys as the place where the invaders from the Baltic, the Saxons, were defeated. But the scene of action with the *Picts* or *Dicalidones* was in *Thule*, or their native country *Caledonia*, which retained that original name, to distinguish it from the Roman provinces to the south of Adrian's wall, then called *Britannia*, and the natives *Brittones*, as appears from the *Notitia*, and *Britannicani*.†

Having thus endeavoured to determine, at least one situation of *Thule*, forgive the mentioning a conjecture concerning that part of Scotland Claudian names *Ierne*. May it not be judged to be the place that Juvenal calls *Juberna*‡? It cannot relate to Ireland, as
the

* Ptolemei *Rerum Geog.* cap. iii. *Albiones, &c. Europae*, Tab. I.

† *Notitia* utraque dignitatum cum orientes tum occidentes ultra *Arcadii Honorii* que tempora, lib. ii. *Notitia Proconsul Africae, &c.*

‡ D. Junii Juvenalis *Satyræ*, *Satyra* ii. v. 139.

the Romans never invaded that island. Juvenal probably alludes to his cotemporary Agricola's fifth campaign, when he attacked that part of Scotland opposite to Ireland, and traversed these shores to the northward, three years before his conquest of the Orkneys. If this conjecture is well founded, Ierne can be no inland place, but on the sea coast.

The passage in Juvenal deserves to be considered.

Illuc heu miseri traducimur; arma quidem ultra
Littora Jubernae promovimus, et modo captas
Orcadas, ac minima contentos nocte Britannos.

By comparing this passage with the 24th chapter of Agricola's life, the poet elucidates the historian, who in return illustrates the poet.

It appears credible by this induction—That, from the first invasion of the Romans, until *Britain* was relinquished by them, they named the country *Britannia*, *Caledonia*, and sometimes *Thule*:—That they named the inhabitants at large *Britanni*, *Caledones*, *Picti*:—That they did not give these names to one peculiar part of the island or people, but applied them to the inhabitants and country on the banks of the Thames, as well as to these benorth the *Grampians*, however they might be divided into the different tribes of *Iceni*, *Brigantes*, *Vecluriones*, et *Maeatae*.

The information from the Romans is scanty; but, having none else, we must be satisfied with it. However, as they possessed less or more of the island for about 478 years, they had the best avenues of intelligence; so their accounts are to be judged authentic, and we should estimate every addition as doubtful, and the creature of fancy. Yet modern writers give an account of a colony of
Goths

Goths, who came from Germany or Scythia, to the Western Isles or Orkneys, and from thence established themselves under the name of *Picti*, along the eastern coasts of Scotland. Some make this emigration to have happened about 330 years before the Christian aera; others place it about the year 68 after that period; others bring it so low as the year 306. All give a particular narrative of their wars with the Bretons, Scots, and other inhabitants where they fixed. But as this migration and history are unknown to the Romans, we cannot view them in any other light, than as fabricated by weak and frivolous men, ignorant of the sources of genuine information, or willfully perverting them, and full of vanity. Nor can we consider in any other point of view, that almost universal extermination they are said to have suffered by the Scots, under Kenneth II. These details are not supported by any evidence, but assertion alone, they therefore deserve no serious answer; but we are candidly to class them with the productions of Annius of Viterbo, that amused the world for a time, but now are justly neglected as impositions.

This censure, it is hoped, will not be condemned as too severe. By looking with a superstitious eye to historical tales, only venerable from antiquity, the ancient history of our country has more the appearance of fable than truth; nay, in fact it is so. Now it becomes time to emancipate ourselves from these trammels, and with freedom and honest criticism, to select truth from falsehood, and no longer to defend created history, but remain satisfied with the authentic, though imperfect portion that has escaped the injury of time. This neither condemns nor precludes ingenious conjecture, that is consistent with historical evidence, and supported by public monuments or national peculiarities. An ample field remains for the antiquary and man of science, and it ought not to remain uncultivated.

There

There is but one objection that is of any importance, against the idea, that the *Picti* were descended from the ancient *Britanni*. The objection is, That the language in Shetland, Orkneys, on the east coasts of Scotland, and as far as the Humber, to which the *Picts* reached, is Scano-Gothic, or the broad Scotch, distinct from the Saxon or Gaelic, which shows the *Picts* were a Gothic nation.

It would appear singular in the history of language, that the dialect of a nation, exterminated 700 years ago, (for we must take all the tale together), should continue national to modern times, and among their conquerors too, who spoke a very different language. But if we argue from language, the many British words used along the east coasts of Scotland may be adduced, to prove the inhabitants to have been of British descent. In this neighbourhood these words are used, and said to be British: Cau-zea, Shanmorn, Shanbride, Aber, Main, Avon, Cruinach, Din, or Dun, Tar, Curugh, Duffus, or Duffyrha. Perhaps it might be no difficult task for the intelligent in these subjects, to prove that the *Britanni* and *Caledones* spoke only different dialects of the same original. At least it is evident, that the names of places where the *Picti* inhabited, remain in the ancient *Caledonian* dialect to this day. Buchanan noted this in his time.* This affords a proof, that one language once prevailed over Scotland, and that the present change in the low parts of the country, was brought about by causes that operated without a Gothic colony of *Picti*, and after that mark of discrimination was applied to any inhabitants of Scotland.

History gives the fullest evidence, that the Danes and Norwegians frequently invaded the east coasts of Scotland. Most of these were rather temporary descents, than that they established colonies. Where

* *Rerum Scotticarum Historia* lib. ii. cap. xx.

Where these were fixed, their language in a great measure remains, as in Shetland, Orkneys, and part of Caithness. But by those transient invasions, many would remain in the country, and communicate a small share of their language. The Saxons from England made frequent inroads into Scotland, and sometimes conquered to the Frith of Forth. In a series of years, there would be also considerable communications from trade. But the great alteration in our national language took place after the Norman invasion of England, and during the Barons wars, when many Saxons of all ranks fled to Scotland, found protection, and obtained grants of lands. From these connections with the Saxons, the English language prevailed so much in the lowlands of Scotland, that in the reign of Robert Bruce, it was written in greater purity, in the history of that monarch, by Archdean Barbour, than by his cotemporaries. Chaucer and Gower.

These circumstances fully account for the number of Saxon and Gothic words, in the provincial language of the lowlands of Scotland, or the broad Scots. It is a cause adequate to the effect. There is no reason to create a Picto-Gothic colony for producing this change, or to mention a Scano-Gothic language, particularly as many of the words called Gothic are pure Saxon, borrowed from England, and gradually crept northwards along the coasts, from the greater or easier communication: A few other words might have been introduced in the course of trade and navigation, from the promiscuous foreign breed of people, occasionally mingling with the lowlanders, neither of which took place in the highlands.

*Observations on the Hammermen of Edinburgh.**By William Charles Little of Libberton, Esq;*

AS the record of these corporations goes no farther back than the 1582, we cannot with any degree of precision ascertain their original number, as, even at this period, several corporations were either extinct, or at least had extended the objects of their trade considerably beyond their original bounds.

For example, the Armourers who were no doubt originally confined to the making of armour, when that species of defence went into desuetude, extended their trade to the making of sword blades, which was formerly a separate trade; and, indeed, we will have occasion to observe the gradual decrease of these corporations, owing to different trades associating together, and forming different branches of one corporation.

1582.—“ Hew Vans, Dalmascar, ordained not to buy sword-blades to sell again;” and for this obvious reason, that the business of a dalmascar was solely confined to the guilding of iron and steel.

The business of the Gairdmakers consisted in fashioning sword-handles; accordingly, in the year 1583, Robert Lyal being admitted a gairdmaker, wrought for his essay, “ a pair of clain skellit gairds, and ane pair ribbit gairds.”

In the year 1584, the Cutlers essay was “ a plain finished quhan-
“ zear.”

The

The Sadlers essay "a man's sadil of the French fashion covered, "and a woman's sadil ready for covering, and ane man's sadil of "the Scots fashion covered."

Blacksmiths essay, "ane door cruick, and door band, ane spaid "iron, ane schoile iron, and horse shoe and six nails thereto."

For these many years past eight nails have been used for fixing on a horse shoe; and it is probable, that the increased size of our horses occasioned that addition. Indeed, William Paton who writes an account of the Duke of Somerset's expedition into Scotland, in the reign of Edward VI. does not bestow the name of horses on the Scottish cavalry, but calls them prickers; nay, he will not allow that the Scots rode, but only pricked along; but this observation I humbly submit to the better judgment of the Society.

In the 1586, a Beltmaker's essay was "ane sword belt, and ane "belton belt." The first of these needs no explanation; but the last was used for two different purposes: In the first place, to keep the body firm; and, in the second place, to hang the side pistols upon.

A Locksmith's essay, "with consent of the blacksmiths, two kist "locks." From this circumstance, we may infer, that either there was not a quorum of the locksmiths at this time, or more probably, that the locksmiths were anciently a branch of the blacksmith trade.

At this period the Lorimers essay was "ane pair of small ribbit "sword gairds, and ane bridle bit, ane pair stirrip irons, and ane pair of "spurs; all of the French fashion;" and at this time a sadler's essay was a man's and a woman's saddle of the Scottish fashion.

In the year 1588, there was an addition made to this essay, viz. a man's saddle; and a woman's saddle of the French fashion, and a woman's saddle. At this period too, I find Pewtherers mentioned; but it appears their trade was then very limited, as their essay consisted only of "ane basing and lawer."

In the 1590, the Armourers essay was "a great hit sword."

Previous to the 1581, it appears that there was only one dalmascar, viz. Hew Vans already mentioned; but, upon the 5th August of this year, there was another admitted, who produced for his essay, "a pair gairdes dalmash'd and gilt with lief gold."

In July 1594, there is mention made of Dagmakers, they were joined with the locksmiths, "their essay was a hackbut and a dag." A few definitions from Minshew's Dictionary will throw some light on this essay, "Haquebut is that piece of artillery we otherwise do call an harquebuse, being both French words.—Haque is a handgun of about three quarters of a yard long.—*Arquebuse ab arcus et bugio cavus hollow quia trunco similis est arcui*; because one end of the stock next to the man's breast is bowed like a bow, and the piece is hollow.—Dagge or pistol, *fersana Dacis quod Dacis Germaniae populis primum innotuerit*; because the Dacians were the first that used them."

In the 1595, The Sheirsmiths make their appearance. Their essay consisted of "ane pair of skinner's sheirs, and ane pair of taylor's sheirs."

In the 1600, the Armourers essay was changed into "an mounted braid sword sufficiently wrought; and the Cutlers to "ane finished quinzair."

Upon

Upon the 2d September 1609, a considerable addition was made to the locksmiths essay, which then consisted " of a kist lock and a " hing, an bois lock, with an double plate lock."

Upon the 26th September, Walter Duncan a Hecklemaker was admitted; and as there is no mention of this trade before his admission, it is probable that he was the first who obtained a place among the corporations.

Upon the 7th September 1613, Walter Duncan is admitted Linkter, and produced for his essay " a brasin heckle, and goblit of " white iron."

1613.—Thomas Duncan, Tinkler, was admitted, his essay " an " heckell with a pair of clatting wool cammis."

In the 1614, a very considerable addition was made to the Belt-makers essay, viz. " ane bridle, ane headstil, and ane pair of stirrip " leathers."

In the 1616, the Armourers essay consisted of " an mounted " sword and scabbard."

In the 1620, " a quart flaggon became part of the Pewtherers " essay."

In the 1621, October 16th, a Dagmaker, with consent of the lorimers, produced as his essay, " a brazen buckle and an arrow " head."

1632, December 3d.—John Sharg, Englishman, produced two pieces of work, one of bras, and the other of copper, as his essay, and

and was admitted a freeman of the brazier and coppersmith trades. He seems to have been the first. His essay masters were a lorimer and a pewtherer.

Upon the 31st July 1634, Robert Duncan was admitted a freeman Bookclasper, heckle and bowitmaker.

Upon the second of October this year, James Younger, in consideration of 100 merks (L. 5 : 11 : 1½.) paid by him, was allowed during his life, to make and sell within the liberty, "all sorts of sword belts, all sorts of claspit belts, all sorts of brass buckles, all sorts of brass nails, brassin heads for men and women's saddles, brassin stirrups for gentlewomen; and all other brassin work of the like sort."

Upon the 16th June 1641, the Grayfriars Kirk-session applied to the Corporations, in order to have the "Magdalane chapple bell" rung on their account, for which they agreed to pay L. 40 Scots, (L. 3 : 6 : 8 Sterling.) yearly, which was agreed to during pleasure.

In September this year, a Coppersmith produced for his essay "a stoving pan and a scovit."

In the 1644, the Gairdmakers essay consisted "of ane double scheith and pair of scheiths, an single schieth and an pair of hulfters."

In December this year, a "key and sprent band" were added to the Locksmiths essay.

Upon the 6th December 1647, a Locksmith and Knockmaker were admitted, and his essay consisted of "a lock, with the key and sprent

"spret band, and knock and minuter and dyell." He was admitted with consent of the locksmiths and knockmakers, and is the first who was permitted to exercise these trades jointly.

Upon the 7th April this year, the Corporations ordained 10 or 12 of the ablest men to be in readiness to ride with the Deacon, for searching and finding out the Laird of Kilspindie.

In the 1648, the Braziers essay consisted of "an little bell, an hand-bell, an mortar with an pistol."

In the 1649, the Saddlers essay was changed to "an French fadel and hunting fadel;" and, in the 1653, the Braziers essay was changed to "three several forts of buckles, three several forts of nails, with an fadel head;" at this time the Coppersmiths essay consisted of "a stewen pan and skeilit;" and the Armourers of "an mounted sword, with a new scabbard and an Highland gaurd."

Upon the 21st March 1657, Mr Charles Smith, Advocate, was admitted a Blacksmith; and was pleased to produce, by way of essay, "the portrait of an horse's leg, shoed with a silver shoe fixed with three nails, with a silver staple at the other end thereof; which was found to be a *qualified* and well wrought essay."

I was much disposed to trace this ingenious gentleman's family and connections*. I had the mortification, however, to discover, that the record of the Faculty of Advocates goes no farther back than the year 1660; but hope some other Member of this Society may be more fortunate in his researches.

As

* He was a son of Sir John Smith of Grattle, Knight, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the years 1643, 1644, and 1645.

As to this curious essay, I shall only beg leave to observe, that it is no stretch of probability to suppose, that this mechanical genius would choose the foreleg for his exhibition, in which case the allusion to his former business is too obvious to need any illustration; and would no doubt be considered as a very good joke in those days.

In the 1659, and 1660, the Sadlers essay underwent a further alteration, and consisted of "a great sadle, an woman's sadle, a small sadle, a side sadle, and a hunting sadle."

In the year 1664, mention is made of a White-ironman, who produced as his essay "a lantern, a sugar box, an lamp, and candlestick;" and upon the 16th September this year, the harnessmakers are mentioned for the first time. The essay "a coach horse harness;" and much about the same period, two persons are appointed to convey the Deacon over the water, to the Laird of Lundy's burial, under the pain of L. 10 each, (16s. 8d. Sterling.)

Upon the 10th September 1667, the Beltmakers essay was considerably improved, and consisted of "a shoulder belt, a waist belt with an furniture;" by which is possibly meant lace or fringes.

In the 1668, the White-ironmens essay was extended to "a stove pan, a lantern, a watering pot for the gardening, and an chandler;" and upon the 26th September a Dagmaker was admitted with the usual essay. We shall meet with no more mention of this trade, as in the 1676, the buckle and arrow-head were added to the Gunsmiths essay. And of the same date a Gunsmith makes his appearance for the first time; his essay was a pair of sufficient pistols.

In

In the 1673, James Innes writer was admitted a freeman, on his application. I am sorry to say, I find no essay on this occasion, neither can I trace the cause of his admission.

In the 1675, the Coppersmiths essay consisted of "a skellit of brass, a stoving pan of copper, and an standing chandler of beaten brass;" and upon the 7th of August, a watch was added to the Knockmakers essay; and, upon the 6th October James Aitchison, Engraver, was admitted in the art of Engraving and Clasp-maker trade; his essay was "a pair of lock brass clasps, and a cut seal bearing the Hammermen's arms."

As I cannot trace the smallest connection betwixt these two trades, I am led to believe that this conjunction proceeded from the very imperfect knowledge we had then acquired of engraving, which, in my humble opinion, at this time, extended little farther than the cutting of letters and seals; and as this could afford but a very small field for business, he was admitted among the Clasp-makers; which business, considering the very limited use of shoe-buckles, and the very extensive use of bibles at this period, (most, if not all, of which were ornamented with clasps), could not fail to be very productive.

In the 1676, a brass cast candlestick was added to the Founder's essay; and, in the same year, the Gunsmiths extended their essay to "a mounted pistol, a carriban, a buckle, and an arrow head;" and, in 1677, the clockmaker's essay was the movement of a watch.

Upon the 13th November this year, a servant of the Duke of Lauderdale was admitted an Upholsterer, but discharged to take any apprentices but Scotsmen's sons.

It gave me a great deal of pleasure to observe so much spirit in the corporations, considering the uncommon influence which the Duke had at this period. For my own part, I should have been nowise surpris'd had I found him provided with a pension out of the corporation funds. But it seems this is an abuse which has been reserved for more enlightened times.

The 11th of January 1679 was rendered remarkable by the ratification of the admission of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, as a freeman.

It seems he had been admitted in December preceding, by the Deacon, Boxmaster, and other members, at a meeting held in presence of the Lord President of the Session, (Sir James Dalrymple of Stair,) the Lord Arncliffe, and several other persons of quality.

It does not appear that this distinguished character produced any essay; but it will be no hard task to prove that few members promoted more the interest of the hammermen than he did.

Mr Cruikshanks, in his Ecclesiastical History, (vol. 1st, p. 411.) observes, "upon the 4th August 1677, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh was admitted a Privy Counsellor; and about this time Sir John Nisbet, who had been his Majesty's Advocate for several years, was turned out and succeeded by Sir George, who was greatly instrumental in the after sufferings of the presbyterians; so that the prelates themselves could never charge him with any thing like moderation." And whoever looks into Mr Woodrow's history, will find that no period has occurred more distinguished for the use of handcuffs, gallowflocks, spikes, chains, axes, cleavers, thumbkins, boots, and other engines of torture, death, and demembration. Indeed this period was rendered remarkable by inventions of this
fort,

fort, as appears from the following act of council, 23d July 1684,
 "Whereas the *boots* were the ordinary way to expiscate matters re-
 "lating to the government; and that there is now a new invention
 "and engine, called the Thumbkins, which will be very effectual to
 "the purpose and intent foresaid; the Lords of his Majesty's Privy
 "Council do therefore ordain, that, when any person shall, *by their*
 "*order*, be put to the torture, the said boots and thumbkins both be
 "applied to them, as it shall be found fit and convenient."

I have already observed that the records are silent with regard to
 Sir George's essay; however, as the word *new* has no very deter-
 mined signification, I think it not impossible that this new invented
 "engine called the Thumbkins," may have been invented upon that
 occasion, and lain dormant till an after period, when this worthy
 member acquired sufficient influence in the Privy Council to esta-
 blish his invention. However, be this as it will, this engine was
 far excelled by an *essay* of the Privy Council, indisputably new, with
 which I shall conclude this disagreeable subject. (Cruikshanks, vol.
 2d, p. 282,) 26th July 1684, "The Lords of his Majesty's Privy
 "Council order General-Dalzell to receive Mr William Spence from
 "the Magistrates of Edinburgh, and to appoint a sufficient number
 "of officers and soldiers to watch him by turns, and not suffer him
 "sleep, night nor day, but use every method necessary for *keeping*
 "*him awake*; and, in the meantime, to take down in writing every
 "thing he shall say in relation to the plot."

1682.—"A cruick and cruickband" was added to the Locksmith's
 essay.

Upon the 13th May 1686, mention is first made of a Hookmaker.
 The essay, "a dozen of hooks and a dozen of clasps." This year,

too, a considerable addition was made to the Locksmith's essay, viz. "a pass lock with two brass drawers, the lock polished."

In the year 1687, the Chapel was set to the presbyterians for the purpose of performing divine worship in, at L. 3 Sterling quarterly. This indulgence, however, was discharged by his Majesty's letter, dated in November this year; but afterwards restored by another, bearing date 14th February 1688.

In the 1689, the Clockmaker's essay was "a house clock, with a watch larum, and locks upon the doors."

This year, too, the small brass Founder is mentioned for the first time. His essay, "a suit of oval buckles with the pertinents, a bullion nail, a coachnail, and a chairnail." He paid L. 50 (L. 4: 3: 4) more than an apprentice.

About this time, too, the Framesmith makes his appearance. His essay "six sinkers."

In March 1691, Paul Martin, a distressed French protestant, was admitted freeman, for making lancets, razors, and all manner of surgical instruments. His essay was "a dismembering saw for the leg, a trepan, a razor, and lancet." I humbly think it a little extraordinary that some medical gentlemen, or at least, some Lords of the Session, did not attend this admission, as, the razor excepted, the hammermen were no judges of the sufficiency or insufficiency of this essay.

In August 1694, John Kello, Embroiderer, was admitted and joined to the faddlers. His essay, "an embroidered thistle, and the motto *nemo me impune lacesset*."

This

This year, too, "a pistol with a bridged lock," was added to the Gunsmith's essay; and "a buckle of trophée work" to the Founders.

In May 1698, two knives and a fork were added to the Cutler's essay; and, in 1700, the barrel forged, to the Gunsmiths'.

In February 1701, the Founder's essay was "a brass cannon, a bell, and a plain round casten candlestick;" and the Knockmakers "a pendulum clock, with a large and short swing, and a lock to the door, with the key;" and, in 1712, "the movement of a watch."

In the 1713, the Sadlers obtained the addition of "a charging saddle."

In the 1720, a Pinmaker is mentioned. His essay, "three lots of different sizes of pins."

In June 1728, for the safety of the lieges, the Locksmith's essay was appointed to be "a cruik and cruikband, a pass lock with a round filled bridge not cut or broke in the backside, with nobbs and jamb bound."

In March 1733, a very elegant essay was appointed for the white Ironsmiths, viz. "a box with three cannisters in it, of beaten work, a struck globe lanthorn with sixteen horns, and a syphon with a brass bow or curtee;" and, in June following, the Pewtherers, in imitation of their brethren, extended their essay to "a bason, a pint flaggon, a decanter with a lid and stroup to it."

I find nothing further remarkable, till the 25th March 1746, when William Duke of Cumberland was admitted to the freedom of the corporation of Hammermen. He was likewise admitted to the freedom.

freedom of all the corporations within the city; and the acts of admission were transmitted to him by the Lord Justice Clerk, (Lord Miltoun), in a gold box, the expence of which amounted to L. 1212 Scots, or L. 101 Sterling.

As it is extremely probable that some weeks would elapse before the Duke was informed of this mark of attention, I humbly submit it to the Society, if the victory at Culloden may not be considered as his Royal Highness's essay.

In May 1764, Thomas Laing was admitted the first Edge Tool maker. His essay "a set of boring bits, and a plain iron."

In July, a Fishhookmaker was admitted. His essay "a fishhook, " and a clasp and eye."

In January 1774, an antiburger was admitted, upon signing a declaration in place of taking the oath of admission.

This liberality of sentiment does the corporations much honour. The religious prejudices of mankind well deserve our pity, but can never render their deluded votaries objects of punishment.

Having detained the Society so long, I shall now conclude with a very short observation.

The ancient essays are few and simple, and entirely confined to the means of defence or the necessaries of life; but, as civilization advances, the necessaries of life increase, and of consequence, the arts for manufacturing them; and it is curious to observe, as one trade goes into desuetude, another gradually succeeds in place of it. Thus, though we have no more occasion for the ancient armourer and

and dagmaker, the guilder, cutler, and gunsmith, have ample employment; and the founder, from the invention of cannon, finds a field for business, unknown in former times.

Though I behold with pleasure the gradual improvement of the useful arts, yet it would make me infinitely more happy, could I say with truth, that the improvement of our manners went hand in hand with that of our mechanical operations.

An Account of the Magnetic Mountain, of Cannay.

By George Dempster of Dunnichen, Esq;

You will not be sorry to receive an account of the Magnetic Mountain of Cannay: But perhaps it is not unknown to you already, or you may at least have heard of similar ones in other places. Cannay is an island of ten or twelve miles in circumference, with an excellent harbour in its bosom. Near this harbour, on a hill of some height, called the *Compass Hill*, there is a little hole dug, about a foot or two in depth. A compass placed in this hole is instantly disturbed, and in a short time veers about to the eastward, till at last the north point settles itself in a due southerly direction, and remains there. At a very little distance from this hole, perhaps on the very edge of it, the needle recovers its usual position.

This

This singular circumstance was known when Martin wrote his account of these islands, and is taken notice of by him. He indeed says, the compass then settled at due east, which is also curious. What increases the singularity of this alteration in the needle, is a discovery lately made by Hector M'Neil, Esq; tacksmen of the island. He mentioned the circumstance to us; and Lord Bredalbane, Sir Adam Fergusson, Mr Isaac Hawkins Brown, and the rest of the company, went to examine the fact. The harbour, on the north side, is formed by a bold rock of Basalt, which may be about half a mile below, and to the southward of the Compass Hill, of which this rock is a continuation. We rowed under this rock; and when the boat reached its center, immediately under the rock, and almost touching it, the north point of our compass veered about, and settled at due south and remained there. This experiment was frequently repeated with the same success; but this effect was confined also to a very small part of the rock, which seemed to us directly south from the hole on Compass hill. At a little distance, on either side, the needle recovered its usual position. His Lordship then directed the boat to row with great quickness past the rock, when, upon our crossing the place which had before affected the needle, it was again affected during the passage, though very quick, and recovered soon after passing this point. We could hardly venture to assign any cause for these appearances, but by supposing something magnetical in the rock extending the whole distance from the Compass Hill to the head land at the mouth of the harbour. If this should prove to be the case, we had no scruple in pronouncing this to be the largest loadstone as yet discovered in the world.

A part of the rock was broken off, at the very spot where this affection of the needle was observed, and was applied to the compass when removed from the rock; but it seemed to produce no effect upon the needle whatsoever. Also, the compass was carried about the
length

length of the boat from the rock, but in a line with Compass Hill; and it was also placed in the same line on the opposite side of the harbour, at about a quarter of a mile's distance; neither of these experiments produced any effect on the needle.

In this island there are many columnar appearances, not unlike to Staffa; and several, both straight and bent, and every way as regular, which seem also to have, like Staffa, escaped observation till very lately.

On the Offices of Thane and Abthane.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan.

MY LORD,

FRIARS CARSE.

THE great deference I always pay to your Lordship's opinion, concerning any thing relative to the constitution and antiquities of Scotland, has induced me to request your Lordship's opinion upon some remarks I have lately made on the title of *Thane*, in Scotland; and the authority that was annexed to that most ancient and honourable office, by our kings and the estates, in the earlier ages of the Scottish monarchy.

A Thane, which signifies a Servant, held, under the king, a jurisdiction over a district called a Thanedom, and afterwards a sheriffdom, or county. His office was to give judgement in all civil and criminal cases within his Thanedom.

Upon perusing the claims of hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, when they were annexed to the crown, in 1748, I find, that in the year 1405, a precept was granted by Robert Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, for infesting Donald, Thane of Calder, in his Thanedom, as heir at law to Andrew, Thane of Calder, his father, to whom he had previously been served heir, and retoured in the heritable offices of sheriff (or Thane) of Nairn, and constable of the castle of Nairn. He was accordingly seised of his lands and Thanedom, and the seifine is produced as a voucher in the year 1748, to prove the fact. By this it appears, that the Thanes of Calder exercised a jurisdiction over the Thanedom, and afterwards sheriffdom, of Nairn.

The title of Earl, (an English dignity, derived from the Saxon word *Ehre*, signifying honour, and the monosyllable *all*) was introduced in Scotland, first, by Malcolm Canmore, and gained ground to the prejudice of the more ancient title of Thane. The title of Earl was often granted without any jurisdiction annexed to it, but the dignity of Thane, never. And this, perhaps, was the chief reason for its total disuse in the year 1476, when William, Thane of Calder, had his Thanedom erected into a free barony and regality. He was the last Thane in Scotland; for the crown, to add to its influence, then abolished this dignity.

As to the very ancient title of *Abthane*, I am more at a loss to point out the nature and extent of its jurisdiction. I find Crinan, Abthane of Dull and the western isles. He married Beatrix the el-

est

est daughter of Malcolm II. and was father to Duncan I. king of Scotland ; he was considered as the most powerful man in the kingdom.

It is generally thought that he exercised the office of chief justiciar over the kingdom, perhaps in a similar manner as it was exercised by the family of Argyle, so late as the year 1628, when the Lord Lorn, heritable justiciar of all Scotland, did resign that high office to King Charles I.

In addition to the office of chief justiciar, Crinan, it is thought, was the king's steward over the crown lands in the western isles, as well as a large district on the main land of Scotland, called Dull.

What the extent was of the crown's patrimony, called Dull, I do not know ; but, in the claim of Sir Robert Menzies for the lordship of Apin O'Dull, in 1748, the Lord Advocate, in his reply, says, that the lordship of Apin O'Dull was anciently a part of the patrimony of the crown. And it is natural to suppose that it was part of Crinan's Abthanedom.

The lordship of Apin O'Dull, as claimed by Sir Robert Menzies, comprehends the lands situated in the parishes of Weem and Dull, and Logierait.

Crinan was the last Abthane in Scotland ; for his son, Duncan I. appointed Bancho, Thane of Lochaber, as his Dapifer or Senescalus ; and Malcolm Canmore appointed Walter to the office of Dapifer *domini regis*, which became hereditary in his family, until they succeeded to the throne, in the person of Robert II.

I shall be extremely happy to receive your Lordship's sentiments on this subject, and am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient Servant,

ROBERT RIDDEL.

*An Account of a Combat between the Macphersons and the
Davidsons.*

COLINTON.

IN the year 1291, Macdonald, Lord of the isles, and of part of the highlands, sent his sister's son, Angus Macintosh, chief of the Macintoshes, to inform Dugal Dall Macgillie Chattan, chief of the clan Chattan, that the Lord of the isles intended to do him the honour of a visit.

It was then expected, that when this haughty Lord made a visit, the host was to make an offer of his own wife or daughter, according to the situation of his family, as a companion for the night to his visitor. Macgillie Chattan knew that this barbarous mark of respect would be rigorously insisted on; and having an only daughter, and
desirous

desirous of shunning the disgraceful consequences of the visit, he contrived matters so, as to clap up a marriage betwixt this daughter and Angus Macintosh, who had come as messenger from his uncle, Lord of the isles, to announce the intended visit. By this match the estate and chieftainship of the clan Chattan was transferred to Macintosh, who let the greatest part of his new acquired estate to the Camerons. But the Camerons had scarcely sooner got possession, than they refused to pay the stipulated rent; and Macintosh, endeavouring to compell them, many severe conflicts happened betwixt the two clans, of which the most remarkable was at Innernahavon, in Badenoch. About the year 1296, Macintosh having received advice that the Camerons were assembling their numerous clan and dependents, to drive off his cattle, soon collected a superior force, consisting of several smaller clans, under the general name of clan Chattan. But, when the adverse hosts were in view of one another, an unreasonable difference arose betwixt the Macphersons and Davidsons. Though both agreed that Macintosh should command the whole, Macpherson of Cluny, and Davidson of Innernahavon, contested for the next post of honour, each affirming that he was the eldest branch of the clan Chattan. This dispute being referred to Macintosh, he gave his decision in favour of Davidson, which Cluny resented so much, that he drew off his men, who stood by, idle spectators, while the Camerons overpowered the Macintoshes and Davidsons, a part of them being only saved by the coming on of night. Macintosh, taking advantage of the darkness, sent his own bard towards the camp of the Macphersons, but by a circuitous route, as if he had come from the camp of the Camerons. There the bard, speaking as if in the person of a Cameron, often repeated the following sarcastic lines:

Tha luchd na failleadh air an tom,
'San bolg-shuileach donn na dhraip :
Cha ba bhur cairdeas ruinn a bhann,
Ach ba bhur lamhan a bhi tais.

The

The meaning of this is, the false party are on the hillock, and the man with big brown eyes (by this expression was marked out Macintosh) in distress: It was not out of friendship to us, but merely your own cowardice. This reproach nettled Macpherson so much, that he called up his men, and, attacking the Camerons that same night, when he was least expected, made a great slaughter, pursued them far, and killed their chief Charles Macalonnair, at a hollow place in the hills; which, in memory of that, has been ever since known by the name of Coire Thearlaich, *i. e.* Charles's Caldron.

Though the above conflict terminated the dispute with the Camerons, there arose another betwixt the Macphersons and Davidsons, that filled that part of the Highlands with numberless disorders for an hundred years; so that king Robert III. found it necessary to send the Earls of Crawford and Dunbar, two of the principal noblemen in Scotland, with an armed force to reconcile or subdue them. These two leaders, finding that to subdue them would be difficult, and to reconcile them impossible, brought them at last to submit to the only terms suited to their own distempered dispositions. These terms were, that their future superiority should be determined by the event of a combat of thirty of each side. They were to fight in presence of the king, with only their broad swords, on the north inch of Perth.

When the appointed day arrived, the Macphersons wanted one of their number. It was proposed to balance the difference by withdrawing one of the Davidsons: But these were so earnest for a share of the honour of the day, that none of them would consent to be the man left out. In this perplexity, one Henry Wynd, a sword-cutler, commonly called An Gobhcrom, *i. e.* the Stooping Smith, offered to supply the place of the absent man for a French crown of gold, about seven shillings and sixpence Sterling. This point being settled, the combat began with all the fury of enraged enemies; and Henry Wynd

Wynd contributed much in making victory declare for the Macphersons ; of which side, however, besides himself, there survived only ten, and these all grievously wounded. Of the Davidsons, twenty nine were killed, and only one of them being unhurt, jumped into the Tay, swam across the river, and so escaped. Henry Wynd went home with the Macphersons, and was received as one of their clan. His descendants are called Sliochd a Ghobhcrum, *i. e.* the Race of the Stooping Smith. Smith of Balhary's motto, *Caraid ann am Feum*, a Friend in Time of Need, seems to allude to this piece of history.

It seems proper here to take notice of two mistakes usual to those who relate the above incident. *First*, Henry Wynd is usually said to have been a fadler ; but the appellation of the Stooping Smith, still continued to his posterity, sufficiently proves what was his occupation. *Secondly*, What is here said to have been done by the Davidsons, is commonly attributed to the Mackays. This last mistake proceeds from want of knowledge in the Gaelic language, the pronunciation of Mac Dhai, Davidson, very much resembling that of Mac Cai : But the clan Cai lived at a distance from the clan Chattan, and had no connection in what is above related.

An Account of the Manner in which the Lammas Festival used to be celebrated in Mid Lothian, about the Middle of the Eighteenth Century.

By James Anderson, L. L. D.

No branch of the history of man is so much involved in obscurity, as that which relates to manners and the progress of useful arts. In the progression of civil society, things are perpetually changing. Improvements are made, proportioned to the state of our knowledge at the time. Peculiar customs originate from the present state of arts, which prevail for a season, and gradually disappear as the circumstances that gave rise to them fall into oblivion. What deserves most to be regretted is, that those circumstances, though of much importance in the history of civil society at the time they prevail, are no sooner passed, than they are entirely forgotten. At the time they universally prevail, no person thinks of describing them with care, because they are then deemed to be of such public notoriety, as to be known to all; and, when they begin to fall into disrepute, they are despised as unworthy of notice, and are suffered to slide imperceptibly into the gulf of forgetfulness, from which they are sometimes attempted to be recovered by the laborious antiquary, who, from incidental allusions of poets, or transient notices from other authors, is able, at best, to give but a faint and imperfect view, often an erroneous picture of those objects, which a few lines from a contemporary author would have transmitted with indelible force and precision to the latest posterity.

Considering

Considering these things, I imagine the members of this Society cannot in any instance more effectually accomplish the object for which it was chiefly instituted, (that of transmitting to posterity a true account of this country as it now is, and has been in times past,) than for each individual to recollect with care any peculiar customs of the people, in any part of the country, which he remembers to have prevailed, that are now fallen, or are falling into disuse; and to give into this Society such an account of them as he knows to be just, that the knowledge of them may be preserved in the archives of this Society, at least, if they should be forgot in all other parts of the earth.

With this view, I beg leave to communicate the following account of an ancient custom that long prevailed in the Lothians, and which, within a few miles of this city, was universally known about thirty years ago, though it is now fallen almost entirely into disuse.

In an unclosed corn country, unless the soil is remarkably fertile, a part of the fields must be left in grass for the pasturage of horses, cattle, or sheep; and as all these must be guarded by *herds* while at pasturage, it will necessarily happen, that in these circumstances, a great number of boys and young lads will be employed during the summer months in tending the beasts. At the period I mention, this was generally the case, with the greatest part of the county of Mid-Lothian. And as it is natural for young persons, who have much idle time on their hands, to search for amusement, these herds devised many kinds of pastimes with which they occasionally diverted themselves; but as the celebration of the Lammas Festival was by far the most remarkable of these entertainments, I shall here confine myself to such a description of that, as I have often seen practised, and know to be true.

All the herds within a certain district, towards the beginning of summer, associated themselves into bands, sometimes to the number of a hundred or more. Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place, near the centre of their district, which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammas day. This tower was usually built of fods; for the most part square, about four feet in diameter at the bottom, and tapering to a point at the top, which was seldom above seven or eight feet from the ground. In building it, a hole was left in the centre for admitting a flag staff, on which was displayed their colours, on the great day of the festival. This tower was usually begun to be built about a month before Lammas, and was carried up slowly by successive additions from time to time, being seldom entirely completed till a few days before Lammas; though it was always thought that those who completed their's soonest, and kept it standing the longest time before Lammas, behaved in the most gallant manner, and acquired most honour by their conduct.

From the moment the foundation of the tower was laid, it became an object of care and attention to the whole community; for it was reckoned a disgrace to suffer it to be defaced; so that they resisted, with all their power, any attempts that should be made to demolish it, either by force or fraud; and, as the honour that was acquired by the demolition of a tower, if effected by those belonging to another, was in proportion to the disgrace of suffering it to be demolished, each party endeavoured to circumvent the other as much as possible, and laid plans to steal upon the tower unperceived, in the night time, and level it with the ground. Great was the honour that such a successful exploit conveyed to the undertakers; and, though the tower was easily rebuilt, and was soon put into its former state, yet the news was quickly spread by the successful adventurers, through the whole district, which filled it with shouts of joy and exultation,

exultation, while their unfortunate neighbours were covered with shame. To ward off this disgrace, a constant nightly guard was kept at each tower, which was made stronger and stronger, as the tower advanced; so that frequent nightly skirmishes ensued at these attacks, but were seldom of much consequence, as the assailants seldom came in force to make an attack in this way, but merely to succeed by surprise; as soon, therefore, as they saw they were discovered, they made off in the best manner they could.

To give the alarm on these, and other occasions, every person was armed with a tooting-horn; that is, a horn perforated in the small end, through which wind can be forcibly blown from the mouth, so as to occasion a loud sound; and, as every one wished to acquire as great dexterity as possible in the use of this instrument, they practised upon it during the summer, while keeping their beasts; and towards Lammas they were so incessantly employed at this business, answering to, and vying with each other, that the whole country rang continually with the sounds; and it must no doubt have appeared to be a very harsh and unaccountable noise to a stranger who was then passing through it.

As the great day of Lammas approached, each community chose one from among themselves for their Captain, and they prepared a stand of colours to be ready to be then displayed. For this purpose, they usually borrowed a fine table napkin of the largest size, from some of the farmers wives within the district; and, to ornament it, they also borrowed ribbons from those who would lend them, which they tacked upon the napkin in such fashion as best suited their fancy. Things being thus prepared, they marched forth early in the morning on Lammas day, dressed in their best apparel, each armed with a stout cudgel, and, repairing to their tower, there displayed their colours in triumph; blowing horns, and making merry

in the best manner they could. About nine o'clock they sat down upon the green; and each taking from his pocket, bread and cheese, or other provisions, they made a hearty breakfast, drinking pure water from a well, which they always took care should be near the scene of their banquet.

In the mean time, scouts were sent out towards every quarter, to bring them notice if any hostile party approached; for it frequently happened, that, on that day, the herds of one district went to attack those of another district, and to bring them under subjection to them by main force. If news was brought that a hostile party approached, the horns sounded to arms. They were immediately put into the best order they could devise; the stoutest and boldest in the front, and those of inferior prowess behind. Seldom did they wait the approach of the enemy, but usually went forth to meet them with a bold countenance, the Captain of each company carrying the colours, and leading the van. When they met, they mutually desired each other to lower their colours in sign of subjection; and, if there appeared to be a great disproportion in the strength of the parties, the weakest usually submitted to this ceremony without much difficulty, thinking their honour was saved by the evident disproportion of the match. But, if they were nearly equal in strength, none of them would yield, and it ended in blows, and sometimes bloodshed. I heard of a battle of this kind (but it was before my day) in which four were actually killed, and many wounded, so as to be unfit for work for weeks; but I never actually saw an engagement of this kind, though I once was witness to a meeting of this sort, where there was I suppose better than a hundred on each side, who were so nearly equal, that neither of them would yield, and who were upon the point of engaging; when a farmer, a stout active young man, who dreaded the consequences, came galloping up to them, and going between the two parties, with great difficulty,

culty, by threats and entreaties, got them to desist till he should speak coolly to them. He at last got the matter compromised one way or other, so as to end the strife without blows. I was then so young as to be in no way made acquainted with the arguments that were employed.

When they had remained at their tower till about mid-day, if no opponent appeared, or if they themselves had no intention of making an attack, they then took down their colours, and marched with horns sounding, towards the most considerable village in their district; where the lasses, and all the people, came out to meet them, and partake of their diversions. Boundaries were immediately appointed, and a proclamation made, that all who intended to compete in the race should appear. A bonnet ornamented with ribbons was displayed upon a pole, as the prize of the victor; and sometimes five or six started for it, and ran with as great eagerness as if they had been to gain a kingdom. The prize of the second race was a pair of garters, and the third a knife; they then amused themselves for some time, with such rural sports as suited their taste, and dispersed quietly to their respective homes before sun-set.

When two parties met, and one of them yielded to the other, they marched together for some time in two separate bodies, the subjected body behind the other; and then they parted good friends, each performing their races at their own appointed place. Next day after the ceremony was over, the ribbons and napkin that formed the colours, were carefully returned to their respective owners. The tower was no longer a matter of consequence, and the country returned to its usual state of tranquillity.

The above is a faithful account of a singular ceremony that was annually repeated in all the country, within the distance of six miles west

west from Edinburgh, about 30 years ago. How long that custom prevailed, or what had given rise to it, or how far it extended on had each side, I am entirely ignorant; but will be glad to have such further elucidations concerning it, as any of the Members of this Society can give. The name of Lammas-towers will remain (some of them having been built of stone) after the celebration of the festival has ceased. This paper will at least preserve the memory of what was meant by them.

I never could discover the smallest traces of this custom in Aberdeenshire, though I have there found several towers of stone, very like the Lammas-towers of this country; but these seem to have been erected without any appropriated use, but merely to look at. I have known some of those erected in my time, where I knew for certain, that no other object was intended, than merely to amuse the person who erected them.

If this shall be acceptable to the Society, I shall at some future time give an account of several other remarkable customs that have disappeared in my time.

A Disquisition

A Disquisition into the proper Arrangement of the Silver Coins, applicable to the First Four James's Kings of Scotland.

By James Cummyng, Esq; Keeper of the Lyon Records.

IN the arrangement and description of the coins of Scotland, in this musaeum, a difficulty occurs in applying, to each of the first four James's, the silver pieces struck in their respective reigns. This has arisen from the arrangement of them in the *Diplomata et Numismata Scotiae*, wherein an arched crown is given to King James II. This form of crown was not adopted in England till the reign of King Henry VII. nor in France, till after the accession of Francis I. anno 1515, as appears by a well preserved testoon, No. 454 of the donations, whereon he is represented in profile with a small open crown, and on the reverse the French shield of arms is ensigned with a crown of the same form with those on the coins of our King David II.

Leake, indeed, in his account of English coins, second edition, p. 151. says, that Henry VI., who succeeded to the English crown, anno 1422, was "the first of our (the English) Kings, who appears with an arched crown upon his coins; but upon his great seal he has an open crown floree, with small pearls upon points between. The arched or closs crown is not of ancient use, but in the Empire, and thence, perhaps, it was called Imperial." He adds afterwards, "Henry VII. is the first of our Kings that we can be certain

" certain used it ; and the testoon of Francis I. coined in 1516, is
 " the first French money we see it upon."

But Folkes, in his account of English coins, published for the Society of Antiquaries 1745, page 15. says, " King Henry VII.
 " first placed upon his money the arched crown, or the imperial
 " crown, as it is now commonly called ; and by this particular, his
 " coins are readily distinguished from those of all his predecessors.
 " This money, however, has been generally ascribed to King
 " Henry VI. but besides that, several of the mint marks to be
 " found on it are either badges used by King Henry VII. or the
 " supporters of his royal arms, the weight does ascertain it to be his
 " beyond all doubt."

All the writers on the subject of the coins of Scotland agree, that those of King James I. are distinguished by a sceptre on the right or left side of the King's head, and two flowers de lys, and three pellets, placed alternately in the angles of the cross on the reverse ; and that those of King James II. are known by two open crowns, placed alternately with the pellets on the reverse. Anderson has given to this last King a coin, wherein he is represented, with nearly a full face, a bushy wig, and an imperial crown of two arches, surmounted of a round and cross.

All the writers on the subject, since the publication of the *Diplomata Scotiae*, agree, that this species of coin is wrong placed in that work, though they differ with respect to the sovereign to whose reign it should be attributed. Mr Hamilton of Glasgow, Mr Snelling, and Mr Fraser, junior, of Fraserfield, are of opinion, it belongs to King James III. ; but this last gentleman acknowledges he is induced to place it in that reign, after the example of the other two, though he thinks this arrangement " liable to consider-
 " able

"able objections." They are led to this determination, by a trial of the weight of the coin, compared with the orders given respecting the coinage; but such orders, though strengthened by the authority of an act of Parliament, are not always to be considered as the rules for determining to what King a coin may belong, as Mr Hamilton has shewn, by adducing an act of the first Parliament of King James I. after his return from England, wherein it is ordained: "That the King gar mend his money, and strike it in like weight and fineness to the money in England;" but he adds, that "the first mention we have of money in the next reign, we find it nearly double in its nominal value, to what it was in the reign of Robert III." From all which we may naturally conclude, that some other criterion is to be fixed on than that of the weight, to enable us to decide to which of the four first James's the coin with the arched crown above mentioned belongs.

From the above mentioned English authorities, we have certain information, that an arched crown was never used in England before King Henry VII.'s time. He succeeded to the throne *anno* 1485; and from the French coin above mentioned, we are also certain, that an arched crown was not used in France before the year 1515. For, though Leake, in the passage above quoted, says, that Henry VI. was the first who appeared with an arched crown on his coins; yet he remarks afterwards, that Henry VII. was the first that we can be certain used it. And Martin Folkes has demonstrated, that all these coins with an arched crown, which are attributed to Henry VI. do, by the marks they bear, belong to Henry VII.

The learned Martinus Schmeizel, in his treatise de Coronis tam antiquis, quam modernis, 4to Jenae 1712, page 176. says, "sub-

"jungimus coronam Hispanicam. Haec, pro more priscorum tem-

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"porum,

"porum, aperta fuit, usque ad Philippum II. qui initio apertam
 "gestavit; deinde vero Henrici II. Regis Franciae exemplo eam
 "clausit, quod haecenus reliqui etiam reges fecere." And, in page
 177. "Primus vero inter Franciae Reges Carolus VIII. clausa
 "corona usus est, non aliam ob causam, quam quod ab Alexandro
 "VI. Pontifice, Constantinopolitanus Imperator pronunciatus fuerat,
 "sed cum inani titulo statim evanesceret ejusmodi coronae decus,
 "eo Ludovico XII. successor ejus nunquam usus est, donec tandem
 "Franciscus I. qui Caesari Carolo V. infensus, et Imperatoriae Ma-
 "jestatis aemulus erat, invidiae vexatus malo, primus *Regum* decus
 "illud, atque ornamentum, Regio nomine, praeter jus et ratio-
 "nem, usurpavit, ut Chiffetius loquitur." And to the same pur-
 pose Father Cl. Fran. Menestrier says, in his *Veritable Art du*
Blazon, 12mo, a Paris, 1673, cap. viii. page 194. "Charles VIII.
 "est le premier de nos Rois qui ait porté la couronne fermée, ayant
 "pris le qualité d'Empereur d'Orient, comme on voit en quelques
 "medailles où il est représenté à cheval avec la couronne fermée en
 "teste, et cette legende, Carolo Imp. Orientis Victori semper Au-
 "gusto. Sous l'exergue il y a d'un costé Parthen, pour Parthe-
 "nope, qui est Naples, et sous l'autre exergue de l'autre costé la
 "datte 1495. François I. a la couronne fermée sur ses armoires,
 "en quelques endroits, particulièrement au sceau du concordat
 "passé avec Leon X. Il y a plusieurs de ses monnoyes, et plusieurs
 "autres monumens où il n'a que la couronne ouverte. Henry II.
 "est celuy qui a pris plus constamment la couronne fermée, que
 "tous ses successeurs ont retenuë. Philippe II. Roy d'Espagne l'a
 "ouverte sur les regles, qui furent forgez de son temps, et elle est
 "fermée sur les ducats qui furent forgez de son temps en Flandres,
 "ce qui fait voir que c'est luy qui en a introduit l'usage pour les
 "Rois d'Espagne, Le Rois de Hongrie l'a portoit ouverte, en ces
 "monnoyes de 1566. Elle est ouverte aux monnoyes de Portugal
 "de Jean III. et de Sebastien. Aux Jacobus d'Angleterre, et
 "d'Ecosse

"d'Ecosse de l'an 1601, elle est fermée. Aupar-avant elle estoit
"ouverte aux nobles Henris et aux nobles à la rose."

It is very observable that, from the time of the first coinage of money in Scotland, in the reign of Alexander I. till the reign of King James V. the English model was the rule with respect to the Scottish coins. In imitation of them, we struck the penny, from the time of the above Alexander, till the reign of David II. who, copying after his contemporary King Edward III. of England, first struck the groats and half groats for circulation, which, with their subdivisions, as in England, were the only species of silver coin we had till King James V.'s time. The same Edward who first struck gold coins for currency in England, was imitated in this species of coin by his contemporary King Robert II. before whose reign there was no gold current as coin, in Scotland. It appears from the authorities above mentioned, that no English king before King Henry VII. assumed an arched crown on his coins. Whether the crown with which he was inaugurated had arches or not, is not material: We are certain, from the description of the Scots crown, in the instrument taken when it was deposited in the castle of Edinburgh, *anno* 1707, that the arches at present on it were added by King James V. And it is very natural to suppose, that, when King Henry VII. assumed that mark of imperial sovereignty, his spirited son-in-law, who succeeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1488, only three years after his father-in-law's accession, would, after the practice of his ancestors, adopt this material improvement in the appearance of his coins; and therefore we are induced to believe, that he was the first of the Scots kings who was represented with an arched or imperial crown on his coins.

That this was the case, is confirmed by the three following authorities, viz.

C c 2

First,

First, An engraved genealogical tree of the royal family of Scotland, executed in the time of King William and Queen Mary, wherein are represented the portraits of all the monarchs of Scotland, from King Malcolm III. each of whom, down to King James III. inclusive, is adorned with a crown of the same form with that on their respective coins; but King James IV. and all the succeeding monarchs, are represented with arched or imperial crowns. This tree is part of the donation, No. 441. from the Earl of Buchan to the museum of this Society.

Second, The numismata of Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, collected in the reign of King Charles II. engraved and published in quarto, wherein the coin attributed by Anderson to King James II. is given to King James IV. And,

Third, The valuable collection of that great antiquary, Sir Thomas Bodley, in the university of Oxford, published in folio, with engravings by Wise, in which the arrangement we have described is observed, and the crown in question placed on the head of King James IV. This ought to be esteemed the most respectable authority, on account of the extensive knowledge of Sir Thomas in all branches of learning, as well as of the period in which he lived. He was born, as narrated in the *Athenae Oxonienses*, vol. I. page 326. on the 2d of March 1544, not thirty one years after the death of King James IV. and therefore it cannot be supposed that he was ignorant of the coins which were applicable to that reign.

It has been conjectured by some of the modern collectors of the coins of Scotland, that the inscription *Dominus protector meus, et liberator meus*, which first appeared upon the groats of King David II. and was adopted by several of his successors, was assumed by that prince in allusion to his delivery from captivity in England. But
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so ~~strictly~~ did the Scots adhere to the practice of other nations in their coinage, that it is much more probable this motto was borrowed from the French money, as we find it on an old French coin, in a collection of all the European coins of gold and silver, engraved and published at Antwerp, anno 1589, No. 112. of the donations to this museum.

An Account of the Province of Biscay, in Spain.

To Mr Cummyng, Secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of presenting to the Society a copy of the privileges and municipal laws of the *Senorio* or Lordship of Biscay, in Spain; which, I hope, will not be unacceptable, as the subject is something curious, and the book must, I imagine, be rare in this kingdom. I also flatter myself, that it will not be disagreeable, if I mention a few particulars regarding this province of Biscay, and give a short account of these laws in general, and point out some of them that seem to be most deserving of notice; especially as they are in the Spanish language, which many of the members of the Society cannot be supposed to understand.

The ancient history of Biscay, or of Cantabria as it was called of old, is, like that of many other countries, involved in great darkness;
nor

nor do we know any thing of it for certain, excepting the little that we meet with in the Roman historians. From them we learn, that the Cantabrians, in conjunction with their Asturian neighbours, defended their liberty against the Roman invaders, with a valour and constancy not unlike to that of our own Caledonian ancestors, though not with equal success; for the Cantabrians were at last entirely subdued by Agrippa, in the reign of Augustus, if credit is to be given to what the Latin writers are pleased to tell us.

One thing, however, seems certain, that the Latin tongue was never spoken in Cantabria or Biscay, as it was for several centuries in the rest of Spain: And what the Biscayans now speak, has all the appearances of being a very old language; nor do I believe that even a distant resemblance between it and any one of the ancient or modern languages can be easily discovered; which singularity is a phenomenon that I look upon as very difficult to be accounted for in a satisfactory manner.

This ancient language of the Biscayans; their being reckoned the remains of a Celtic nation; their inhabiting a hilly country; and their having, for a long time, bravely resisted the Roman arms, are all circumstances which naturally attract the attention of a Scot-man: At least, this is what I experienced, when I was there about an year ago.

But, I was likewise not displeased to find, that the Biscayans have among them a constant tradition, that their *Senores* or Lords, (for that is the appellation that has been always given to their sovereigns) drew their origin, at least by the female side, from Scotland. They tell you, that a daughter of the king of Scotland came to their country by sea, and landed at a place called *Mundaza*, near the town of *Bermeo*. Florian de Ocampo, in his *Chronicles of Spain*, B. iv. c. iii. and

and some others say, that this princess had been carried hence by a Biscayan adventurer, who had fallen in love with her. Others, again, relate, that after the death of her father, differences had arisen between her and her brother, and that on that account she had left Scotland, with many attendants; that she was driven by storm to the coast of Biscay, where she was well received, and was married to one of the principal persons there. Others, finally, will have it, that being with child, and refusing to tell by whom it was, she was ordered by her father to be sent out of his kingdom.

But, whatever may have been the cause of her leaving Scotland, all are agreed, that, not very long after her arrival in Biscay, she was delivered of a fine boy, who, being of a fair complexion, was called *Curia*, which in their language signifies *White* or *Fair Haired*. This Curia, as he grew up, discovered great strength and agility of body: He was also very comely in his person, and of remarkable sagacity, generosity, and valour; so that he was much esteemed and beloved by all the Biscayans.

When he was arrived at the age of twenty two years, it happened that *Ordone* or *Ordonio*, King of Leon*, being much offended at the Biscayans, because they offered assistance to the Castilians against him, entered into Biscay with an army and began to lay waste all before him. Biscay was at that time divided into five independent *Merindades* or districts, which had each its own elective magistrates. But this hostile attack from their neighbours obliged them to unite their forces, for their common defence; as many other such nations were accustomed to do, when either necessity or choice made them

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* This was Ordonio III. who died in the year 953, or Usurper Ordonio, who came after him, and was driven from the throne in 960.

go out to war. When they came to deliberate who ~~should be their~~ leader, they all cast their eyes upon Curia as the most proper person, on account of his bravery, popularity, and royal extraction. Accordingly the command was intrusted to him; and a bloody battle was fought in a place called to this day *Arrigoriaga*, which in the Biscayan language means *Red Stone*; and it received that name, because on that day the stones there were died with blood. Here the Biscayans gained a complete victory under the conduct of Curia, and the King of Leon found it necessary to retire home.

The people of Biscay, fearing to be soon attacked again, and being very well pleased with *Curia* for a General, they resolved to make him their *Lord*, and actually raised him to that dignity, upon certain reciprocal conditions; setting apart for him some of the best lands in their different territories, and allowing him certain duties on their iron mines.

This story, with some variety of circumstances, is mentioned by Mariana, Garibay, Camallo a Lope de Salazar, and many other Spanish historians: It is generally believed in Biscay, and, as it has some connexion with Scotland and with Scottish antiquities, I thought it was not unseasonable to take notice of it here.

Lord Curia, or *Jaun Curia*, as the Biscayans call him in their own language, commenced his government after the middle of the tenth century, and was succeeded by his posterity for nineteen generations, down to the time of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, who caused the last of them, *Dona Juana*, and *Dona Isabel de Lara*, to be put to Death; and then it was that Biscay was united to Castile, about the middle of the fourteenth age.

But

But the Biscayans on that occasion were not inattentive to their liberties. They did not admit of a Lord of a foreign family, but with the express condition, that all and every one of their former laws, customs, and privileges, should be inviolably preserved. This was agreed to, and, in as far as I could learn, has been pretty punctually observed to this day; so that there is not perhaps any part of Europe, where more true and genuine liberty, without licentiousness, is enjoyed, than in the *Lordship* of Biscay, the *Province* of Guypuzcoa, and the *County* of Alava, which all three are united together, and go under the general name of Biscay.

This people have a very ancient custom of holding their general meetings for treating of their public affairs in the open fields, under a large tree near to the town of *Guernica*. These meetings consist of the *Corregidor* or President named by the King, who is always a gentleman bred to the law; of the two deputies of Biscay, of the knights, squires, gentlemen, and the *procuradores* or representatives of the towns, and of their small districts, which they call *republicas* or *ante-iglesias*. This last word means *church-porch*, (porch of the church) and all the villages of the district come under that name, because they are wont to meet and consult about what concerns their common interest and tranquillity, in the porch of the parish church, where there are seats of stone for that purpose.

In one of these meetings, which was held in the month of July 1476, Ferdinand of Arragon, who had some years before married Isabel or Elizabeth (for the Spaniards, instead of the name Elizabeth, always use that of Isabel) of Castile, confirmed to the Biscayans all their laws and privileges, in the church of St Mary of Guernica, and swore in the most solemn manner before the altar, to observe them, and make them be observed; and immediately after this, going out to the famous tree, and being seated on a chair

of stone under it, he received the homage of the chiefs and representatives of the nation, who acknowledged him for their Lord, and in testimony of it kissed his hand; as fully related in the 225th page, and in the seven following pages, of this book which I send you. The same laws were also confirmed by his daughter Queen Jean at Burgos, in the year 1512, as may be seen, page 233 of the same book.

But, in the following reign, the Biscayans observing, that the body of their laws had some imperfections; that several of their written laws had fallen into disuse, and that many of their customs generally received, had not been committed to writing; in their meeting under the Tree of Guernica, on the 5th of April 1526, at which there were present about 60 representatives of their little republics, besides many other respectable persons, it was unanimously resolved, that their laws should be revised; and power for so doing was given to 14 persons, the most esteemed they had for knowledge, experience, and integrity, who promised on oath to reform the laws, in the manner that should seem to them, before God, the most conducive to the good government of the country, and to the peace and prosperity of its inhabitants. For this end, they were allowed only 20 days; and the *Corregidor* or chief judge was joined with them in the commission. It was also ordered by the meeting, that the code of laws, thus reformed, should be read and examined by the ordinary deputies, and *regidores* of Biscay, and that a clean copy of it should be made out, and two *procuradores* or commissioners should be sent with it to Court, in order to obtain the confirmation of it from the Emperor Charles V. who was at that time their Lord.

All this was executed with great punctuality. The Emperor approved and confirmed these laws at Valladolid, on the 27th of June
of

of the following year 1527, and they were promulgated, received, and ordered to be obeyed in the National meeting held under the Tree of Guernica, on the 3d of July of that same year. It is a copy of these laws, in a small *folio*, that I have the honour of presenting to the Society; and at the end of them are subjoined the confirmations of the five following Kings of Spain, including that of Philip V. in 1702, in which year this copy was printed.

These laws are simple, and not many in number, as may be seen from the size of the book in which they are contained. Those of them that seem to me the most remarkable, are the following:

In the first place, when a new Lord of Biscay comes to succeed by the death of his predecessor, or any other way, if he is 14 years of age, he is obliged to go in person to Biscay, if the Biscayans formally require it, and swear solemnly the observance of the laws, and the conservation of all the privileges of the country, at the gates of Bilboa, under the Tree of Guernica, and in the churches of *Larrabezua* and *Bermeo*; and, if he should neglect to do this for a whole year, after it has been required of him in form, then the rents that are payable to him from certain houses and villages, are to be retained, and only the duties on the iron-mines are to be paid into his treasury, until he shall comply with the requisition. Nor are his orders in the mean time to be executed; but only received with respect. Yet the judges placed by him are to have their ordinary power and jurisdiction, because this is necessary for the common good.

There is a certain sum of money that is long since fixed, to be paid to the Lord by the possessors of certain houses and villages, which must always be kept in repair, and are always sold and bought with

that burden. The Lord is also to have certain determinate duties, which are very moderate, on the ore that is taken out of the iron-mines, of which there are very many. No other tax or duty is ever, upon any account whatsoever, to be laid on the Biscayans; and the Lord is to allow a sufficient salary to the *Corregidor*, and to the other judges that he places, out of his own treasury.

The Lord cannot establish any new city or borough in Biscay; unless it be done under the Tree of Guernica, and with the common consent of the Biscayans.

Every Biscayan is declared to be an *Hidalgo* or Gentleman, and to have all the privileges belonging to such, not only at home, but even throughout all Spain; because they have always kept their blood pure from all mixture of that of the Jews and Moors. And, in order to preserve this their purity of blood, which is of so great consequence to them, and gives them so honourable distinctions all over the kingdom, no Jew, nor Moor, nor any person descended of either, is to be allowed to settle in Biscay on any pretence whatsoever.

The Biscayans are to be judged only by their own laws in all civil and criminal causes, not only in Biscay, but in every part of Spain. For this reason, in the Chancery of Valladolid, which is a supreme, civil, and criminal court for all that part of the kingdom, that lies on the north side of the *Tagus*, there is a particular court for the Biscayans, and a judge in it called the *Guezmayor de Viscaya*, or the Great Judge of Biscay.

Whatever order comes from the King, is to be examined in a *junta* or meeting of the Biscayans; and if it shall appear to them to be

be contrary to their liberties or privileges, it is to be received, indeed, with all due respect ; but not to be put into execution.

No Biscayan can be imprisoned for any debt, if it be not joined with a crime. But the creditor having obtained the sentence of the judge, can get the goods of his debtor arrested, and these goods, with certain formalities, may be sold by public auction for the payment of the debt. And if the debtor should secrete any of the arrested goods, then he may be proceeded against as a malefactor and rebel ; and consequently imprisoned. No Biscayan's house, nor his riding horse, nor his arms, can be arrested.

The criminal law is also sufficiently mild. No man can be imprisoned without a formal accusation lodged against him ; and that followed by the order of a judge. Nay, further, unless the guilty person be apprehended within 24 hours after the commission of the crime, or that the crime be one of the excepted ones, which are, high treason, the murder of a stranger, violence used to a woman, and some few others, he cannot be imprisoned, until he has been three times called by a notary public under the Tree of Guernica, to deliver himself up at some one of the public prisons, that so he may be tried ; ten days must pass between each of these calls, and they must be notified to him in person, or an instrument of them left at his house, or at his parish church-door, in the presence of two witnesses. During the 30 days of the calls, he may be harboured with impunity ; nay, he may without any fear converse even with the judge himself. But if, before that time expire, he does not give himself to be judged, then he is denounced a rebel ; and whoever receives him into his house, or assists him, is liable to punishment.

No Biscayan's immoveable estate can be confiscated ; but is always to descend to his lawful heirs, whatever his crime may have been.

been. I was glad to see a law, wherein it is declared, that no Biscayan, on any account, is to be put to the torture ; but I was sorry afterwards to find those cases excepted, in which one is tried for high treason, heresy, sodomy, or the coinage of false money. It is something remarkable, that no Biscayan can be an executioner : this is considered as entirely repugnant to the honour of an *Hidalgo* ; nay, by the very laws, even the jailors must be from some other province ; their expression is, that they must be *from beyond the Ebro*, which river runs on the south side of Biscay.

When a man is to sell any piece of land, he must give notice of this his intention, by a public proclamation on three Sundays, at the parish church where the ground lies ; and if any of his relations within the fourth degree chooses to buy it, he may do it. In that case, each of them names an appraiser, and the judge names a third, to settle the price. The appraisers that are chosen are obliged by the laws to accept of the commission. The buyer and seller must each of them also bring a sufficient person to be surety for the performance of his part of the bargain. If lands are sold in any other way, the relations may reclaim them within year and day after the sale ; or even within three years, if the reclainer shall declare that he had not sooner heard of the transaction.

The age at which one is ordinarily allowed to be *major*, is that of 25 years complete ; but, as soon as one has ended 18, he may present himself to a judge and declare, that he is capable of managing his own affairs ; and if the judge, upon getting proper information, shall think him capable, he may order his curators to deliver his effects to him, allowing to the tutors and curators what he shall judge reasonable for the trouble and expences they have been at on their pupil's account.

The

The firing of a gun or pistol against any person is declared capital, even though no hurt should be done.

The ancient custom that the women had, it seems, had there, as in many other places, of accompanying burials with dishevelled hair, and with howlings and songs of lamentation, is forbidden under a fine.

It is also forbidden to go out of one's own parish to a wedding, unless it be that of a relation; and the practice of going to visit women newly brought to bed accompanied with girls carrying eatables, and other ostentatious and expensive presents, is prohibited.

But I am afraid of being tedious, and therefore, shall conclude, wishing great success to the Society; and I am, with great esteem,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN GEDDES.

Am

*An Account of the Money, Coins, and Weights, used in
England, during the Reigns of the Saxon Princes.*

*Extracted from a Manuscript written by James Stirling of Lead-
hills, Esquire.*

BEFORE the conquest of England by William the Norman, all coins were denominations of weight, stamped and verified at the King's mint. Mankind had not then learned the way of giving to coins any other names than such as were truly analogous to their weight. It was, however, very common to have many denominations of *money* which never were realized into coins; but still their denominations carried a value exactly in proportion to the weight which gave them their name.

Example.—Before the conquest, there was no *English* coin which had a legal currency, except the *penny*. This, however, did not prevent their reckoning by pounds, *oras*, *marks*, and *shillings*. These were all denominations of *English* weights, as well as of *English* money; and their respective value, when mentioned in history or old writings as denominations of money, does depend upon their proportion as denominations of weights.

The only way, therefore, to communicate an accurate idea of *English* money in this period, is to investigate the state of their weights.

After

After the thorough settlement of the Romans in this island, great quantities of their coin circulated in Britain, and there is no doubt that, for several ages after the invasion of the Saxons, the same coin would continue to be current among them. But these and other foreign coins acquired, in time, new denominations, or names, analogous to the language of their Saxon conquerors, or to that of the foreign merchants who introduced them. Thus the gold solidus of Constantine the Great, came to be called in England the gold mancus; and the denier of silver coined by Louis the Debonnaire was called the sceata.

All that can be done to clear up this perplexity, is to lay together every fragment, and every trace from old records, making mention of the denomination or weight of money or coins known in England in this period; and to compare these weights and denominations with one another, and with the coins *known* in the countries then most in correspondence with England.

It is evident from many ancient documents, that, before the conquest, two money pounds were familiarly known in England. The one was the great pound, consisting of 15 ounces, the other was the small pound, consisting of 12 of the same ounces.

Every ounce contained four shillings, consequently in the great pound there were 60 shillings, and in the small pound there were 48 shillings. In every shilling again there were five pennies, 20 in one ounce.

These were the most familiar and progressive denominations of *English* money, in which, although the pounds were different, still no difference was found in the ounce or ora, in the shillings, or in these pennies of 20 in the ounce.

Another denomination of both money and weight was the mark, or two thirds of the pound ; consequently, the mark corresponding to the great pound was 10 ounces or 40 shillings, and the mark corresponding to the small pound was eight ounces or 32 shillings.

Having thus enumerated the principal coins and denominations of *English* money, I must mention those of foreign nations, which were used in England, and which frequently occur in authors who have written of English affairs in the Saxon times.

The Roman money at the time of the conquest of Britain by the Romans, was reckoned by asses, denarii, and great and small festerces. This is the money mentioned by Tacitus, and other writers on Roman affairs.

This reckoning continued until Constantine the Great made a total alteration ; and, instead of the former, introduced solidi of gold, of which 72 were coined out of one pound of this metal ; that is to say, six out of the Roman ounce. He coined also semisses or half solids, 12 in the ounce, and tremisses or thirds, 18 in the ounce, all gold coins.

The silver coin he called millearenfis, and ordered 60 to be coined out of the pound of silver, or five in the ounce ; and 12 millearenfes had the same denomination and value as one gold solidus.

These coins soon became the universal currency, over all the Roman empire, and consequently in Britain, as long as the Romans maintained their possession of it.

The pound used in the Imperial mint by Constantine the Great, and his successors, consisted of $5142\frac{1}{4}$ grains Troy, and the ounce
428.57 ;

428.57; consequently his gold solids weighed 71.428 grains, and the silver millearenfis weighed 85.714 grains, all Troy weight.

But Charlemagne introduced a new pound into his mint, which he called *pondus Caroli*, by which he continued to coin solids of gold as before, 72 in his pound, or six in his ounce; but as the pound he substituted instead of the old Roman mint-pound, weighed 5040 grains only, and the ounce 420, his gold solid weighed 70 grains only, and his deniers 20 in the ounce (instead of the millearenfis) weighed 21 grains, all Troy weight.

His successor Louis the Debonnaire coined deniers of 16 in the ounce, (instead of 20 in the ounce) and these passed very currently in England, together with the new coin of Charlemagne; until the introduction of Sterling money, by the princes of the Norman race.

As the communication between Britain and the continent became less familiar, these foreign coins received new names. The solids of Constantine the Great, and afterwards those of Charlemagne, were, as has been said, called mancuses of gold; and the deniers of Louis the Debonnaire were called sceatas. The Saxons had also the silver mancus, which appears to have been rather a denomination of foreign money, than a real coin; and they had the thrims, which was one eighth part of the silver mancus. Let this suffice as to the coins and denominations of foreign money known in England in the time of the Saxons.

It has been said, that before the Norman conquest there was no money coined in England, except pennies; and the only legal penny, by the law of Edward the Confessor, was the middling penny, 20 in the ounce. The fineness of the English silver pennies was nine parts fine silver to one part copper, and the pound they

were coined by was 5250 Troy grains. So the middling penny weighed 21.875 grains, and the other pennies in proportion.

As we have now got the weight and fineness of the English coin, and as we have abundance of examples of the conversions of value between the English coins and the coins and denominations of foreign money, preserved by English writers, I shall here set down in a table the weight in Troy grains, of every denomination mentioned above, with the conversion of their value into present Sterling money.

TABLE of the value of the English Money, as it stood at the Norman Conquest, reduced to present Sterling, to which is added, the weight of each denomination in Troy grains.

	L.	s.	d.	Troygrains.
The great pound of 15 ounces — — —	3	8	9	6562.5
The small pound of 12 ounces — — —	2	15	0	5250.
The great mark of 10 ounces — — —	2	5	10	4375.
The small mark of 8 ounces — — —	1	16	8	3500.
The silver mancus of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounce — — —	0	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$	1156.375
The ora or ounce — — —	0	4	7	437.5
The shilling 4 in the ounce — — —	0	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	190.375
The thrims or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the silver mancus — — —	0	0	$10\frac{1}{4}$	144.5468
The great penny 16 in the ounce — — —	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	27.344
The middling standard penny 20 in the ounce — — —	0	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$	21.875
The small penny 24 in the ounce — — —	0	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	18.229
The gold solid of the Greek Emperors, called the gold mancus	0	8	$11\frac{1}{2}$	71.428
The gold solid of Charlemagne, also called the gold mancus	0	8	$9\frac{1}{2}$	70.
The denier of Louis the Debonnaire, called the sceata —	0	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$	26.25

For

For the more easy conversion of great sums, the following rule is added,

16 great pounds,	}	are equal to L. 55 present Sterling money.
20 small pounds,		
24 great marks,		
30 small marks,		
160 mancuses of silver,		
1280 Thrimfes,	}	each equal to 55 pence present Sterling money.
One ora or ounce,		
16 great pennies,		
20 middling pennies,		
24 small pennies,		
10 gold mancuses before Charlemagne, equal to	-	L. 4 9 2½
10 ditto after Charlemagne,	- - -	4 8 0
10 sceatas,	- - -	0 2 9

“ Before the conquest, English money was computed by the
 “ pound, mark, mancus, ora, shilling, thrims, and penny. They
 “ had three different pennies, two different money pounds, and two
 “ different marks ; but only one mancus, one ora, one shilling, and
 “ one thrims. They had no coins larger than the pennies ; all the
 “ rest being denominations of money. But as it was inconvenient to
 “ have different pennies passing together, Edward the Confessor
 “ made a law, as Edgar had done before him, that only one kind of
 “ money should be current in the kingdom. *Praeterea Statuimus*
 “ *ut unus per omnem ditionem nostram atque idem sit nummus**. The
 “ same money was still current in the time of Henry I. as appears
 “ by the following article in his charter of liberties. *Monetagium*
 “ *commune quod capiebatur per civitates vel comitatus, quod non fuerat*
 “ *tempore*

* Selden's Analect. Brit. lib. 2. chap. 5;

" *tempore Edwardi regis, hoc ne a modo fiat omnino defendo**. Here
 " all money is prohibited except what was allowed to pass by
 " Edward.

" What this money was, appears partly from Domesday-book,
 " which was begun in the Conqueror's time, and finished about a
 " year before his death. It contains an account of the value of
 " the lands, goods, and chattles of his subjects; and Sir Harry
 " Spelman, who had perused it, tells us, that the pound commonly
 " mentioned in it, is called the *libra denariorum de 20 in ora*†, that
 " is, in the ounce; for *ora* or *ore* was the Danish name for *ounce*.
 " Hence we find, that the ounce contained 20 of the common
 " pennies then current; and Alfric Grammaticus, who was the
 " Confessor's cotemporary, says of the same money; *libra in Latin,*
 " *is pound in English, five pennies make one shilling, and thirty pen-*
 " *nies one mancus*‡; hence we find, that the mancus was six shil-
 " lings. And since the ounce contained 20 pennies, and the shilling
 " five, the ounce has been four shillings; and consequently, the
 " mancus one ounce and a half.

" As to the two pounds, one of them is determined from
 " Canute's third law, where it is said, *That he who breaks the*
 " *King's peace in a head church, is to forfeit V pounds; if in a second*
 " *rate church, CXX shillings; if in a less church, where there is a*
 " *church-yard, LX shillings; if in a country church, where there is*
 " *no church-yard, XXX shillings*§. Here then is a regular progres-
 " sion; the third mulct is double the fourth, the second is double
 " the third, and therefore the first, or five pounds, must be double
 " the

* Matthew Paris, anno 1100.

† Glossary in voce *libra*.

‡ Chron. pretiosum, p. 53. Lond. 1745.

§ Ib. p. 23.

“ the second, which is 120 shillings; hence it follows, that five
 “ pounds were 240 shillings, or one pound 48 shillings, that is 12
 “ ounces, since the ora or ounce was four shillings.

“ According to the *Textus Roffensis* cited by Dr Hicks in his *Differ-*
 “ *tatio Epistolaris*, a ceorle's weregild is by the Mercian law 66 shillings;
 “ a thane's weregild is six times as much, or XII hundred shillings;
 “ the king's weregild is as much as the weregild of six thanes, that
 “ is, XXX thousand sceatas, which is in all CXX pounds*. Here a
 “ thane's weregild is 1200 shillings, the king's weregild is six times
 “ as much, or 7200 shillings, and this is said to make in all 120
 “ pounds; so consequently this pound is 60 shillings, or 15 ounces,
 “ since the ounce was 4 shillings. Bishop Fleetwood, from whom
 “ I have taken these two passages, seems unwilling to admit that the
 “ English before the conquest had a pound of 60 shillings. He is
 “ inclined to think that the king's weregild is by mistake called 120
 “ pounds, instead of 150; for if this last number of pounds were
 “ equal to 7200 shillings, then indeed the pound would come out
 “ 48 shillings. But, laying aside the king's weregild altogether, the
 “ thing may be proved from the weregild of a thane, which by the
 “ Mercian law is said to be 1200 shillings; because in the eighth
 “ law of the Conqueror are the following words: *Wera Thani XX*
 “ *librae in Merciorum lege*†. So that 20 pounds are equal to 1200
 “ shillings, and the pound to 60 shillings, or 15 ounces as before.
 “ And further, it appears from what the Bishop himself cites from
 “ the laws of Ethelred, that they had a pound of 15 ounces: *Let*
 “ *those who overlook the ports, see that every weight at the market*
 “ *be the weight by which my money is received, and let each of them*
 “ *be marked so that 15 oras make a pound*‡. Now this pound of 15
 “ ounces.

* Chron. pretiosum, p. 22. Lond. 1745.

† Selden's notes on Eadmer, p. 1644. vol. ii. London 1726.

‡ Chron. pret. p. 25.

“ ounces contained 60 shillings, and the pound of 12 ounces 48
“ shillings.

“ Camden tells us from the Abbey book of Burton, that 20 oras
“ were rated at two marks of silver*, and therefore this mark was
“ 10 ounces; and that they had another mark of eight ounces, I
“ infer from the twelfth chapter of the laws of Edward the Confessor,
“ where it is said, *manbote in denelaga de villano et sakeman 12 oras,*
“ *de liberis autem hominibus tres marcas*†; the *manbote* was a mulct
“ to be paid to the Lord by those who killed any of the people be-
“ longing to him; and if we suppose that of a freeman to be double
“ of what was paid for the villanus, we shall have three marks
“ equal to 24 ounces, and the mark equal to eight ounces. We
“ cannot suppose it triple, because that would make three marks
“ equal to 36 ounces, and the mark 12 ounces, which is a pound;
“ and much less can we suppose it to be more. Therefore the
“ English had before the Conquest two marks, one of 10 ounces,
“ which was two thirds of the pound of 15 ounces, and one of eight
“ ounces, which was two thirds of the pound of 12 ounces. And
“ we may observe, that since the mancus was six shillings, or one
“ ounce and a half, the pound of 15 ounces was equal to 10 man-
“ cuses, and the pound of 12 ounces equal to eight mancuses.

“ The Normans who were not acquainted with the way of rec-
“ koning the old English money, fell into several blunders in their
“ histories, and in transcribing the old laws; and generally substi-
“ tuted the word *mark* for *mancus*. Thus in the laws of Henry I.
“ 30 shillings are made equal to five marks, and 120 shillings to
“ 20 marks‡. But since the mancus was six shillings, the 30 shil-
“ lings

* Remains chap. of money.

† Spelman in v. ora.

‡ Chron. pretios. p. 29.

“ lings make five mancuses, and the 120 shillings make 20 man-
 “ cuses. So in both these examples the word *mark* is erroneously
 “ put instead of the *mancus*. It is said in Domesday-book, that
 “ when the King crossed the sea against his enemies, it was the cus-
 “ tom of Warwick, either to send him four sailors, or four pounds
 “ of money*; that is, one pound for each. And Matthew of
 “ Westminster says, that Hardicanute gave eight marks to every
 “ sailor, and ten marks to every master of a ship†. Here again
 “ the *mark* is put for the *mancus*; and the ten mancuses which the
 “ masters got were the pound of 60 shillings, and the eight man-
 “ cuses to the sailors were the pound of 48 shillings. This agrees
 “ with what was said before; for, if the people of Warwick did not
 “ send four sailors, they were obliged to pay one pound for each,
 “ that is, as much they could be hired for; only in Domesday-book
 “ it is called a pound, and in Matthew of Westminster it is called
 “ eight marks, by mistake for eight mancuses, which are equal to
 “ the pound of 48 shillings.

“ The law which I have cited from the Textus Roffensis, is one
 “ of Æthelstan's; there it is said, that a *ceorle's weregild is by the*
 “ *Mercian law 200 shillings*; but in the manuscript in the Cotton
 “ library it stands, *ceorles weregildum CCLXVI thrimsa, id est, ducen-*
 “ *tos solidos, secundum legem mercenorum*; and in the Saxon copy a
 “ *ceorles weregild is 267 thrimses, by the law of the Danes‡.*
 “ Whether it be a law of the Danes or Mercians I shall not inquire,
 “ it is sufficient for my purpose, that 200 shillings are stated at 266
 “ or 267 thrimses. From this it follows, that the thrims was to the
 “ shilling, as three is to four; so that 200 shillings make exactly
 “ 266 thrimses, and two thirds over. Now, since three shillings

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“ are

* Selden mare clausum, lib. ii. chap. xi.

† Id. ibid.

‡ Spelman in voce Thrimsa.

“ are equal to four thrimfes, the mancus being six shillings will be
 “ equal to eight thrimfes.

“ I have shewn that the common pennies current at the time of
 “ the conquest, were the fifth part of the shilling, or the twentieth
 “ part of the ounce; and now I shall shew what the other two
 “ pennies were.

“ In the twelfth chapter of the laws of Edward the Confessor,
 “ we have the following account: *Danigeldi redditio propter pyra-*
 “ *tas, primitus statuta est. Patriam enim infestantes vastatione ejus*
 “ *pro posse suo insislebant. Ad eorum quidem insolentiam reprimendam,*
 “ *statutum est, danigeldum annuatim reddi, scilicet, duodecim denarios*
 “ *pro unaquaque hida totius patriae, ad conducendum eos qui pyra-*
 “ *tarum irruptioni resistendo obviarent.* And, in the 16th chapter of
 “ the laws of Henry I. *Danigeldum, quod aliquando ymgeman daba-*
 “ *tur, id est, duodecim denarii de unaquaque hida per annum.* So in
 “ both these laws the danigeld is said to be twelve pennies on every
 “ hide of land.

“ But in the Black-book of the Exchequer, *ad hos (Danos) igi-*
 “ *tur arcendos a Regibus Anglicis statutum est, ut de singulis hidis*
 “ *jure quodam perpetuo duo solidi argentei solverentur in usus virorum*
 “ *fortium, qui perlustrantes et jugiter excubantes maritima, impetum*
 “ *hostium reprimerent. Quia igitur principaliter pro Danis institutus*
 “ *est hic redditus, danegeldum vel danegeldus dicitur.* And Hary
 “ of Huntingdom, writing of King Stephen, has the following
 “ words: *Vovit quod danegeldum, id est, duos solidos ad hidam, quos*
 “ *antecessores sui singulis annis accipiebant, in aeternum condonaret*.*
 “ According to this author, and the Black-book of the Exchequer,
 “ the

* Spelman in voce Danegeldum.

“ the danegeld was two shillings, but it was also twelve pennies by
 “ the laws of Edward and Henry I.; and therefore, six of these
 “ pennies made a shilling, and consequently there were 24 the
 “ ounce.

“ Spelman gives the following passage: *Placita coram concilio*
 “ *domini Regis Term. Mich. 37 Hen. 3. Rot. 4. Suff. Johanna Dea-*
 “ *konii attachiata fuit ad respondendum hominibus de Berkholt, quare*
 “ *exigit ab eis alia servicia quae, &c. unde dicit quod tempore Regis*
 “ *Hen. avi Regis solebant habere talem consuetudinem, quod quando*
 “ *maritare volebant filias suas, solebant dare, pro filiabus suis mari-*
 “ *tandis, duas horas, quae valent triginta duos denarios**. Hence
 “ we find that two horas, or two ounces, were equal to 32 pennies,
 “ or the ounce equal to 16; and therefore the shilling was equal to
 “ four of these pennies.

“ I have now shewn that the English before the conquest had
 “ three different pennies; the smallest kind were six in the shilling,
 “ or 24 in the ounce, the middling kind were five in the shilling,
 “ or 20 in the ounce, and the greatest were four in the shilling, or
 “ 16 in the ounce.

“ Besides the denominations of money already given, we find
 “ that sums were frequently reckoned by the gold mancus. Thus,
 “ when Ina King of the West Saxons invaded Kent, he made them
 “ pay him thirty thousand mancuses of gold †. And a certain mi-
 “ nister of King Ethelred, called Ulfrie Spot, built the abbacy of
 “ Burton, and endowed it with all his paternal inheritance, which

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“ was

* Spelman in voce Marchet.

† Cambden's remains, chap. of money.

“ was valued at seven hundred pounds : And to get this donation ratified, he gave to the King three hundred mancuses of gold, and five to each of the Bishops ; and the estate of Dumbleton to Alfric Archbishop of Canterbury *.

“ The value of the gold mancus, in silver money, is found from Canute’s law about the heregeat or hereot, which was a certain proportion of money, horses, arms, and accoutrements, to be furnished by the King’s vassals, when they attended him in his wars ; but I shall only mention the money, the rest not being to my purpose. The English are divided into three ranks, namely, the Earls, the King’s Thanes of the first rank, and the inferior Thanes. The first paid 200 mancuses of gold, the second 50 mancuses of gold, and the third two pounds. Therefore, as the first is quadruple the second, so must the second or 50 mancuses be quadruple the third or two pounds ; from which it follows, that 50 mancuses of gold were rated at eight pounds of silver. This is confirmed by the hereot of the Danes, who were divided into three ranks of Thanes. The first paid 50 mancuses of gold, the second four pounds, and the third two pounds : Therefore, as four pounds are double of two pounds, so must 50 mancuses be double of four pounds ; that is, eight pounds, as it was found before †. And we may remember that Canute’s pound was 48 shillings, or 12 ounces ; and consequently 50 mancuses of gold were valued at 96 ounces of silver.

“ There was no gold coined in England till long after the conquest ; and therefore the gold mancus was a foreign coin. But, after

* Selden’s Janus Angl. lib. ii. p. 101 r.

† Spelman in voce Herotum.

“ter Constantine the Great introduced the solid, there was no other
“gold coin used all over the Roman empire, except the semisses and
“tremisses, which were only subdivisions of the solid. And it was
“not only coined by the Franks, under the first race of their kings,
“but by other northern nations, after they had conquered some of
“the Roman provinces; such as, the Burgundians, the Goths in
“Spain, and the Lombards in Italy. To the Roman solid, Charle-
“magne’s solid succeeded, and became as universal in his wide ex-
“tended empire, as the other had been before. And the French
“continued to reckon money by it, till some time after Hugh
“Capet.

“From what has been said, it appears, that it was the gold solid
“which the English called the gold mancus; but with this distinc-
“tion, that it was the Roman solid till the institution of Charle-
“magne’s new pound, and his solid afterwards.

“Thus, the mancuses which Ina got from the Kentish men, were
“Roman solids; because his expedition into Kent was in the year
“694, which was before Charlemagne’s reign: But the gold man-
“cuses above mentioned, in the time of Ethelred and Canute, were
“Charlemagne’s solids; because both of them lived after his time.

By many undeniable proofs, drawn from the comparing of the weights of Rome, of Charlemagne, and of English coins, it appears very evident, that the averdupois ounce was that made use of in the English mint before the conquest; although the pound of 16 such ounces was not introduced till long afterwards. And, in the preceding table of the value and weight of English money, it may be observed, that the ora or ounce stands rated at 437.5 grains troy, which is the exact weight of one ounce averdupois; or the sixteenth part of
7000 troy

7000 troy grains, which is the exact weight of one averdupois pound of 16 ounces.

We have seen, that, by the Mercian law, the King's weregild, or the mulct for his slaughter, was thirty thousand sceatas, or 120 great pounds: Now, whether we reckon by the pounds or by the sceatas, the weregild comes to be, according to the table of conversion, L. 412: 10s. present Sterling money. This sum was paid to the King's relations, and as much more was paid to the public. Thus, the King's whole weregild was, by the Mercian law, L. 825 present Sterling money.

But, by the law of the Angles, the King's whole weregild was thirty thousand thrimses, which make, according to the table, L. 1289: 1: 3 Sterling.

The Danes before the conquest made several inroads upon England, and extorted large contributions. Florentius Vigornensis rates them at the following sums of old English money.

In the year 991 they extorted from them	10,000 pounds.
In 994 - - - -	16,000
In 1002 - - - -	24,000
In 1007 - - - -	36,000
In 1009 - - - -	3,000
In 1012 - - - -	48,000
In 1014 - - - -	30,000
In all	167,000

Now, if we suppose these to have been small pounds, of 48 shillings or 12 ounces averdupois, the sum will be L. 459,250 Sterling.
And

And if we reckon them great pounds, of 60 shillings or 15 ounces, it will be L. 574,062 : 10 s. Sterling.

It has been said that Ulfric Sprot, when he endowed the abbacy of Burton, gave King Ethelred 300 mancuses of gold, and five mancuses to each of the bishops. The 300 were worth L. 132 Sterling, and the five to the bishops make L. 2 : 4 s. Sterling.

When the King, before the conquest, crossed the seas on an expedition against his enemies, it was the custom of Warwick either to send him four failors or four pounds in money, one pound for each. This was the pound of 12 ounces, value L. 2 : 15 s. Sterling. Hardicanute gave the same wages to his failors; and to every master of a ship, ten mancuses of silver or 60 shillings. This was a great pound, value L. 3 : 8 : 9. And the people of Berkholt were obliged to pay two oras or ounces, that is, eight shillings of old money, or 9 s. 2 d. present Sterling, upon the marriage of their daughters, which was called the *marchetta mulieris*.

The danegeld was two shillings, or one-half ounce, that is, 2 s. 3½ d. Sterling, on every hide of land; that is, on as much as one plough could labour.

The romescot or denarius S. Petri, is commonly said to have been one penny paid by every house in England. The whole of Peter's pence is said to have amounted to 300 merks or 200 pounds, at the time when Sterling money was introduced into England; that is, after the conquest, which in present Sterling is about L. 621. A trifling tribute, and a mark of a very scanty population in those days.

The old English pound of the merchants, called *libra mercatoria*, is frequently defined, in the Norman time, by the pound of 25 shillings

lings Sterling. Now, as 20 shillings Sterling were 12 ounces, 25 shillings must be 15 ounces. So this old *libra mercatoria* was 15 ounces troy weight, as the great money pound was 15 ounces avoirdupois.

By this *libra mercatoria* they composed their charre or cart-load, which consisted of 2100 of these pounds, and was subdivided in the following manner :

- 12 Pounds made their stone.
- $5\frac{1}{2}$ Stones made their fodmel.
- 30 Fodmels made their charre, sometimes called Carrus or Carra-ta.

Another subdivision of this Charre was as follows :

- $12\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds made their stone.
- 14 Stones made a wey.
- 12 Wey made a charre.

From this awkward subdivision of their charre, it is very plain that it had never been established according to any natural proportion to this English pound of 15 ounces troy weight ; and it is by investigating the proportion of different weights, that the true origin of this charre is discovered to be no other than the Paris ton weight or 20 quintals.

The troy pound is to this English merchant pound, as 12 is to 15, or as 4 is to 5 : And it is to the Paris pound as 16 is to 21. Consequently the pound of the merchants is to the Paris pound, as 20 is to 21.

The

The charre, therefore, or the English cart-load, being 2100 merchant pounds, must be equal to 2000 Paris pounds, or to 20 quintals, which make their ton.

The strongest confirmation of this conjecture is found from an ancient manuscript containing an account of the estate and expences of the abbacy of Bello Loco or Bewly in Hampshire, for the year 1270; where it is said, *That the English merchants reckoned 21 of their pounds to the score.* This made their reckoning correspond exactly with the Paris score of 20 pounds.

Now, although this charre be really the Paris ton, the subdivision of it by stones and fodmels are English denominations, and answer without fractions to the averdupois weight: Thus,

12 Averdupois pounds make the stone.

6 Stones make the Fodmel.

30 Fodmels, one charre.

So one charre contains 30 fodmels, 180 stones, and 2160 averdupois pounds. In like manner the charre contains 12 wey, 180 stones, and 2160 averdupois pounds, as before.

Next, the averdupois pound is to this merchant pound, as 35 is to 36: And 35 is to 36, as 2100 is to 2160. From this it may be concluded, that this charre was originally a French weight; that the subdivision of it has been by the averdupois pound; but that the Normans have confused it by the introduction of their troy weight.

*An Account of the Island of Icolmkill.**By the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan.*

IONA, or Aemona, and in the Gaelic language, I Colm Kill, *i. e.* the burying place and isthmus of Columbus, is a small island about a mile's distance from the south west coast of the island of Mull, situated in $56^{\circ} 59'$ of north latitude. From south to north this little island extends scarce two miles, and only one in breadth. The soil on the east side is very rich, and produces corn and grass, but the west coast is rocky and barren. Saint Columba, in his voyage from Ireland, landed first upon this Isle, and built there soon after two churches, and as many monasteries: One department for the males, and the other for the females. These were endowed by the kings of Scotland, and of the Isles, the revenue of which amounted to 4000 merks *per annum*.

Iona was the see of the Isles after the Scots lost the Isle of Man, in which King Crathelint erected a church to the honour of our Saviour, called Fanum Sodorense; and from hence the bishops of the Isles were styled *Episcopi Sodorensis*. The vicar of Iona was the parson of Soroby in Tyree, and dean of the Isles. This monastery produced bishops to several dioceses in England and Scotland; and, among others, Aidanus, who came from thence, and was bishop of Lindisfarne, now Holy Island. The life of Columbus is written in the Gaelic, and a copy of it was some years ago in the hands of M'Donald of Benbecula.

There



The South-East view of the
Dome from the Original Drawing Made
To the Right Honourable



David Stewart Esq. de Candreys Seat Aqua forti in Scotland.
Cathedral in Jerusalem.
Was taken on the spot. A.D. 1761
Engraved by J. G. Smith. Printed by J. G. Smith.

There is a tradition among the inhabitants, that Saint Columbus suffered no women to remain upon the island but such as were devoted to religious celibacy; and that the tradesmen who worked there were obliged to keep their wives in an adjacent isle, called on that account the *women's island*.

Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, gives the following account of him: In A. D. 565, at the time that Justin the younger succeeded Justinian in the government of the Roman empire, the famous Columbus, a presbyter and abbot, but in habit and manners a monk, came from Ireland to Britain to preach the gospel among the northern provinces of the Picts, that is, to those who, by high and rugged mountains, are separated from the southern provinces; for, on the southern side the Picts, as they affirm themselves, had renounced idolatry and embraced the Christian faith a long time before, and that by the preaching of Ninian, a British bishop, who had been regularly educated at Rome in the sacred mysteries.

In the ninth year of Meilochen, son of Pridius King of the Picts, a most powerful prince, Columbus converted that nation to the faith of Christ by his doctrine, discipline, and sanctity of life.

Upon this account the island of Iona was given him, which, by contraction, is called Hii, to erect a monastery in, which his successors possess at this day, and where he himself was buried in his 77th year, and 32d after his going to Britain to preach the gospel. He also founded monasteries in Ireland and Britain, but that of Iona had justly the preference. The island has a rector, who is always a presbyter abbot, to whose jurisdiction the whole province, and the bishops themselves, ought to be subject, though the thing be unusual, according to the example of that first doctor, who was not a bishop, but a presbyter and monk, and of whose life and doctrines some particu-

lars are said to have been written by his disciples. But, whatever he was, this is certain, that he left successors eminent for their great charity, divine love, and regular institution. Thus far Bede, in lib. iii. cap. iv. of his Ecclesiastical History.

The learned Dr. Henry Foulis, in his History of the Popish Usurpations, declares it his opinion, that Fergus II. about the year 212, did build a famous abbey or monastery at Iona, and a royal place of interment for himself and his successors, which continued the burying place of the kings of Scotland, till the reign of King Malcolm Canmore*; and that this island bore the name of Iona till about the year 600, when Saint Colm or Columbus being dead, King Aidan, who was his pupil, out of the great regard he bore him, interred him in the royal burying ground, repaired and beautified the monastery, which he dedicated to the Saint, and, in honour of his name, called the island I Columb Kill.

The

* Our public records are said by Boetius, in his Preface to the Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen, to have been removed from Icolmkill to the monastery of Restennet, in Forfarshire, by order of King Alexander I. His words are, "Inde (ex Iona insula) sed multos post annos, ut Restenothii munitus est in Angusia, ubi nunc Canonicorum D. Augustini, coenobium quod ad Ionam difficilis admodum erat aditus, nostri annales, inde de traducti reservantur Alexander I. Rex, eduxit." Hence Restennet is said to have derived its name, "Qua Rex tenebat."

This place of Restennet was remarkable afterwards for its library of manuscripts, which was carried off or destroyed by the army of Edward I. of England.—Spottiswood's History, page 50.

Pope Honorius III. directed a Bull to Gregory Bishop of Brechin, and Germanus Prior of Restennet; and another to the same Bishop, and John Prior of this House.—Chartulary of Dryburgh, in the Earl of Buchan's possession, No. 28 and 31.

The present remains upon the island, of buildings, appear to have been the work of succeeding ages, and to have received, from time to time, many additions. The church of St. Mary has a handsome choir and steeple in the middle, with two aisles adjoining, forming, in all, the exact figure of a cross. The steeple, three stories high, stands on four arches adorned with works in basso relievo. Two of these arches are 22 feet in length, the breadth, *viz.* of the church, within the walls; the other two are $16\frac{3}{4}$ feet; the breadth of the aisles adjoining, each of which is 30 feet in length; the church and choir, with the width of the arch supporting the steeple, are 140 feet in length. The steeple, which you ascend by a narrow winding stair of hewn stone, is almost entire, and some of the roof timbers are still remaining. In the uppermost storey is a circular window, lozenge-shaped by arches of polished stone meeting in the center, and forming an equal number of oblique spherical triangles, so artfully contrived, that they admit of abundance of light, yet exclude the wind and rain. The south wall of the church rises in very great pillars, wrought according to the different orders, in which are cast arches, each having at the top arched above, and the whole admits light to very near the top of the wall, which is mostly entire; and, where light fails, are seen on the outside of it, the remains of buildings once joined to the wall.

Adjoining to the north wall stands the building now called the College. The arch of the common hall is still entire, as is the area paved with hewn stone, and having galleries, and the remains of separate apartments for the students. To the north of these lie the ruins of the houses of the religious.

Within the church, in the north west corner, by the wall built across under the arch supporting the steeple, is shewn a large hole near as high as the side wall, into which they say St Columbus was
wont

wont to retire to prayer at stated hours. By the wall at the east end stands a piece of white marble, five feet square, supposed to be the altar, or communion table; one corner is pretty much broke by the inhabitants, who, thinking it to be a relic of St Columbus, imagine it to be a preservative from diseases, either in man or beast. Near this, on the north side of the choir, is a grave stone of black marble, quite entire, on which, in a very fine basso relievo lies Abbot Macfingone in his sacred garb, with a crozier in his hand, elbowing two lions at one end, and spurning two at the other. This curious remain is supported by four props a foot in height, and round the edge of the stone is the following inscription:

+ HIC + JACET + JOHANNES MACFFINGON
 ABBAS DE Ij + Obiit Anno MD.
 Cujus Animo propicietur Altissimis. Amen.

Just opposite to this, on the other side, stands another of common free stone, done after the same manner, for Abbot M'Kenzie, but much defaced. Within a small building, close by the choir and joined to it on the south side, lies buried Lauchlan Macfingon, father of Abbot John, under a plain black stone, with this inscription in British characters.

Hæc est Crux Lauchlani Macfingon et ejus filij
 Johannis Abbatis de Ij facta Anno Dom.
 MccccLxxxix.

West from this, at a small distance, lies a stone much impaired by time, with an inscription in the same character, but very ancient, and without a date, it not being customary ever to add a date, even to a charter,

charter, till the days of King Robert Bruce, but to ascertain the evidence by reputable witnesses. The inscription runs thus :

**Hic jacet Angusus filius Angusii Maic Dom-
linaab Dominii d Jla.**

Within a little enclosure of stone, near the west end of the choir, on the north side, lies a grave stone very much broke, and sunk in ruins, where St Columbus's body is supposed to be interred. Not far from thence to the northward, before the entrance to a small vault, which they say runs a great way under the buildings, stands a statue of an abbot, called by the country people, who see nothing of the figure of the man, *Abbe Camachbassaeto*. Near this is an inscription without a date, thus ;

**Hic jacet Johannes Betonius Macclenerum Familiae Me-
dicus qui obiit.....**

**Ecce cadit Jaculo victrici mortis inique
Qui toties alios solvit ipse malis.**

Fronting the body of the church, on the south side, is the burying place of the Chieftains, where are several grave stones, with men in armour in basso relievo, without any inscription visible, but supposed to be of the Macleods, Macguaries, and Macleans of Dowart, but I think more probably of the Scottish Kings, whose tombs extend to the westward in a row, without any monument or inscription remaining, except one on a large stone, which seems to have had a long inscription on it, but defaced. One of them appears above ground ;

ground; and has on its edge the following antique inscription in the British character.

Cormac Ulfhadda hic est situs.

That is, Cormac Barbatus, or long bearded, lies here interred. Cormac Macaird, one of the kings of Ireland, who, according to Dr. Keating, in his *Notitia Hyberniae*, was buried here in 213.

On the south side of the choir, a few paces west, stands a cross, of one solid stone, overgrown with moss, 14 feet 9 inches high, 6 feet broad, and 6 feet thick; fixed on a pedestal of one stone, 2 feet high above the ground, on which are hewn three slopes like steps of stairs quite round. A few paces north of the cross stand the walls of Rol-
lie Oufan, or Oufan's Reliques or Chapel, 60 feet long and 20 broad. And east from this, at a small distance, lies a stone almost sunk in the ground, with an inscription, thus;

Hic jacet quatuor Priores una.

South from St. Mary's church to the nunnery, runs, to the distance of 300 paces or upwards, a causeway in pretty good repair, cut by another across to the shore. Betwixt the church and nunnery stands another cross 10 feet high, 14 inches broad, and 4 thick, without any inscription.

The nunnery appears good even in its decayed state; the walls standing are nearly of an equal height all round, with an area inclosed, and paved with hewn stones. In the eastern part is a spring arch, which covers the whole breadth of the main building, all entire.

tire. On the ground is a black marble stone, on which is an alto relievo of a prioress, with *Sancta Maria, ora Pro Me*, and round the figure, in old British characters, this inscription :

Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Ferleti filia, quondam
Priorissa de Iona, que obiit A. D. MDXI. cujus ani-
mam Abrahamo commendamus.

*Of the Roman Hasta and Pilum ; of the Brass and Iron
used by the Ancients.*

*To Mr James Cummyng, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries,
Edinburgh.*

SIR,

MANSE OF DUNDURCAS, near Elgin.

A FEW years ago, some copper antiquities were found in a moss at *Inchobh*, three miles east of *Nairn*, in the parish of *Auldearn*. These I obtained, and now transmit them to you, as Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, that they may be placed in their repository.

I take the two sharp pointed pieces of copper, to be heads of Roman *Hastae*, or spears.

H h

Varro

Varro informs us, that the *Hasta* was at first the peculiar weapon of the *Hastati*. In Polybius's time, they had adopted the *Pilum* or javeline, and the *Hasta* was given to the *Triarii*, but more particularly appropriated to the *Velites* or light infantry, each of whom had *seven* of them. The shaft was round, an inch in diameter, and three feet long. The head was from *seven* to *eleven* inches in length, and had a socket for receiving the wood. Their remains, which I have sent, correspond to this description of Polybius †.

The *Pilum* was a weapon of the same kind as the *Hasta*, and each of the *Hastati* and *Principes* had *two* of them. The wooden shaft was from *three* to *three and a half* inches in diameter, and *four* feet and an *half* long. The metal head was of the same length with that of the *hasta*, and at the middle an *inch and a half* in diameter ; one half of it was inserted into the shaft, or fixed to it with rings, and two feet three inches of it remained without the shaft. This head varied in form, being either round, or square, or three sided.

These weapons were not peculiar to the Romans. All nations had spears. The Celtae had their *Lancea*, *Sparum*, and *Matara*, to which the Roman *Hasta* was similar. The *Pilum* corresponded to the Celtic *Gessum*, *Gesum* or *Gaesum*, and *Lateia*, which *Lateia* was sometimes made red hot, and thrown at the roofs of houses covered with straw, to set them on fire, being the *Jacula fervefacta* of Caesar.

It is not to be questioned that the Romans borrowed these, and their other offensive and defensive arms, from the Celtae, as the Celtic

† Polybius, Lib. VI.

tic language supplied them with names to war, and the things of rustic life. That illustrious people afterwards altered and improved them, by their intercourse with the Hetruscans and Greeks, as they borrowed whatever they esteemed an improvement in the military art, from every nation with whom they became acquainted.

As the name *Securis* was given to a figure in plates of antiquities, of a shape similar to the two pieces with broad edges, sent with this, I was led to consider them as small sized axes, and gave them that appellation, in a Preface to some collections relative to the ancient history of Britain, which is now at Edinburgh. On second thoughts, I find, that neither their form nor magnitude are adapted to the uses of a *Securis*. At last my mistake was rectified by Josephus, in his account of the Roman armour and weapons*. He mentions that the Roman cavalry had, not only a long pole headed with metal, or, an horseman's spear, but also, in a quiver, *three* or more darts, with *broad points*, of the size of an *Hasta*.

Those now sent answer to this description; and may be considered peculiar to the cavalry, as the sharp pointed are heads of the *Hasta Velitaris*.

They are all made of that species of copper which Pliny† names *Caldarium*, or cast in a mould; and those with the broad edge have the mark where the two parts of the mould were united.

Some Antiquaries say, "That it is a mistake to imagine that all the brass swords, spears, &c. found in Scotland, are Roman, as the

H h 2

"Goths,

* De Bell. Judaic. Lib. iii. Cap. iii.

† Pliny, Lib. xxxiv. Cap. viii.

"Goths, Danes, and Angli, used such instruments, and these were frequently buried or thrown into the fire with the dead; and that we cannot pretend to judge with any certainty what of them are truly Roman, except where urns with Roman letters, or the neighbourhood of some Roman station, offered us some foundation for conjecture." Nay some, not satisfied with this, assert, "That the Roman authors never mention the use of brass weapons among them; that they very well understood how much preferable iron was to brass for the making of arms; and so well how to forge it, long before they set foot in Britain, that it seems strange how any body can imagine those brazen spear heads, and swords, and other implements to have belonged to them, where the same in iron would have been much more commodious."

There can be no doubt that iron, as now treated, is a metal preferable to copper, for weapons and many other purposes; but we are not to judge from modern practices and improvements, of what actually did take place among the Romans and other ancient nations. The question then is, did the Romans use copper for their weapons? or was it limited to the more northern and modern nations? Upon a candid investigation it will appear that the Romans did use it, nay for a long time preferred it to iron, a metal more stubborn to manage, and less in request.

Before metallurgy was practised, sticks with their ends burned in the fire, were usual weapons; then arms of stone, and heads of spears and arrows of that substance were introduced. The cabinets of the curious are filled with such. They are found over Europe; and, in Scotland, what our country people call *Elf-Arrow Heads*, which some use as amulets, are the arming of our ancestor's arrows, made of flint, before they knew the use of metals.

When

When attention was turned to metals, the easiest smelted and wrought would first come into use. Of these *aes*, copper, was, from remote antiquity, applied to every civil, military, and religious purpose. It was late before iron came into general practice, as it is a difficult and tedious process to extract it from the ore, and render it malleable.

The Romans were early acquainted with copper. When Servius Tullius divided the inhabitants of Rome into classes, he fixed the armour and weapons of each class, and appointed them to be of copper. Livy says* of the first class, "arma his imperata, galea, clypeus, oecae, lorica; omnia ex aere; haec ut tegumenta corporis essent, tela in hostem, hastaque, et gladius," &c. This ascertains, that copper was then universally employed in their armour and arms.

It appears from Caesar†, that *Æs* was the metal he used in refitting his shattered fleet, though no doubt they by this time had become acquainted with the uses of iron, as Dio Cassius informs us‡, that Caesar's troops, in the engagement with Ariovistus, found their daggers of great avail, not only as they were shorter than the Gallic or German broad sword, but as their points were made of iron or steel, which implies that the remainder of the blade of that weapon was made of another metal, probably copper.

Pliny§ gives an account of *aes* or copper, which he distinguishes into three kinds: "Coronarium," which was beat into thin plates, "tenuatur in laminas." "Regulare," which endured the hammer, "obsequitur malleo." "Caldarium," or cast copper, which was brittle, "malleis fragile."

In

* Livy, Lib. i.

† Hist. Rom. Lib. xxxviii.

‡ De Bell. Gall. Lib. iv. Cap. xxxi.

§ Pliny, Lib. xxxiv. Cap. xx. Ed. Hard.

In the ſame book * he deſcribes the different qualities of the various kinds of *Ferrum* or iron. “*Aliae molle tantum, plumboque vicinius ſubminiſtrant; aliae fragile et aëroſum—aliud brevitæ ſola placet.*” Among theſe are properties that do not belong to the metal we call iron; ſo that I ſuſpect, even in Pliny’s time, they either had not ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed between the two metals, *aes* and *ferrum*, or in many inſtances uſed theſe two words ſynonymouſly and promiſcuouſly, when applied to the materials of armour and weapons, as braſs had been originally employed before iron was in common uſe.

It is uncertain when iron came into general uſe among the Romans, and in any degree ſuperſeded copper. Plutarch, in his life of Camillus, towards the end, ſays, that he ordered his troops to provide iron helmets, that the large ſwords of the Gauls might either be turned aſide or broken on them. This I take to be only a tranſient effort; and that iron was but little uſed until after they became acquainted with Spain, and the iron mines of Cantabria, which were eaſily and ſucceſsfully wrought. At leaſt, in the time of the ſecond Punic war, they adopted the ſhort Celtiberian ſword, which was made of iron, and for pushing, but never could attain the temper and goodneſs of the inventors. At the ſame time the Spaniſh dagger of twelve inches in length, and of iron, was introduced among them.

But it muſt be obſerved that, long after that period, *aes*, copper, was chiefly employed by them; ſo much, that all the arms, armour, and tools of that illuſtrious people, that are extant, are of copper. The beaks of their ſhips of war were of that metal, and Virgil mentions *aerata ſecuris* †, as a weapon, and *aerata acies* ‡.

Pliny

* Pliny, Lib. xxxiv. Cap. xli.

† Virgil, *Æn.* vii. v. 703. &c.

‡ Virgil, *Æn.* xi. v. 656.

Pliny informs us* that they melted copper and iron into one mass ; and, if he describes the making of steel, he also mentions the mixing of alloy with copper, to harden it†. From modern experiments it appears, that copper, by undergoing certain processes, can be made to have most of the properties of iron. This the Romans were certainly acquainted with, as they applied copper to purposes that required a hard and well tempered metal ; and, after they had acquired the knowledge of iron, gave the preference to copper, either pure or mixed with alloy, and duly tempered.

There can be no doubt then, that many of the antique copper arms discovered on the Continent, were made by the Romans. They answer to the description given by their writers, and to the figures of them upon their ancient monuments. They were also manufactured after their own peculiar style and manner, that distinguished them from those of other nations. The swords of the Gauls and Germans were long and broad, without sharp points. The Roman swords were short, sharp pointed, and made for pushing. The blade was substantial, about two feet in length, generally straight, though sometimes a little curved ; but the point was uniformly sharp.

When weapons are found in countries, where that people once were, of the same metal, form, and characteristic style of workmanship, with those that are truly Roman, we cannot but ascribe them to the same people. This argument holds good, in regard to the copper arms discovered in Scotland, as the Romans pervaded the island, and occupied stations in it to the north of the Grampian hills. To this we must add, that the copper swords found in this country agree to the description of that weapon among the Romans, and
neither

* Pliny, Lib. xxxiv. Cap xl.

† Ibid. Cap. xx.

neither to the large and pointless Gallic or German, nor modern Scots broad swords.

The inhabitants of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, for a long time, had only small quantities of any metal; yet I can entertain no doubt, that the same reasons that influenced the Romans, operated with them to employ copper. The management of this metal, they had learned in the east, before their emigration to Europe; but mines of it were scanty in the countries they occupied, and they found greater plenty of iron. Arms and utensils of copper have been discovered over Europe, of a design and fashion different from what prevailed among the Romans. *Ferrum*, iron, was also used by these northern nations, and probably in greater proportions than *aes*, copper, if we limit the name *ferrum*, and contrast it to *aes*. This is established by the testimonies of Tacitus, Caesar, and Plutarch.

Tacitus reports of the Germans*, “Ne ferrum quidem superest, sicut ex genere telorum colligitur. Rari gladiis, aut majoribus lanceis, utuntur; hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo, frameas gerunt, angusto et brevi ferro:” &c. And of the *aes*†, “Rarus ferri, frequens fustium usus.” And of the *Fenni*‡, “Sola in sagittis spes, quas inopia ferri ossibus asperant.” In his *Annals*§, he describes the German arms; “Enormes hastas—non lorica Germano, non galeam; ne scuta quidem ferro nervove firmata—primam utcumque aciem hastatam, ceteris, praeusta aut brevia tela.”

Caesar‡ relates of the Britons, “Nascitur—in maritimis ferrum, sed ejus exigua est copia; aere utuntur importato.”

Plutarch,

* Tacitus, De Mor. Germ. vi.

† Ibid, xlv.

‡ Caesar, De Bell. Gall. Lib. v. Cap. xii.

† Ibid, xlv.

§ Lib. ii, Cap. xiv.

Plutarch, in his life of Marius, writes that the Cimbri applied copper to religious purposes, as they swore the captives they dismissed, on a *brazen bull*; and used iron for their weapons and armour, as they were armed with breast plates of that metal, and had large and weighty swords, the reverse of the Romans.

If this investigation does not fully answer, at least it weakens the objection against copper weapons being Roman. That people, in every period of their empire, employed copper in their armour, arms, and tools. Many such are found, that accurately resemble the descriptions, and representations on Roman monuments. The other ancient nations of Europe had not plenty of that metal. They rather gave the preference to iron, for warlike purposes, and, when they used copper for weapons, their style of workmanship and fabric distinguishes them from the characteristic manner of the Romans.

I know not what to make of the round piece of their copper, which was found among the others, if it was not for the end of a *Pilum*, as a cross stop where the metal head was inserted into the wood.

I forgot to mention, after the last quotation from Plutarch, that Diodorus Siculus * describes the breast plates, or coats of mail of the Gauls, "as being made of iron rings joined to each other;" and such pieces of armour I have seen, that were used by our ancestors the Caledonians.

I also send you a *silver coin*, that, with a number of other silver coins, was lately found in digging the foundation of a kirk at
li Dyke,

* Diod. Sic. Lib. v.

Dyke, two miles west from Forres. There were only two different kinds of them, as was reported to me, of which I have as yet procured only this *one*, but hope soon to procure some of the other kind, when they shall be transmitted to you.

I am so little satisfied with my attempt to decypher the inscription on this coin, that I cannot resolve to mention it, but will be much obliged to you for the opinion of the Society.

The institution of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh, reflects honour upon the promoters, and meets with the perfect approbation of those who put the proper value upon the history and antiquities of their native country. Every Scotsman is called on to favour the design, and contribute his share of information to them, that, under their eye, our ancient history may be rescued from the reveries of the theorist, and the dictates of national vanity, and as just information be obtained, as the state of facts and the nature of the inquiry can admit.

Influenced by these sentiments, I have given the present trouble, and flatter myself that this apology will be received as a good one by the Society and you.

It will be most obliging, if, at a leisure hour, you shall write to me, and let me know that the antiquities now sent come safe to hand; and, if you did not consider it as levying too great a tax on you, I would beg you would inform me when any important discovery, or object of curious research, comes before your Society.

I ask



I ask your forgiveness for this trouble; and have the honour
to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient,

Most humble Servant,

JOHN GRANT.

Life of Mr James Short, Optician.

By the Right Honourable the Earl of Buchan.

MR JAMES SHORT, an eminent optitian and constructor of reflecting telescopes, was the son of William Short, a joiner in Edinburgh, and Margaret Grierson.

He was born on the 10th of June old stile, in the year 1710; a circumstance which gave occasion to his being named after the unfortunate Prince, on the anniversary of whose birth he came into the world.

At ten years of age, young Short was entered on the foundation of George Herriot, his father and mother being now dead, and the circumstances of the family very scanty.

His genius for mechanics appeared about that time, in cutting out and joining little chests, book-cases, and such like conveniences for

himself, with the tools that came in his way; and by these means he distinguished himself, and rendered himself useful and popular among his companions. At twelve years old, he was put to the High School of Edinburgh, where he generally kept at the head of his form, and shewed a considerable taste for classical learning. This prompted his friend to destine him for a learned profession; and a pious grandmother, to select him for the church.

After having been four years at the High School, then taught by Mr Arbuthnot, he went, in the year 1726, to the University of Edinburgh, where he passed through a regular course of study with applause; took his degree as Master of Arts; and, at the earnest solicitations of his good grandmother, attended the Divinity Hall, and passed his trials to fit him for a preacher in the church of Scotland, in the year 1731.

Soon after this, the mind of our young artist began to revolt against the idea of a profession so little suited to his talents; and having had occasion to attend a course of Mr Maclaurin's mathematical class, in the College, he soon lost all relish for his ecclesiastical prospects; and made so great a figure in the class, that the professor took great notice of him, and invited him often to his house, where he had an opportunity of knowing more fully the extent of his capacity.

It is much to be wished, that the early and natural symptoms of genius in children were more attended to. It is very true, indeed, that they generally imitate what they see about them, and that no conclusions can be drawn from the scratchings of a child in a painter's house, or the cutting of sticks in a carpenter's; but a genius manifested without any such concomitant circumstances, strongly evin-

ces

ees the bent of the mind, and should be carefully attended to and fostered by those to whom the care of youth is intrusted.

In the year 1732, Mr Maclaurin kindly permitted Mr Short to use his rooms in the College for his apparatus; and there he began to work in his profession under the eye of his eminent master and patron, who, in a letter to Dr. Turin, about two years after, takes notice of the proficiency made by Mr Short, in the casting and polishing of the metallic specula of reflecting telescopes: "Mr Short," he writes, "who had begun with making glass specula, is now employing himself to improve the metallic. By taking care of the figure, he is enabled to give them larger apertures than others have done, and, upon the whole, they surpass in perfection all that I have seen of other workmen."

Mr Maclaurin adds, in the same letter, that Mr Short's telescopes were of the Gregorian construction, and that he had much improved that excellent invention*. This character of Mr Short did him no more than justice; and he was better enabled than most of his contemporaries, to render his improvements effectual, from his knowledge of the principles of optics.

The figure which Mr Short gave to his great specula, was parabolical; not, however, by any rule or canon, but by practice and mechanical devices; such as have hitherto been made public by the ingenious Mr Mudge, and for which he received Sir Godfrey Copley's medal, and the thanks of the Royal Society. This parabolical figure, given to the great specula of reflecting telescopes, had been

* Smith's Rem. on Art. 489.

been formerly pointed out by the great Sir Isaac Newton, as the most necessary attainment for the perfection of those instruments.

Mr Short continued from this time to practise his art with great success; and when, in the year 1736, he was called up to London, at the desire of Queen Caroline, to give instructions in mathematics to William Duke of Cumberland, he had cleared the sum of L. 500 by the profits of his business, and deposited that sum in the bank of Scotland, where it still remains.

While Mr Short was at London, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was much taken notice of and patronised by the Earls of Morton and Macclesfield.

Towards the end of the year 1736, he returned again to Edinburgh, and having made several useful improvements in his art during his stay in England, he prosecuted it now with fresh vigour and applause.

In the year 1739, being then at London, the Earl of Morton, his great patron, took Mr Short with him on his Lordship's progress to the Orkney isles, and set him to work on the adjustment of the geography of that part of Scotland. Walter Macfarlane, Esq; of Macfarlane, commonly called in Scotland the Laird of Macfarlane, likewise accompanied the Earl of Morton, and had occasion to make useful and entertaining remarks on the antiquities of that part of the kingdom, which had formerly been very little attended to.

During this expedition, a scuffle happened, by the resistance made by Sir James Stewart of Barra, to the Earl of Morton's infestment on the isle of Barra; but Mr Short being engaged in observing the heavenly bodies, was luckily out of the way; several of
the

the Earl's servants having been hurt, and one of them dangerously wounded.

Mr Short returned to London with the Earl, and having now finally established himself there in the line of his profession, his visits to Scotland became less frequent.

In the year 1743, he was employed by Lord Thomas Spencer to make a reflector of twelve feet focus, the greatest that had, or indeed ever has been constructed, except those for the King of Spain, and some others of the same focal distance, with greater improvements and higher magnifiers. The telescope for the King of Spain was finished in the year 1752, which, with its whole apparatus, cost L. 1200.

The instrument made for Lord Thomas Spencer, having fewer accompaniments, was purchased for 600 guineas. Mr Short came to Scotland in 1760, and in 1766, for the last time. And, on the 15th of June 1768, he died of a mortification in his bowels, at Newington Butts, near London, and was buried on the 22d of that month, being the anniversary of his birth. A few days before his death, he had dined with young Harrison, son of the inventor of the time-piece, at his house in Shore Ditch, and had walked from that place in the evening to his own house at Newington Butts.

Mr Short left a fortune of about L. 20,000, L. 15,000 of which he left to two Nephews, and the rest in legacies to his friends. To the Lady Mary Douglass, now Countess of Aboyne, the daughter of his patron the Earl of Morton, he left L. 1000, and the reversion of his estate after the death of his Nephews, if they should happen to leave no issue. But this reversionary and contingent succession, the Lady
Mary

Mary Douglas, at the desire of her father, very generously relinquished by a deed in favour of Mr Short's brother, Mr Thomas Short, and his children.

Remarks made in a Journey to the Orkney Islands.

By Principal Gordon, of the Scots College in Paris.

THE Orkney islands, 67 in number, 28 of which are inhabited, lie between $58^{\circ} 43'$ and $59^{\circ} 34'$ north latitude. The number of inhabitants, upon a calculation made 30 years ago, is supposed to be about 35,000. They are generally strong bodied, and remarkable for the *flava cesaries*, and the *oculi cesii*, assigned by Tacitus as distinctive peculiarities of German nations. That sea green colour of the eye, which I take to be the meaning of the word *cesii*, is so common in Orkney, that I never met with any person whose eyes were of a different colour. This circumstance alone would form a presumption that the people are originally of German extraction: But what puts it beyond doubt is, the great number of German names, a phlegmatic temper unknown in any other part of the Scottish dominions, and, above all, the Norwegian language, which, in the memory of man, was currently spoken by the country people. Three only of the Orkney islands I visited with some degree of care.

The first was South Ronaldsha; its length is between eight or nine miles, its greatest breadth, from Grimness head to Hoxa head,
five

five miles and a half: At Hoxa head, upon an isthmus, I saw the remains of what the Orkney people call a Pictish fort, on the supposition that it and such other forts were built by the Picts; but there is little reason to think that the Picts were ever in possession of any part of Orkney. This fort has been of a circular form, with a wall round it, and perhaps two, the one surrounding the other at the distance of about three feet. Some remains were still to be seen of this double wall. The building is certainly the work of a rude and consequently early period. It does not appear that any kind of cement has been used to tie the stones together: They are laid one upon the other in their natural state, rough and unpolished, with little regard to art or symmetry. Its extent, as far as I could guess, did not exceed 20 feet diameter. The outer wall inclosed a considerable part of the small eminence on which the fort stood. This eminence has certainly been surrounded formerly by sea, and perhaps at no very distant period was still so at high water: For, to the north east of the eminence, there is to this day a small lake of sea water, which is only separated from the sea by a ridge of sand and pebbles cast up by the sea, and the ridge itself is not above twenty feet broad. At the foot of the eminence, to the north, is a small bay or landing places, and on a point of land on the north of the bay, facing the eminence, there has been another fort of the same kind with the one I have now described. This inclines me to believe, that the design of the forts has been to protect the shipping of the Norwegian rovers, who frequented these islands, and to spread an alarm by signals from the top of the fort. I was told that there were many such forts in the different islands: Some of them I saw; their situation and structure have been exactly the same with the abovementioned one. They are all upon a rising ground close to the water edge, on small points of land projecting into the sea or lake nigh which they stand. I was likewise told, that human bones were found in the ruins of some of these towers, but I saw none; it would have been necessary to have

dug up the stones and rubbish, which I had not an opportunity to do.

From South Ronaldshaw I went to Burra, formerly the property of the Stuarts Knights of Burra, now possessed by Sir Thomas Dundas. This island is separated from South Ronaldshaw by a small sound of about a mile over in the narrowest place. It is about five miles long, three broad, and of an angular shape; it is thinly inhabited, but of an excellent soil. The principal farmer, a Captain Balfour, has carried on improvements with success, but has few imitators; it is hard to drive the Orkney people out of their old ways. There has been an old tower in this island, of the same kind with that in South Ronaldshaw; I was not at the pains to examine it. The knights of Burra formerly resided in this island. There now remains nothing of the old castle but part of the wall; the stones have been employed in building Captain Balfour's dwelling house, offices, and inclosures. From the quantity of stone employed in these purposes, it seems to have been a considerable building. Except the fort just now mentioned, and the small remains of the castle, there is nothing else worth noticing in the island.

From Burra I went to Pomona, the largest island of the whole cluster, and called on that account the Mainland, by the inhabitants of Orkney. From Dearness, to the brough of Birza, it is 23 miles long; from Skeil to Rendal, its greatest breadth, about 10 miles, but in some places not above three or four. The Capital of Orkney stands in this island, on a neck of land not above two miles broad, between two bays; that to the south, named Bay of Scapha, the other to the north, called Kirkwall road. Kirkwall, the name of the capital, lies admirably situated for trade; ships of any burden may ride in safety, in all kinds of weather, in either of the two bays. Besides these two, there is another to the north east, called Inganess-bay, equally safe.

Nothing

Nothing has been done to improve these bays by art; they continue such as nature made them. Kirkwall has several old buildings, a cathedral, a college, and the remains of four castles. The cathedral was built partly by Bishop Stuart, partly by Bishop Reid, both Roman Catholics; but the addition made by Bishop Reid, to the old building, has spoiled its proportion. With this addition it is by far too long for its breadth, being about 245 feet long to 45 broad. As Bishop Stuart left it, it was almost in the shape of a cross; now it is a narrow stripe, damp, ill aired, and ill lighted. Indeed, the moisture is not altogether owing to the narrowness of the building, but to its situation. Kirkwall stands nigh to the sea, and so low that in high tides the sea washes the walls of some of the houses. The want of light and air arises principally from the ill judged fancy of condemning most of the old windows. It would seem, by the darkness into which this and some other old churches have been reformed, that the first apostles of protestantism in Scotland were much afraid of outward light, considering it, no doubt, as a great enemy to inward light. But this apprehension, with the no less ill judged one of cleanliness, has made the house of God in Kirkwall such a house as no man would chuse to receive a friend in, much less take up his own habitation. The *loca fenta situ* of Virgil may, with great justice, be applied to most such places in Scotland. With regard, however, to the cathedral of Kirkwall, it must be owned that, to the honour of the Rev. Mr Yule, present minister of Kirkwall, no one minister, nor all the ministers together, of that place, have done so much as he has done for keeping this venerable building in repair, and that without laying any considerable burden upon the parishioners. It is alledged, with what justice I cannot say, that the Scottish clergy in general, are at more pains to keep their manse than their churches in repair; but I can say with the greatest justice, that Mr Yule is an exception, for his manse is one of the meanest buildings I have seen of the kind.

In this cathedral I found thrown aside, a piece of carved wood, which attracted my notice. It is a board of a foot and five inches long, and ten inches broad. On this board are carved the hands and feet of our Saviour, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. The upper part of the cross is composed of the hands, the lower of the feet, a foot being opposed to each hand. In the center, where the hands and feet meet, there is a crown of thorns; in the center of the crown, a heart pierced on the left side. In the vacant space on one side, are three nails and three dice; on the other, a scourge: The whole was overtopped by an Earl's coronet; but it is now broke off from the board, and the board itself is rent through the middle, vertically. I was informed that this piece of carving stood formerly on the fore part of the old pulpit, which falling to decay, a new one was erected in its place, in 1689, but without the ornament affixed to the old one. How this remnant of the Roman Catholic religion escaped the zealous eye of the first reformers, is to me a mystery; but, since it is come down to our times, though in a shattered condition, it were some pity to allow it to perish by neglect. On my hinting something of this kind to the present minister and Provost of Kirkwall, they promised to get the pieces put together by clasps, and framed.

On the floor of the church there are several tomb-stones, that, by the Saxon characters inscribed on them, seem to be of considerable antiquity; but to read these inscriptions was impossible. They are on some stones almost totally effaced, and on others they are so overlaid with filth, that it would be no easy matter to clean them, without rubbing off the letters with the dirt, which seems to be thoroughly ingrained.

One sepulchral monument I particularly regretted, that of Bishop Tulloch, a man whose memory was much respected in Orkney, for his sanctity and love of justice. It was a plate of copper full length
of

of the grave: It was customary among the inhabitants of Orkney, even after the change of religion, to lend money payable such a day at Tulloch's tomb. The name of Tulloch, and the circumstance of the money being payable at his tomb, were considered as a security to the lender. A party of soldiers sent by Cromwell to Kirkwall, in order to be a check upon the inhabitants, robbed the tomb of the copper, as a shred of the whore of Babylon. By the bye, I must here mention, that the soldiers sent by Cromwell, though on the whole severe and troublesome enough guests, were of some advantage to Orkney. They taught the people the use of locks and keys, which till then had never been heard of; and the first spinning wheel seen in Orkney, was one a soldier's wife brought with her.

The old house the bishops dwelt in is still standing, at least in part, and is now a private house. The names and arms of Bishops Stuart, Maxwell, and Reid, are still to be seen over the door to the street. James V., who is said to have been twice in Orkney, and who was there once for certain, in 1540, resided in the Bishop's house. Till within these thirty years, the bed on which he lay was preserved. It was of wainscot gilded over; but some Gothic gentleman thought proper to convert it into a gate to an inclosure. This I had from a friend who saw the bed in its first and last state.

Bishop Reid, who was fond of building, erected a new palace for himself and successors; it stands nigh the cathedral: There are still considerable remains of it; and his statue is to be seen to the right as you enter. The stone this house is built with is of a reddish colour, and of a bad kind; it is decaying fast.

The Earls of Orkney, Robert and Patrick, built a palace opposite to the Bishop's; it is of a better stone, and in a better stile of building:

ing: The walls are still standing. When episcopacy was restored by James VI. it became the Bishop's property and place of residence.

The college, which I mentioned as one of the old buildings to be seen in Kirkwall, was never finished, Bishop Reid having died before he could complete his design. He left by his will L. 8000 Scots to carry it on; but the Regent Morton seized the money and banished the Bishop's executors.

Besides the cathedral, the Bishop's palace, and the college, there are some remains of another building, which was the habitation of the ancient Earls of Orkney. The rude appearance of these remains bespeak a barbarous age. Lord Patrick, however, sustained a siege in it, in James VI.'s time, against the King's forces.

The houses in Kirkwall are, many of them, of an old standing; the years they were built in are commonly cut out on a stone over the door; several of them are upwards of an hundred years old, and one, I saw in particular, of the year 1574. They have no doubt been repaired; but it is visible, that, even at first, and before these repairs, they were much better built houses than were then to be found in most towns of Scotland of a greater size.

From Kirkwall, I went to Stromness, and, in my way thither, visited the Semicircle and Circle of Stones, near the lake of Stenhouse. This lake is of fresh water, and runs into the sea at Stromness. It extends for about ten miles south east; at Stenhouse, is almost divided into two separate lakes by a neck of land, where the water is so shallow, that it may be passed at any time, even when the tide flows.

From this neck of land, the lake runs north west for about six miles, leaving an intermediate space of dry ground, which, from one
make eighth

eightth of a mile, widens to about a mile towards the Manse of Sondwick.

The Semicircle stands opposite to the place where the lake begins to wind to the north west. The stones have been originally seven, four of which are still standing, and seem to be about 14 feet high; one, however, is 18 complete; their breadth about five feet; their thickness varies. This Semicircle has been formed with some degree of art; for, were we to form it into a complete circle, the diameter would be 104 feet; and, upon examination, the diameter of the Semicircle, as it was at first designed, is exactly 52; a clear proof that the planners of this Semicircle were not unacquainted with mathematical proportions.

At some distance from the Semicircle, to the right, stands a stone by itself, eight feet high, three broad, nine inches thick, with a round hole on the side next the lake. The original design of this hole was unknown, till about twenty years ago it was discovered by the following circumstance: A young man had seduced a girl under promise of marriage, and she proving with child, was deserted by him: The young man was called before the session; the elders were particularly severe. Being asked by the minister the cause of so much rigour, they answered, you do not know what a bad man this is, he has broke the promise of Odin. Being further asked what they meant by the promise of Odin, they put him in mind of the Stone at Stenhouse with the round hole in it, and added, that it was customary, when promises were made, for the contracting parties to join hands through this hole, and the promises so made were called the promises of Odin.

The complete Circle stands upon the intermediate space betwixt the two branches of the lake, and this space or promontory being a
rising

rising ground, which forms at last into a plain of some extent, is seen at a considerable distance. There are sixteen of the stones standing, eight more are fallen to the ground ; the original number is uncertain. Their height differs from nine to fourteen feet above the ground ; the diameter of the Circle is 336 feet. Round the Circle is a ditch 35 feet broad, from nine to 14 deep ; round this ditch, at unequal distances from one another, are eight small artificial eminences. The entrance is from the east, with an opening of equal size to the west. The altar stood without the Circle, to the south east ; to the left of the Circle, looking eastward, you perceive a solitary stone, and two or three more such in a direct line with it on to the Semicircle. There is no inscription upon any of the stones either of the Circle or Semicircle.

Different reasons have been assigned by different persons for the circular and semicircular form of these Scandinavian temples, for such they certainly have been, as appears from the explication given above, of what is called in Orkney the promise of Odin. Some have pretended, that the Semicircular temple was in honour of the moon, and the Circular one in honour of the sun. Others, that the Semicircle and Circle were emblems of the different phases of the moon. Pocock, Bishop of Ossory, who visited Orkney several years ago, found out, in the different stones composing the Circle and Semicircle, a very minute astronomical description of the various motions of the sun, moon, and planets ; but these fancies have no foundation, as far as I could see, either in the arrangement of the stones, or in the Scandinavian mythology. It does not appear from the Edda of Iceland, where we have a very full account of the Scandinavian divinities, that either the sun, moon, or stars, had any place among them. I do not pretend to give a better reason for the circular or semicircular shape of these temples, than what has been given by others. Indeed, it is impossible to give any good one at this distance of time ;
however,

however, we see, that in different nations the circular shape was a favourite one in building temples; witness the Rotunda at Rome, and many others on a smaller scale in other parts of the heathen world.

After satisfying my curiosity here, I passed on to Stromness, where there is nothing very remarkable, except the bay, which is a good one, and more frequented by shipping than Kirkwall road.

From Stromness, I went over to Hoy in the Custom-house boat, which Mr Stuart, Collector of the customs at Stromness, was so good as give me the use of for the whole day. In Hoy there is a very remarkable stone, called by the inhabitants the Dwarfy Stone. It is a large fragment of a rock, which seems to have tumbled from the hill into the plain below. It has been cut out into a cell, which consists of a bed on the east end, a resting place on the west end, and an intermediate space between both. The stone is about 28 feet long; the breadth unequal, and cannot easily be measured. The resting place, to the west, is four feet three inches long; the breadth two feet two inches; length of the bed, to the east, five feet two inches, breadth three feet; the height of the cell, from the floor, four feet. The bed has its pillow cut out of the stone, and the mark of the pick axe is visible in every part of the cell. The entrance to it is two feet nine inches broad, and two feet six inches high. Near to the door of this cell is a stone four feet high, and two feet and an half broad; the stone is supposed to have been employed as a door. On the top of the stone, corresponding to the middle of the cell, is a round hole, the diameter of which is two feet nine inches. What was the original use of the cell, or by whom it was made, is unknown. There is, however, in Orkney, a tradition, that a monk from the Western Isles came to Hoy, where he led a recluse life; and it may be sup-

posed he is the person who hewed this stone into the form of a cell.

At Stromness, whither I returned from Hoy, I met the ingenious Mr Low, minister of Birza parish; he conducted me to Eastnaby, where I saw a phenomenon in nature that cannot be accounted for upon any principles of philosophy I know. On rocks, which rise perpendicular from the western ocean several hundred feet above the surface of the water, are found stones marked with figures of all shapes, but mostly triangular and oval. They seem to make a part of the rocks, but separate from them by degrees, and form into thin strata of different thicknesses: When fully detached from the rock, they are often, in a tempest with a strong westerly gale, washed away by the billows, which rise above the summit of the highest parts of the rock; but new strata of stones, figured as the former, succeed those carried away by the sea. A very remarkable circumstance is, that, though the side of the stone which lies exposed to the air is constantly figured, the side lying next the rock has no figure at all; but, if you raise it so from the rock so as to give the air admission, or if you turn that side uppermost, it gradually takes the same figure that was already formed on the other side. The figures represent no determined object in nature; they look as if they had been cut out of the stone, and of various shapes. Another circumstance is, that, removed from this spot before they are figured, the stones take no figure at all, more than any other stone; and if removed after they are figured, they retain the same figure without any alteration; whereas, when left upon the rocks at Eastnaby, the impression becomes always stronger. This inclines me to think, that the sea air must give the stones these impressions, but in what manner it operates, and how it comes to operate here and no where else, is to me inexplicable.

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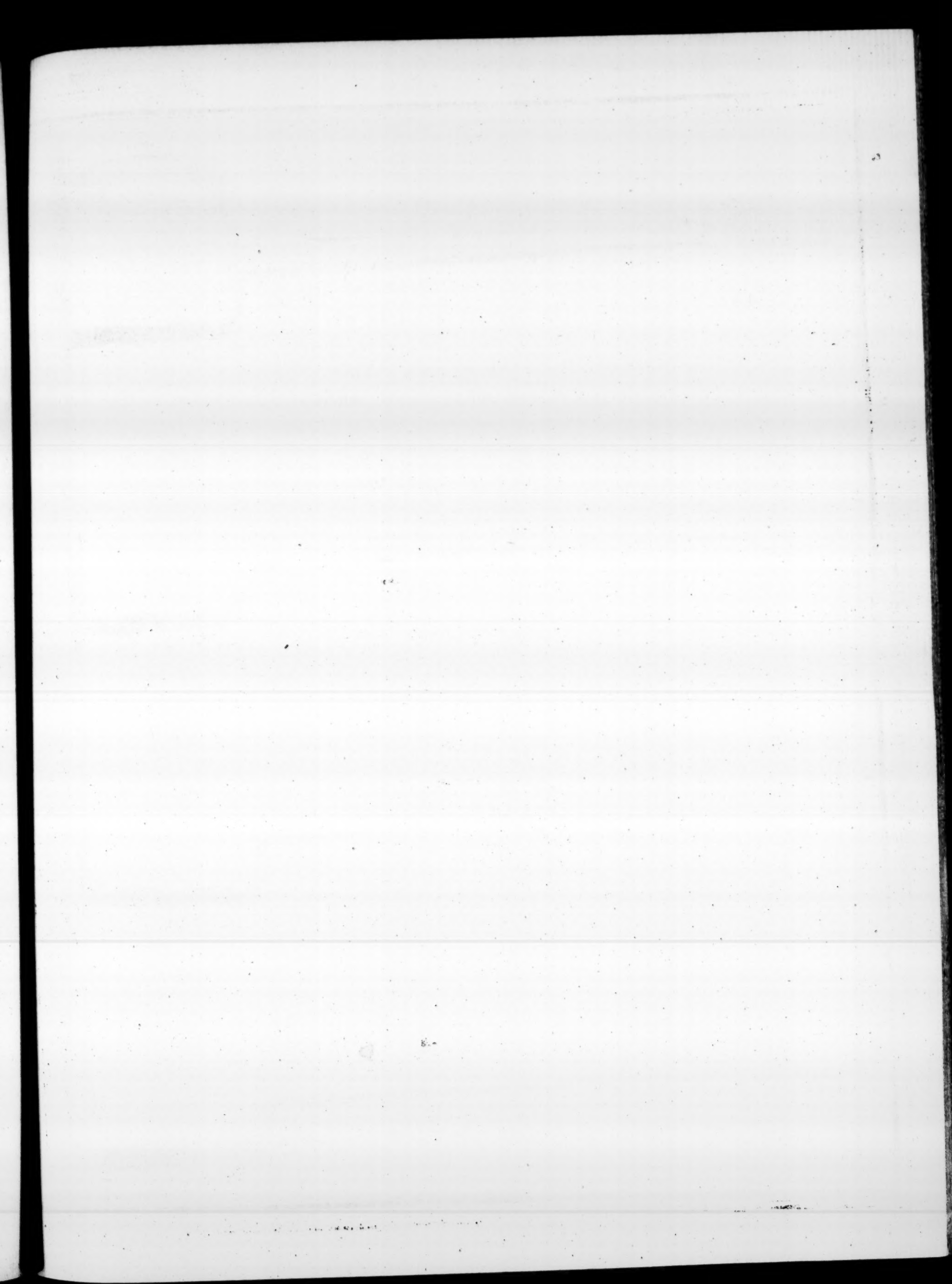
I have now given an account of what occurred to me most worthy of notice during my short stay in Orkney ; had I had more leisure, my curiosity would have led me to examine in a particular manner the Tumuli, or heaps of earth and stone, so often to be met with in all parts of the country. These tumuli are for the most part burying places, which, if dug, might enrich the museum with valuable remains of antiquity. I would beg leave to recommend it to any future traveller in those places, to pay a particular regard to the tumuli.

I shall conclude this paper with a short description of the weights and weighing instruments used in Orkney. It never entered into my mind that they were of a different nature from those used in other parts of the British dominions ; judge then how great my surprise was, when I heard Pundlers and Bysmers mentioned as weighing instruments. But my surprise increased on seeing them ; not that they are of an unusual figure, for they are purely the *Statera Romana*, but because they are so ill constructed, there being no fixed standard to make them by, that they are visibly designed for the purposes of iniquity and oppression. One would hardly believe that 35,000 souls being under the British government, a government whose peculiar object seems to have been to secure the property and privileges of individuals, have no fixed standard to regulate their weights by ; yet any one who pleases, may have at Kirkwall ocular demonstration of this fact. He has only to desire a sight of their standard weights, and he will see produced a parcel of bones, stones, and pieces of lead tied together. It is needless to observe that there is, in such a standard, ample field for subtraction or addition, just as it may be convenient, and without the possibility of detection. This is not the only disadvantage attending such weighing instruments, granting they were made by a fixed standard ; yet, are they, through indolence, neglect, or design, so miserably ill constructed, that I myself saw the

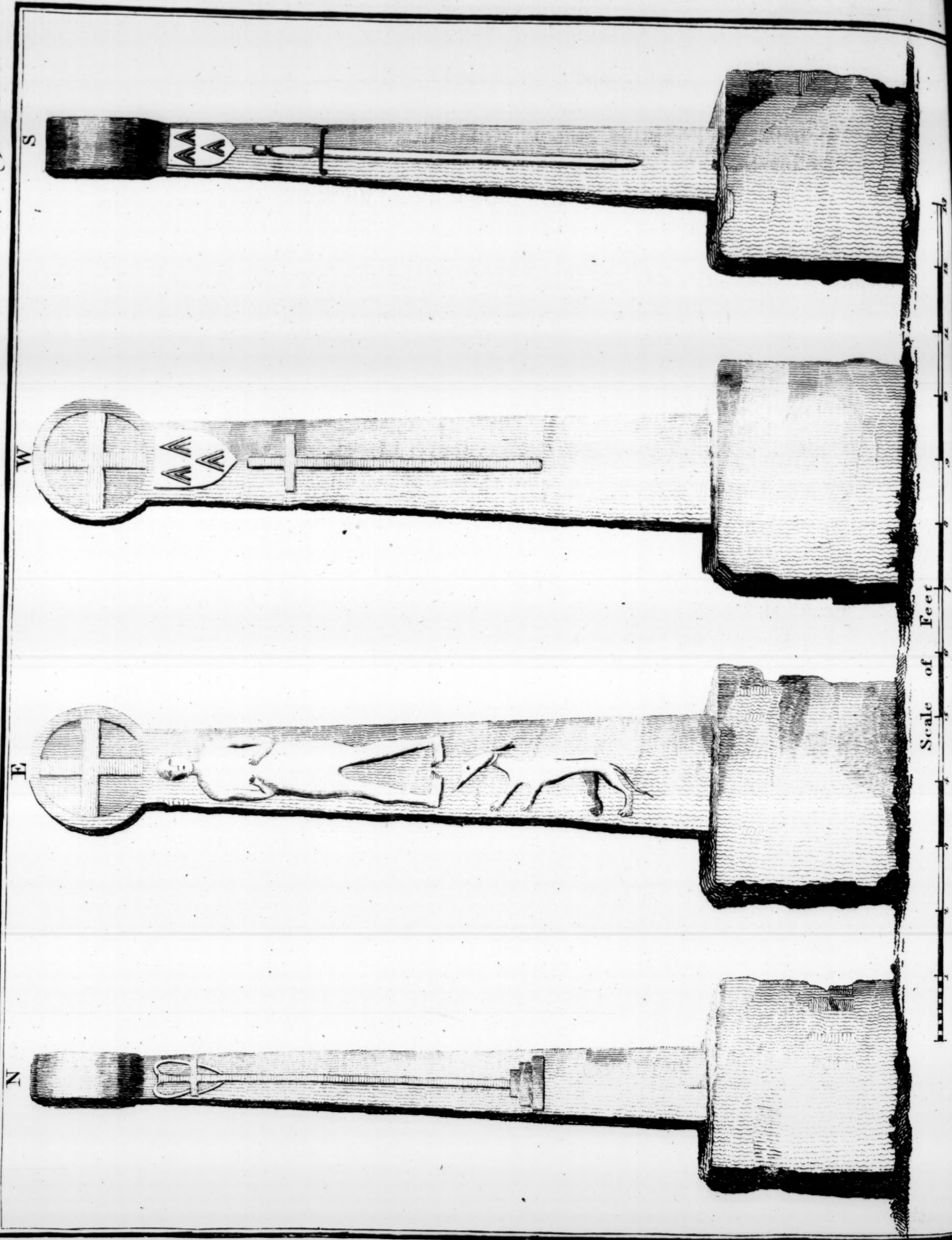
same quantity of grain weighed three different times upon the same pundler, and each time a different weight. A third disadvantage is, that a mark, which is the original weight, is not ascertained, that is, it has not yet been determined how many ounces make a mark: In all other parts of the world, where marks were ever used, a mark was equivalent to eight ounces, but not so in Orkney. At different periods the Orkney mark has been at 12 ounces, 15 ounces, 20 ounces, 24 ounces, and 28 ounces, where it stands at present; but how long, no body knows, for it is in the power of a single man to make it what he pleases. Yet the people, who labour under this gross oppression, bear it so tamely, that their voice has been hardly heard.

One main design of the Society of Scots Antiquaries, is to promote the good of their country; may it not be expected, therefore, that the different members will, upon a proper opportunity, contribute what lies in their power to free the inhabitants of Orkney from the oppression of unjust weights and measures, which, by the highest of all authorities, are rightly called the abomination of the Lord, and of every honest man. The inhabitants of Orkney have a claim of justice on every well-wisher to his country, for support. In the last war they supplied the navy with upwards of 2000 seamen, and in the present with upwards of 1500. Let any of the gentlemen present inquire of their acquaintance in the navy, who have or had any of the Orkney men on board their ships, what kind of seamen they are, and I am confident they will be told, as I was, that they are surpassed by none in docility, patience, boldness, and activity.

A Description



An ancient Monument in the Parish of Eccles in Berwickshire described in Page 269.



A Description of an Ancient Obelisk, in Berwickshire;

With an Engraving.*

By Roger Robertson, Esq; of Ladykirk.

AS this monument of antiquity has not yet been described by any author, it appears proper that some account of it should be placed in the collection of the Society.

This Obelisk stands near a village called Deadrig, in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick, about half a mile westward from the turnpike road, between Greenlaw and Coldstream.

It is of one piece of stone inserted into a base. The whole height, about 14 feet 10 inches. The shaft, and round top, of one entire stone. Base, three feet 10 inches high, three feet two inches long, and two feet eight and a half inches broad.

It has two broad and two narrow sides; and tapers from the bottom, where it is one foot nine inches over, to one foot two inches at the top. The diameter of the flat circular ornament on the top, being one foot 10 inches. On both sides of the circle at the top, there is ingraved a plain cross. On the east side, a rude figure of a man four feet three and a half inches in length, attended by a greyhound two feet 11 inches long.

On

* This was surreptitiously published some time ago in a periodical publication, but wretchedly executed.

On the opposite or west side, a shield bearing three cheverons, and below, a St. John's cross, five feet 2 inches high.

The south and north sides are about a third part narrower than the east and west.

On the south side, the same shield is repeated, and beneath is a two handed sword, five feet nine inches long. The handle nine inches.

North side, a cross Calvary. The top of it inclosed in an ornament resembling a shield. The cross is five feet seven inches high.

The shape, size, and figure of the Obelisk, resembles the carved pillar in Flintshire, described in Camden's Britannia, p. 694. and 697. which he esteems to be a Danish monument, and not unlike one given and described by Pennant, in his Voyage to the Western Isles, p. 236.

The mixture of the Heathen emblem of the dog *, with the Christian sign of the cross, give room to conjecture, that it has been erected when even Heathen customs had not been entirely forgotten. But the shield bearing three cheverons proves, that it has been set up when the science of heraldry had been pretty far advanced in Scotland, and after the first croisade, *anno* 1096, when our nobility and gentry first assumed coats armorial. The bearing is of one of the surname of Soules.

A family of this name flourished in Scotland, and were employed in

* The accompaniment of a greyhound is very common in monuments of a very late date, and by no means requires being referred to Pagan customs.

in the highest offices of the state, for a long time, till Sir William, the head of the family, was tried, forfeited, and condemned by sentence of Parliament, to perpetual imprisonment, for a conspiracy against Robert Bruce, *anno* 1320*.

The repetition of so many crosses probably shews, that the person whose monument this is, had been at the holy war. The first time that any number of the Scots went to these wars, was to the second croisade, *anno* 1144, and likely *Soules* among others. And we know that, much about this time, the nunnery of Eccles, situated about a quarter of a mile distant from this Obelisk, was founded *anno* 1154.

It is very probable, therefore, that this monument was erected after the 1154.

The sword on the south side exhibits a true representation of the ancient two handed sword; and is of the precise dimensions of that one given to the Society by Mr Wight, and mentioned in the minutes of the Society, *May* 1781, donation 44.

The delineation of this sword, is a proof that this monument has been erected while these two handed swords were in use, and resembles the swords represented upon the great seals of Scotland, and the seals of the great Barons; especially those from 1124, to the time of David Bruce, in 1329.

I therefore offer a conjecture, that this Obelisk is the monument of the father of Sir John de Soules, Lieutenant or Viceroy to John Baliol.

* See Nisbet, Fordun, and Index to Anderson's *Diplomata*, &c.

Baliol *. But I submit this to the inquiry of the ingenious antiquary.

The vulgar tradition says, that a Governour of Hume Castle was killed on the spot, in a skirmish. Hume Castle is about two miles distant from it.

*Observations and Facts concerning the Breed of Horses in
Scotland, in Ancient Times.*

By Roger Robertson, of Ladykirk, Esq.

THE Caledonians, Picts, and Saxons, had each a word in their languages, as a name for this noble animal ; and I am informed that the Gaelic abounds in a variety of names for the different kinds of horses, mares, and geldings. It seems probable, that, among these ancient nations, horses were chiefly used by their warlike leaders ; for a *Ryder* signifies the same as a knight †.

When we came to have written records in Scotland, the language used by the clergy was Latin ; horses therefore occur under many barbarous appellations, as *Cuballa*, *Averia*, *Pullami*, *Palfredi*, *Dextrarii*,

* See Fordun.

† *Eques*, *Chevalier*, *Ryder*.

trarii, and Gradarii, denoting their various uses, either in husbandry, war, hunting, or travelling.

The most ancient evidence * that I have yet discovered relative to breeding horses in Scotland, is a grant by Gilbert de Umfraville, before the year 1200, to the monks of Kelso, of the tenth of the foals bred in his forest and studds. From which we learn, that such great Barons as he were very attentive to this article; that horses were bred by being let loose in the forest, where the foals followed their dams, being marked with their owner's name, till they were three years old; and were then taken up to be broke. These great men had also studds, called *Harrus* in the ancient writings, over which grooms and servants were appointed. The favourite horses were put into inclosures, called in Scotland, Parks, near the Baron's castle.

This taste for breeding horses became general soon after the 1200; because the exportation of them to England became a profitable branch of commerce, and was carried on by men of the highest rank. We have several instances of this in Rymer's Foedera†. In 1359, Thomas Murray Dominus de Bothwell, Panetarius Scotiae, and Alan, second son of William fifth Lord Erskine, obtained a passport to come into England with horses for sale; and the grooms and servants of the Earl of Marr, obtained the like, for coming into England in the year 1361, with a full bred war horse, and two smaller sized horses.

This trade, however, of exporting horses, was soon perceived to be disadvantageous to the state, and restraint was laid upon it by a statute of David Bruce‡, in 1369, imposing a duty of one sixth part

M m

of

* Chart. of Kelso.

† Rymer's Foedera, tom. vi.

‡ Statuta Davidis II. cap. 49.

of the value on every horse carried out of the kingdom; perhaps the reason of this might be, a mortality which had happened among the horses and cattle some time before*.

This prohibition was not strictly executed; for licences were obtained from the Sovereign, dispensing with the statute.

James I. a politic prince, finding that the trade in horses was an advantage to the country, if properly regulated, departed from the statute of David, and allowed horses to be exported, providing they were three years old †, when they were ready for use; and we suppose, to induce the owners to pick out the best for their own work, as at that age the nature and temper of the horse would be more certainly discovered.

These regulations indicate, that the Scottish breed of horses was held in great request, and other nations as well as England sought after them; for a total prohibition was enacted by the legislature in 1567 ‡.

Æneas Sylvius, the Pope's Nuncio, who was in Scotland in the reigns of James I. and II. § describes our horses to be mostly small sized pacers; a few of them reserved for stallions, the rest gelded; that they were never dressed by brush or comb, nor broke to, nor used with a bridle. We are informed by some English statutes ||, that the stallions were 14 hands and the mares 15 hands high, and allowed to be imported into England for a breed.

The

* Fordun.

† Parl. 1567, cap. 22.

‡ Edward VI.

† Parl. 1414, cap. 31. Skeen's edition.

§ Æn. Sylv. Opera, editio fol. p. 4.

The breed of horses remained unimproved till James II. brought stallions and mares from Hungary, as our historian Bece tells us, to mend the breed: Probably James II. procured these more easily by his connection with Segismund Duke of Austria, married to his sister. We believe such horses would mend the breed of saddle horses, but not raise the size. The size of horses was more studied in the next reign. The two younger sons of James II. viz. the Duke of Albany, and John Earl of Marr, as Pitfcottie informs*, were great admirers of what he calls Great horses; that is, as I conjecture, horses for war, and for tournaments. These princes took great delight in these horses and mares, whereof the offspring might flourish.

The taste still prevailed during the reign of James IV. who was much given to tilts and tournaments, and feats of horsemanship. He sent his grooms to Spain, and brought home twelve horses and mares; likewise to Poland, in 1509†. Lewis XII. of France sent a present to the King of Scotland, of the best French horses; in return for which, James sent four of the most choice amblers, which, in his letter he says, were proper for running and hunting; and promises to send more and better ones, when he could get them.

James IV. promoted more the race of swift horses, than of great horses; for he was accustomed to make frequent speedy circuits through his dominions: One instance is told us by Lesley‡, made from Stirling, by Perth and Aberdeen, to Elgin, a distance of 150 measured English miles, in one day; which, even supposing relays of horses, shows the fleet horses he used in this excursion.

M m 2

James

* Pitfcottie, edition 1778, p. 115.

† Epistolæ Regum Scotorum, Epist. 58.

‡ Lesley, p. 331.

James V. went a step farther, for he applied himself to improving the breed of all kinds of useful horses. He procured a law for raising the size of the native breed of horses in Scotland, all manner of persons being enjoined * to plenish their studds with studd mares and great stallions.

This law extends the breeding horses to all ranks, which formerly had been confined to the nobility and gentry. After this period, a stronger and more weighty breed was introduced: For, James V. writes † a letter to Christian III. King of Denmark, and to Gustavus King of Sweden, for horses, and sent his groom, Charles Murray, to purchase them. This was in 1539, about four years after the above law was made; at the same time, he signified that he wanted the most approved horsemen or riders.

In the reign of this prince, races and horse coursing were very much in fashion among all ranks, which are most humorously described by Sir David Lindsay ‡.

Henry VIII. of England §, in 1540, sent a present by Sir Ralph Sadler, his ambassador to our king, Spanish Jennets, Barbary horses, besides some English geldings; they are described to have been small, but well proportioned. These foreign horses contributed to mend the shape of our horses, chiefly for the saddle, hunting, and racing.

It would seem, that, from 1540, during the reign of Mary Queen
of

* Parl. 1535, cap. 21. Black Acts.

† Epistolae Regum, 54. and 55.

‡ Sir David Lindsay's works, edit. Edinburg. 1776, p. 65. Complaint.

§ Sadler's Letters, edition 1720, p. 51.

of Scots, the breed had been greatly improved ; for the French, who remained long in the country at that time, perceiving the good qualities of our horses, when they quitted Scotland, not only carried many of them away with them, but commissioned many more, which were accordingly sent off for Bourdeaux, in 1565 and 1566; so that Regent Murray, in the first parliament held by him, in 1567 *, discharged the exportation of any kind of horses whatever, to any part beyond seas, under forfeiture of ship and cargo, whether by strangers or natives.

This total prohibition of the export of horses, multiplied them to such a degree, that in James VI's reign †, a restraint was laid upon keeping too many of them. The breed at that time was small, and there were many jockies and horse dealers, who carried on a great trade. In the subsequent reign ‡, it is surprising what numbers of horses were forced out for the public service, during the civil commotions, from every quarter of the kingdom.

HAVING given an account of what thus occurred concerning the breeding of horses, I shall proceed to mention the other purposes they were used for, and begin with husbandry.

So far as I can discover, they were never yoked in the plough ; for we find the division of land refers always to ploughing by oxen ; and in the ancient statute of Alexander II. *anno* 1214 §, containing instructions concerning agriculture, and regulating the farmers stocking, there is not the least mention of horses being used for ploughing.

* Parl. 1567, cap. 22.

† Rescinded Acts.

‡ Parl. 1567, cap. 122.

§ Statuta Alexandri, cap. 1.

ing.—Further, in the numberless grants of pasturages, horses bear a very small proportion; the greatest number in any grant I have seen did not exceed six. The uses the farmers made of them, was carrying in their corns to the barn yard, to the mill, and to the market. This is also confirmed by the awkward custom of yoking horses by the tail, and the driver of harrows walking backward, with his face directly turned to the horse which he led.

Another obvious use for horses was travelling; but this was very considerable, considering the vast number of attendants used on these occasions, by our kings, great men, clergy, pilgrims, and merchants. Rymer's Foedra affords us proof of this, by the passports given for travellers. A few instances will suffice.

1342, David Bruce travelled with	40 Attendants on horseback.
His Queen with	60 Ditto.
1340 Certain ambassadors from Scotland had	200 Ditto.
1370 Alexander Lesley	70 Ditto.
1368 The Earl of Marr	30 Ditto.
Countess of Douglass	20 Ditto.
Three Merchants	10 Ditto.

Numbers of horses were employed in the public service for dispatching couriers; in this service many horses were killed, as appears by the old Chamberlain accounts*, 1329, till 1482, when there was a law made erecting a public post †, for forwarding orders from the King and Council; the expences to be defrayed out of the treasury.

The

* Chamberlain's Accounts, 1330.

† Parliament 1482.

The last, and indeed the chief use and employment of horses, which I shall mention, was for war, and inroads, and assistance to the allies of Scotland abroad. In this article, one would have thought that the whole horses of Scotland had been employed. To form some notion of this, we must notice, that, by an ancient statute of William the Lyon *, in 1214, every subject in Scotland who possessed property in lands or moveable goods, landed men, and burghesses, was to keep at least one horse; for, by that statute every landed man, having L. 15 value in land, or 40 merks in moveables, was ordered to appear at the rendezvous, furnished with a horse. The inhabitants of burghs, by the by-laws of their corporation, obliged every burghess to have a horse, value 20 shillings, *anno* 1284 †, in their stable ready for public service: No wonder then, such numbers of horses were in our armies. The whole army was sometimes mounted on horseback ‡. Randolph, Earl of Murray and Douglas, made an incursion, 1327, into England, in Robert Bruce's reign, with 20,000 horse. There were 3000 fighting men on horseback at Halydoonhill. Froissard, who was present in that incursion in the time of Robert Bruce, describes the whole army to be mounted on horseback; the knights and squires on coursers, and the peasants on small horses: And there is a very accurate disquisition into the numbers of horse at Halydoonhill, in the Appendix to Sir David Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland.

The statute of William the Lyon must have collected vast numbers of horses together; for, as the whole lands of Scotland were then valued, the proprietors of land alone would, in the above proportion, have amounted to the full number mentioned by Froissard.

The

* Statuta Wilhelmi, cap. 23.

† Statuta Gilotae, cap. 18.

‡ Froissard, tom. i. p. 16.

* Grandmother of the present Countess of Argyll.

† Mother of James Edgar, High Constable of Scotland.

The Scots were fond of the rendezvous, in hopes of plunder ; besides maintenance in going to, and coming from the army, during which they were entitled to free quarters. Our subsequent statutes and acts of parliament restrain the number of horses ; and, in the reign of James V. the numbers were then much reduced.

It is somewhat difficult to account for the maintenance of such numbers of horses, as were always traversing the country ; but the wonder ceases, when we discover that it was a practice among the great to quarter their horses upon the farmers, the religious houses, and the parochial clergy * ; and, when passing through the country with their retinues, forced their quarters, on pretence of being entitled to purveyance, by being in the King's service ; this grievance arose to such a height, that it was restrained by many laws.

The practice of shoeing horses was not universal ; few of the work horses, as appears from *leges Malcolmi*, and an act 1487, being shod, though about that time it became more common to shoe riding horses ; for we have a regulation that makes the smith who pricked the horse liable to furnish another till the cure was performed, or, if the horse died, to pay his value †. This law was procured by the Duke of Albany, and his brother the Earl of Marr, 1481.

In the reign of James IV. when tilts and tournaments were much in fashion, foreign grooms were brought from Denmark ‡ ; and James V. rewarded his master of horse with an extensive grant of lands.

It

* Statuta Davidis II. cap. 43.

† Parl. 1481, cap. 79. Skeen's edit.

‡ Charta Jacobi V. &c.

It is needless to mention the accoutrements of war horses, which are minutely described in Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiae*; but I shall only notice, that the price * given by Regent Randolph Earl of Murray, in 1329, was 100 *solidi*, equal to L. 15 Sterling of our money, for his palfrey. And two saddle-covers L. 20, which is L. 60 Sterling. Two pack-saddles, with girths and brechems, 4s. 6d. or, of our money, 13s. 6d.

It is almost impossible to ascertain with any certainty the prices of horses, because we are nowise certain of the kind of horses that are valued.

1283, The burgesse's horse was	-	-	L. 1	0	0
1329, A courier's horse	-	-	0	5	0
1424, A colt, and horses above the age of three years	0	13	4		

Nn

An Account

* Chamberlain's Accounts.

*An Account of some Remains of Antiquity in the Island of
Lewis, one of the Hebrides.*

In a letter from Colin M'Kenzie, Esq; to John M'Kenzie, Esq;

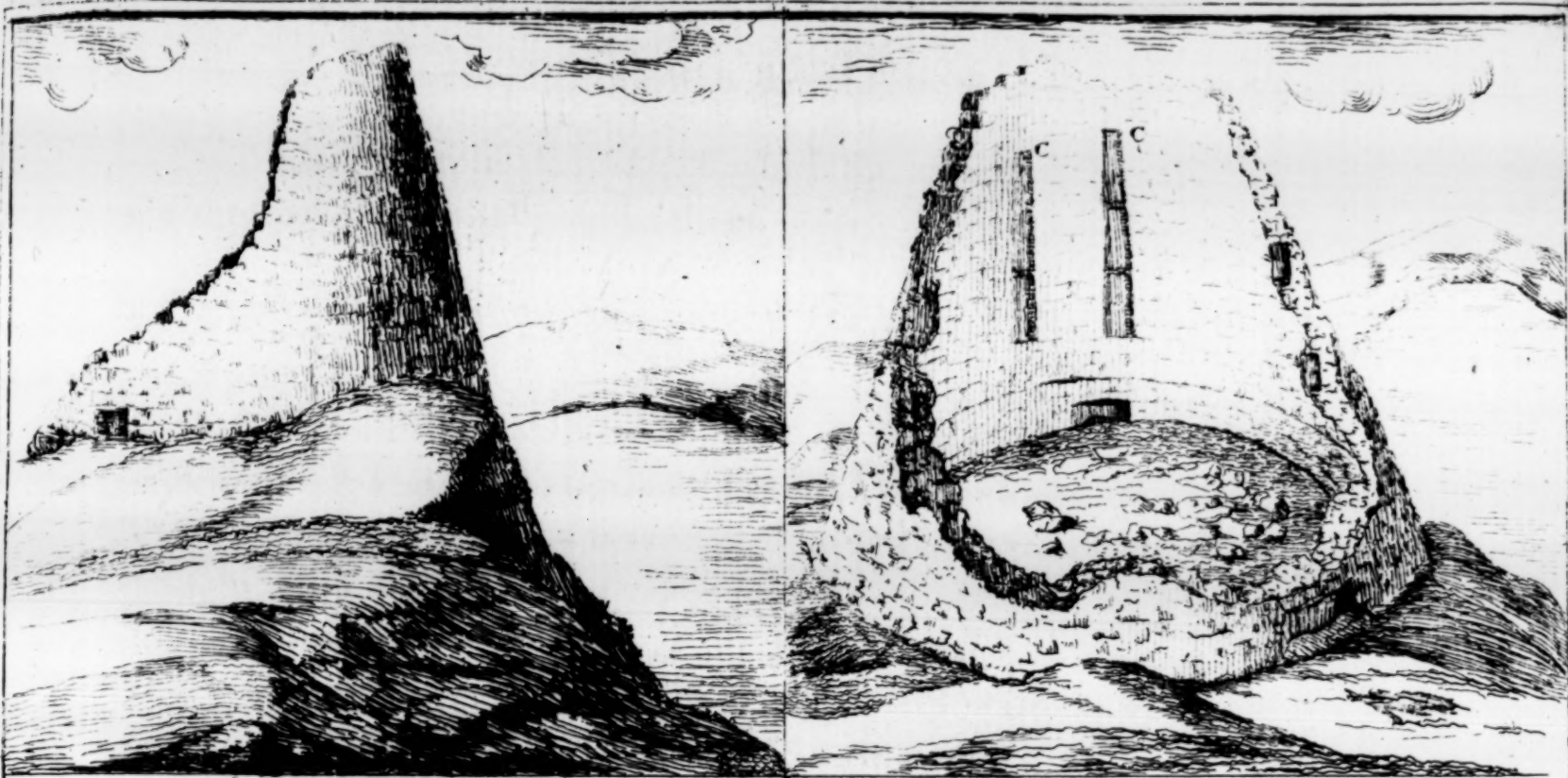
DEAR SIR,

NEWINGTON BUTTS.

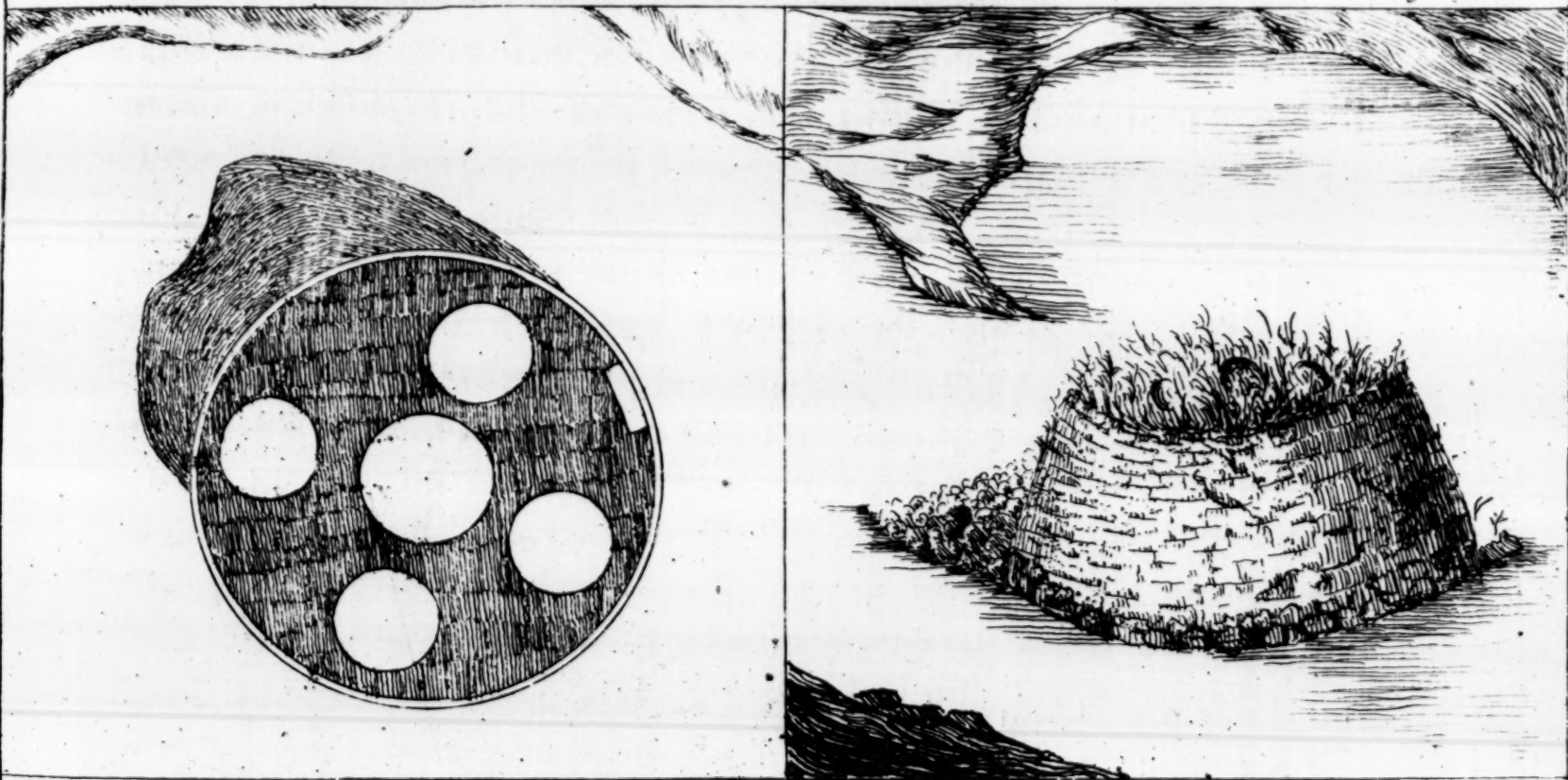
HAVING no notes about me here, you will receive with the greater indulgence, the following Account of some Antiquities in the Island of Lewis.

Where authentic records are wanting, or antient coins not to be found, as is the case in the antient history of these islands, the only remedy for throwing light on the subject lies in the remains of antient structures and monuments, and the names of places, compared with the traditionary accounts of the natives; for, in these islands, the names of places are frequently descriptive of some quality belonging to them, or allude to some event preserved in oral tradition; and though little dependence can be had on the last alone, yet, when the venerable remains of former days may be pointed out, to confirm the simple tale, and agreeing with a knowledge of that language, which of itself is one of the greatest curiosities handed down from antiquity, the impression received from such concurring evidence must be little short of conviction.

I will

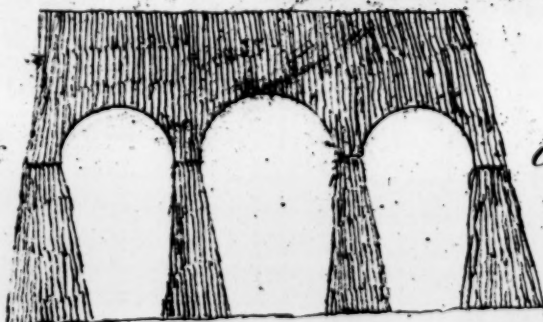


Plan of the Fort at Cromore and Views of the same.



Section of

Cromore



50 Feet Diameter

3

THE ...

I will place them in the order to which the aeras that they are supposed to belong naturally ranks them.

Circles of Stones.

These are to be found in several parts of Europe, but particularly in Britain: "The horrid circle of Brumo," is mentioned by Offian: The island of Lewis contains several of these; and if, as is generally thought, they were the temples, or places of worship of the Druids, this island must have been one of their chief colleges in the north, as Mona was to the southward; or perhaps, on being driven from the former, the latter, being remote, has been resorted to as a place of refuge. These circles are called by the country people by the general name of *Taoursanan**, the etymology of which, if known, might explain the uses they were designed for. The inhabitants have no certain accounts of these structures, except very extravagant fables of the one at Calernish, which I am to speak of. Amongst the ignorant, extraordinary works are always attributed to magic: Thus, Stonhenge, on Salisbury plain, Graehm's Dyke, &c. But it may be observed that the word *Druichg*, which is now only applied in Gaelic to magic, has been descriptive of the arts studied by these antient philosophers, and may serve as a proof to favour the opinion of those who think that this structure at Calernish has been their chief place of worship in these parts.

Calernish is on the side of an arm of the sea on the west side of Lewis: On a rising ground above the village, there is a circle of

N n 2

stones

* *Taoursach* signifies mournful: If it be true that human sacrifices were offered on the Druidical altars, such a name would be very applicable, and may be the origin of this appellation.

stones with a remarkable high stone in the center. From this circle a double range extends down the hill to the northward, and at the end there is a higher stone, which at some distance resembles a small obelisk. From the other three sides of the circle stretches a range composed of three stones; so that the whole forms a cross. Mr Pennant says the antient Druids placed their altar towards the south. If I remember well, this stretches from north to south. Martin, who wrote about the beginning of this century, says, the Chief Druid used to stand on the central stone. From the idea I still have of it, I have drawn the annexed plan: The measures I actually took on the spot, and still remember. Round each of the stones which compose the circle, there is a hollow which retains the rain water; this was so wide round the central stone, as to embarrass me much in taking its dimensions. Were a ditch cast across the circle to a tolerable depth, some utensils, ashes, &c. might be found, to throw still more light on the subject. I have been told that a stone bowl was found, and afterwards thrown, through a superstitious dread, into the hollow round of the central stone.

In the compass of two miles, and in sight of this structure, three more circles may be seen. One is double, and the stones mostly deep buried in earth. Of another, only five stones remain. It may be objected, that the Druids, having their temples in the deep recesses of woods, would not reside in an island, where there is none: But it appears, from the trees found in mosses, and frequently many found below the sea mark, that this island was once wholly overgrown with wood.

In many other parts of Lewis the remains of these circles are seen. Between Garbert and Shader, on a rising ground, there are the remains of a very extensive double circle. Some of the stones about the inner circle, which are pretty large, appear to have been thrown down

down by violence. It is not unlikely, that at the introduction of Christianity, the votaries of a new religion would find some merit in destroying every memorial of the antient superstition: The violence with which this zeal raged, at a more enlightened period, must be always regretted by every admirer of Scottish antiquities. I must not omit, that these stones, whose size certainly required some machinery to rear them up, are entirely rude; have no marks of the chissel; and at a distance make a very grotesque appearance; that at Calernish is called by the country people, *na Fhirr Chrace*, who, they say, were thus metamorphosed into stones while dancing.

Monumental Stones.

The custom which prevailed amongst the antient inhabitants of Britain, of erecting stones where a remarkable personage was slain, or in memory of an extraordinary event, has, I presume, been the origin of the many single stones to be found in the island of Lewis.

Two of these are near Stornaway: *Clach Stein*, at Bible; but the most remarkable for size and name, is *Clach an Druidhall*, at Shader, on the west side of Lewis. It stands alone in a muir, and is about sixteen feet high, four broad, and three thick. If we recollect that a third more must be below the surface of the earth, and that it is at least a mile and a half from the shore or any rocky ground, it excites surprise how it could be carried and reared there. That it has been placed there appears from the hollow ground about it, the smaller stones to support it, and the verdure of the earth about its foundation, while the muir surrounding it is covered with heath. No tradition remains of its use.

Cairns.

Cairns.

I have not observed any of these large heaps of stones, called Cairns, and which are so frequent in Rosshire and other parts of Scotland, in Lewis, except one two miles from Grace, in the muir, and which is called *Cairn a bharp*, in memory, they say, of a Danish prince of that name, there slain.

This brings us down to a later period, and it may not be improper to mention the settlement of the northern nations in this island, of which the traces may be seen in their forts, the names of places, and some customs not yet wholly eradicated. At what period the Danes first settled here is not known, but their piratical expeditions to the coasts were very early, and long before their settlement: Their wars with the natives of these coasts are generally the subject of their antient poems. The situation of these islands, and the revolutions that took place among them, are entirely omitted or very slightly touched upon by our historians, till the reign of Alexander III. when we are informed that the King of Norway, finding the Prince of the isles had shaken off his yoke, resolved to reduce them to obedience, and accordingly fitted out a powerful armament. The result of that expedition is well known, and that it ended in the total subversion of that government in all the western isles; the Orkneys and Zetland were kept for some time after. Much about this time we may place the extirpation of the Norwegian force in Lewis, which is thus related: That these foreigners, being quartered on the inhabitants, and becoming, by their oppressions, very troublesome, a plan was concerted to cut them off; and the *Fiery Cross* being carried round the island, with this laconic message, *marbhadh ghach shen a Bhuana,*

Bhuana *, *i. e.* Let each kill his guest. The whole were successively cut off as fast as the message went round, the foreigners being nowise apprised of their intention.

At this period it is likely the Duns, or round forts, were demolished, that no vestige of their slavery might remain. In a small pamphlet †, published last winter, mention is made, that during these troubles in the isles, one of the princes of Man was killed in *Ladhos*, which I presume means Lewis, still called in Gaelic *Leobus*.

Round Forts, or Duns.

The Round Forts, of which Mr Pennant and Mr Cordiner have given several specimens, in different parts of the Highlands, are very common in Lewis, at least their remains. These are universally agreed on to have been built by the Norwegians: The Lewis traditions confirm this. These are often built on small islands in the fresh water lakes, which abound there; but others, and the principal ones, are built on elevated situations: Most of them are entirely ruined, and no idea can be formed of their structure, but from the large one at Carloway, one side of which is entire; but, as the other side appears to have been forcibly and abruptly torn down, it is impossible to examine the upper parts of it. I climbed up over the ruins that had fallen, and over the only entry it had from without, which was only four feet square. On the side facing the area within, are several window-like openings, giving some light to the winding stair-cases, which surround it in a spiral direction within the wall.

* *Bhuan* signifies the Soldier that was quartered on each house.

† Anecdotes of Olave the Black King of Man, by a Mr Johnstone.

wall. The wall itself is composed of two shells, one perpendicular; the outward one inclining inwards, and fastened together by the large cross stones which form the stair-cases. In the side of the ruins, I passed in at one end of these stair-cases, and, in a bent position, descended to the bottom, where I came out below, at a very low opening: But I found it impossible to get to the higher parts; and, as the wall gradually grows narrower, I cannot comprehend how people could get up to the top. I dare say it is 40 feet high, and the diameter within may be 30; the breadth of the stair-case I passed through was only four feet. That the area or court within was not covered at top, must be evident, because otherwise the stairs would be quite dark, and the apertures useless. About the height of 10 feet within, there is a small projection running round, which perhaps supported rafters to protect those within from the inclemency of the weather, who certainly could not reside there long, as there was no water within. These forts seem to be calculated to protect a small body from a sudden attack: There is no mortar made use of throughout; and the appearance of this great cone, all grey with moss, on the summit of a lofty rock, above a fresh water lake, is very curious. The tradition relates, that the fort being attacked by the natives, and the only small entrance being shut up, they found it impossible to penetrate into it, till one of them thought of fixing several *ducks* in the narrow crevices between the stones, and thus ascended to the top, where he and his associates proceeded to pull it down, till the garrison, which had no other defence, surrendered.

At Borue, on the west coast of Lewis, there is one on an eminence, which is now an entire heap of ruins. In searching for the stair-cases in the walls, I observed a cavity, into which, descending with some difficulty, I found a well below, vaulted over head and covered with a coat of clay. An opening from without, about a
foot

foot square, threw some light on this gloomy place. This well or cavern, which was very narrow, lies exactly under the foundation of the wall.

I omitted to observe, that the Norwegian fleets always came to Loch Carloway *, in this neighbourhood, and facing the Atlantic; and hereabouts they had their principal fortress. There are other ruins in this neighbourhood, which I did not see.

At Cromore, on the south east coast of Lewis, on an island just large enough to contain it, and in a small lake, there are to be seen the ruins of another circular fort, about ten feet in height. When I visited it, in September last, it was covered with small bushes bearing a red berry, and so thick that it covered the rubbish entirely from view. On examining it more narrowly, I found the area was occupied by several circular cavities, and the spaces between them filled up with stones. Whether this was formed in its original state, or in latter times for secreting their effects in moments of danger, I cannot know; but, as I have not taken notice of any other, I rather believe the latter.

Religious Places.

Along the coasts of Lewis, and frequently in sequestered situations, we often meet with the remains of small buildings, generally about 12 feet long, and cemented with clay, called *Tiample*, and named after some holy man. These are held in great veneration, and are exclusive of the common places of worship, which have also been mostly built on the foundation of some of these *Tiampals*, or chapels.

O o

In

* Carla-vai signifies Bay of fleets; Borch signifies a Fort, in Danish.

In the small islands belonging to Lewis, are also chapels of this kind ; as on the Flanan isles, which take their name, as well as the chapel, from Flanan ; Rona, from Ronan ; and one of the Spiant isles, or Holy isles, from the Virgin ; at Grace, one dedicated to Olaus ; at Gail, one to Cuiston ; and many others which I do not now recollect. It appears from tradition, that there were devout men, who, retiring from the world to these distant islands, passed their time in acts of devotion, and inculcating the precepts of Christianity and humanity into the minds of a barbarous race.

As the first settlement of Christianity in Scotland has been placed so early as the persecution under Dioclesian, it has been imagined that some of these refugees, fond of a recluse and solitary life, retired into the western isles, and that these Tiamples or hermitages have been built by them, as the art of erecting stone buildings was unknown to the natives then. Others imagine, that when Columbus founded his monastery at Iona, he took care to plant the gospel throughout the Hebrides, by dispatching his missionaries amongst them : For confirmation of this, they bring the name Malloni, and others, which are of Irish origin. But, at whatever period this happened, it is very probable that these buildings were erected by devout men, who had retired from the cares of the world, and might very properly be distinguished by the appellation of *Cuiltach*, which signifies a Recluse, or hermit.

I have seen one of these small chapels, which, being placed on the side of a small stream, on the extremity of a very lofty promontory, and commanding a prospect of the channel between Lewis, Sky, and the mainland of Scotland, seemed to be very well adapted for exciting those awful ideas, in which a mind that wholly casts away the little cares of this world, would chuse to indulge.

Tiample

Temple Maloni, at Ness, is a large building, and the architecture of a more modern date, which confirms the account of its being built by one of the first M'Leods of Lewis. A superstitious veneration is still paid to it, and no burials are permitted within the verge of the ground that surrounds it. The country people send their friends that are long lingering in sickness, to sleep here for a night, where they believe the Saint grants them a cure, or relief by death. I have known an instance of this not long ago.

Castles.

From the downfall of the northern power in the western islands, to the beginning of the 17th century, the island was in the hands of a family, which, though descended of the old Kings of Man, yet were dependent on the kings of Scotland, as appears from the charters granted from the reign of David Bruce, downwards. As no revolution happened, except the petty feuds among themselves, no transactions of any consequence can be traced from buildings.

The Castle of Stornaway was built in this period, a small part of which remains, which serves as a land-mark to sailors, and to shew the solidity of the building. A Cloyster for black nuns was also founded at Caarnish, which depended on the monastery at Hanis; of it no vestige remains. And the family chapel of the M'Leods, where the chiefs were buried, was built at Eye; here their remains were deposited under a tomb-stone, having the figure of a chief in armour cut upon it.

The endeavours of Government to civilize the islands, then in the utmost state of barbarity, by building a town and fort at Stornaway, which was effected by the Fife Barons; with the failure of that scheme; the planting of a garrison there in Cromwell's time, as well

as in other parts of the Highlands ; and the means by which the more useful arts of peace and industry were introduced, in such a manner as to promise great improvements ; being so well known to you, I need not mention here.

If the forgoing loose account, collected from memory, can give you any satisfaction, it will be very agreeable to;

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

COLIN MACKENZIE.

*An Account of the Parish of Liberton in Mid-Lothian, or
County of Edinburgh.*

By the Rev. Mr Thomas Whyte, Minister of that Parish.

Introduction.

There are two Parishes in Scotland which bear the name of Liberton ; one in the upper ward of Clydfdale, now united to that of Quothquhan, and another in Mid-Lothian or county of Edinburgh.
Of

Of the latter, in compliance with what has been often recommended*, and particularly by Lord Hailes, it is proposed to treat.

The Ancient Name of the Parish.

There are three villages in this parish, viz. Nether Liberton, Kirk Liberton, and Upper or Over Liberton. The name seems to be a corruption of Leperton or Lepertown, and implies that there had been an Hospital at or near it; but of this, at present, we have no traces nor any tradition concerning it. On this account, however, the lands of Upper or Over Liberton, in certain old writings, are called the lands of Spittleton†. For instance, Sir John Dalmahoy of that ilk, got a charter of the lands of Spittleton, "Terrarum de "Spittleton," by which is understood Upper Liberton, "tam superioritatis quam proprietatis," dated "in 1625 ‡."

The Surname of Liberton.

Liberton, according to Hector Boecius, became a surname in the reign of Malcolm Canmore §. It is therefore to be presumed, that some

* Lord Hailes does not seem to applaud Mr Miln's description of Melrose as very correct, or as discovering any considerable merit; however, he wishes every minister of Scotland would do as much for the history of his parish. "The labour," says his Lordship, "in composition, deserves not to be mentioned, and the expence of printing "would be defrayed by the sale of a very few copies. Every minister would thus, without expence, contribute to the foundation of a work, resembling that which Camden "improperly called Britannia."—*Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 305.* It was this which made the author undertake the following tract.

† Hospital, in our old language, has the appellation of Spittle.

‡ Chart. in Publicis Archivis.

§ Boec. Hist. p. 206. l. 21.

some of that surname possessed the lands of Liberton, and took their surname from them, though at this distance of time, we can give no distinct account of them. In the charters of St. David to the Abbey of Holy-rud-house, Thoraldus de Travernent, *i. e.* Tranent, and Macbet de Liberton, are mentioned as witnesses *. In a charter of the same King, by which he grants Clerchetune to the church of St. Mary de Hadintune, and the church of St. Andrew, Malbet de Liberton, probably the person just now named, is mentioned †. We find William de Liberton, a benefactor to the monastery of Newbottle, *anno* 1429 ‡. In the chartulary of Glasgow, we find Henry Liberton *de eodem* mentioned, *anno* 1476. In our old records of arms, the surname of Liberton bears, Vert. a Leopard's face, Or. Scarcely any of that surname are to be found at present. There were several of them in the parish in former times §. Mr Little of Liberton has for his crest, a Leopard's head, Or ||. And this may be considered as an intimation that he now possesses the lands formerly possessed by the Libertons of that ilk, or that he was connected in some manner with that family.

How Liberton is bounded.

Liberton is bounded by the West Kirk or St. Cuthbert's parish on the north and west; by Duddingston on the north east; by Musselburgh or Inveresk on the east; by Newton and Dalkeith on the south east; by Laswade on the south; and by Colinton on the south west.

The

* Dalrymple's Collections, p. 429.

† Anderson's Diplomata, P. XVI.

‡ Chartulary of Newbottle.

§ Session Records.

|| Nisbet's History, Vol. I. p. 143.

The Village of Kirk Liberton.

The village of Kirk Liberton, is about two miles to the south of Edinburgh, the metropolis. It is situated on a rising sloping ground, and has a commanding and noble prospect. Here is the church, called anciently *Capella de Liberton*. It is nearly in the center of the parish. It is upwards of three miles distant from the boundary of Inveresk or Musselburgh, and rather more than two from the western extremity at Pentland Hills. The farm house at the greatest distance from the church, is Sommer-side, which is less than a mile from Dalkeith. The main entry to the church is on the south, under a porch. The steeple, at the west end *, makes a decent and venerable appearance. The spire or cupola was formerly of wood; in August 1744 it was struck with lightning; it is now of stone. The bell here, as the inscription bears, was made by Henderson and Ormiston, 1747. It is far superior to any in the neighbouring country parishes; but not at all like the former. The former was heard at Soutra-hill, no less than 16 miles distant.

The Church of Liberton.

There are two ailes on the south side of the church; the Stain-house aile, and Gavin's aile. The ground story of the former is allotted for accommodating those who belong to the barony of Stain-house. Above this the coalliers of Gilmerton, in 1728, were allowed to erect a gallery, upon condition of paying each year a trifling acknowledgment to the session. Gavin's aile is so called from Mr Gavin Nisbet, proprietor of Muirhouse, who built it before the year

1631.

* It is seventy feet high.

1631. Though it has a communication with the church, yet it was only used as a burying-place. Near the top of the gabel, is the armorial bearing of Nisbet of that ilk, with a mollet for a difference, and these initials around, M. G. N. The motto, "Veritas vincit." The date is 1632*.

At the east end of the church were what are called the Juggs, an instrument used for punishing those who committed offences either against church or state. The iron ring to which they were appended still remains.

There are three ailes on the north side of the church. The first towards the east belongs to Mr Baird of Newbyth, in which there is a very superb gallery jutting out towards the area, with an elegant apartment behind it. Below, is the burying place of the family, and
seats

* Below this is a large quadrangular window, and below the window the following inscription, cut out in a large oblong stone.

" Mr. Gavinus Nisbetus, sibi et suis posteris, per actum Sessionis hujus Ecclesiae fe-
pulchrum hic posuit 6. Novembris 1631. Vixit annos 70. Obiit 22. die mensis Ju-
nii 1637.

" Adam, primus homo, damnavit secula pomo,

" Abstulit at damnum filius ipse Dei;

" Mors tua, Christe, mihi vita est, victoria regnum,

" Labe mea morior, sanguine vivo tuo.

" Unde superbit homo, cujus conceptio culpa

" Nasci poena, labor vita, necesse mori

" Nudus ut in mundum veni, sic nudus abibo,

" Peccatis Christus sit medicina meis.

" Vivus adhuc spero, moriturus forte sub horam;

" Mors etenim certa est, funeris hora latet.

" Pulvis et umbra sumus. Vivit post funera virtus."

HOR.

seats for the tenants. This aile was built by Sir John Baird of Newbyth, in 1736, who caused the arms of the family to be finely cut out on the northern frontispiece.

The aile next to it, is that of Sir Alexander Gilmour of Craigmillar. It has an arched roof. It serves for the burying-place of the family, and to accommodate the tenants in their attendance on public worship. It has certainly been built in an early period; but at what time, I have not been informed.

And immediately adjoining to this, on the west, another aile was built, in 1724, upon the joint expences of Lord Somerville and Mr Thomas Rigg of Morton, Advocate. The upper story belongs to Lord Somerville, and the arms of the family are to be seen on the outside, at the entrance on the stair-head. The lower part is the property of Mr Rigg of Morton.

Niddry Marshal has a gallery on the east end of the church, erected by his predecessor, Sir John Wauchope, in 1640*.

Opposite to this, on the west, is the gallery of Mortonhall. The date of its erection 1670†.

Besides Nether Liberton aile, Sir Alexander Gilmour has a large seat in the body of the church, long the property of the Prestons of Craigmillar, or of that ilk.

The burying-place of Lord Somerville is in the middle of the church, opposite to the pulpit. Above this, therefore, on the wall,

P p

are

* Session Records.

† Ibid.

are exhibited in stucco, the usual ensigns of mortality, and the armorial bearing of the family.

In a parallel line with this, is a large piece of board, in which are recorded, in very conspicuous characters, the several donations made to the poor of the parish. The largest of these was that bequeathed by Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, Lord Advocate, who died in 1713. This was allowed to run up, and by means of it, without any assistance almost, from those who have landed property, the poor of the parish were supported in that memorably severe year, 1783.

The Church, or Capella de Liberton, very antient.

William, Persona de Liberton.

At what time the Church, or Capella de Liberton, as it was antiently called, was founded, I know not. It is probable that it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, since there is a well in the neighbourhood which goes under her name, for it is called the Lady's well. Arnot, in his history of Edinburgh *, takes notice, that the chapel of Liberton with that of Corstorphin, belonged to the parish of St. Cuthberts, previous to the year 1124; that the chapel of Liberton was instituted before the usurpation of Macbeth, which happened in 1040; and that the donations in its favour by him, were confirmed by a charter from David I. This is evident from the chartulary of Edinburgh †. The chapel of Liberton is mentioned in the foundation charter of Holy-rud-house, or *Domus Sanctae Crucis*, in 1128: The words are, "et illa Capella de Libertune cum "duabus bovatis ‡ terrae." And not only so, but the tithes and services due from the parish, are expressly recited, viz. "Triginta Car-
"rate

* Arnot's Hist. of Edinb. p. 5.

† Chart. of Edinb. Vol. iv. Box 6.

‡ Oxfgangs.

"rate de Busche, (*i. e.* Brush-wood) de Libertune, et decima Molen-
"dini de Libertune*. In the chartulary of Kelso, in a charter
granted "a Bernardo de Hauden," in which certain lands, in "Vil-
"la de Hauden," are bestowed on the church of Kelso, and the
monks serving God there, we find William, who is stiled "Persona
"de Liberton," a witness along with the persons following, *viz.*
"cum Symone Archidiacono; R. Abbate de Mailros; W. Priori de
"Carra; H. Capelano Clerico Regis; Johanne Decano; Johanne
"de Hunted." The charter, as the wont was in antient times, has
no date; but from these words, "pro salute Dni mei Regis Willi,"
we may justly infer that it was granted in the reign of William sur-
named the Lyon. At that time, or rather before, "W. Persona de
"Liberton" is mentioned as a witness in a final agreement betwixt
the Abbot and Convent of Kelso, "et inter Bernardum de Hauden,"
along with these persons, *viz.* "cum Symone Archidiacono; Ri-
"chardo (or rather Radulpho) Abbate de Mailros†; W. Prior de
"Carran; H. Capellano Regis; Johanne de Huntedun."

If there was a parson, there must have been a parsonage, and a
church or chapel. Hence, I think, we may certainly conclude, that
the church or chapel of Liberton existed in the reign of William the
Lyon, who died in 1214, or rather two centuries almost, before that
epocha.

Sir Thomas Gray, Parson of Liberton.

Blind Harry tells us, that one Sir Thomas Gray was parson of
Liberton, which is presumed to be Liberton in the county of Edin-
burgh,

P p 2

* Foundation Charter of Haly-rud-house.

† Radulph was Abbot of Melrose, anno 1194.—*Miln's Description of Melrose.* p. 17.

burgh, in the days of Sir William Wallace ; that he, with Mr John Blair, was particularly assisting to that hero, upon a very critical emergency ; and that afterwards both were engaged in compiling the history of his life in Latin *. This shews they were men of learning ; and surely they could not be more honourably employed than in endeavouring so effectually to hand down to posterity the achievements of our greatest patriot. This was highly worthy of the clerical character. We are likewise told, that such was the connection between Sir William Wallace and Sir Thomas Gray, that he accompanied him in his second expedition to France †. On this account he must always be reputed, if the author is to be credited, his particular friend ; and his name and memory revered in every age, by the real lovers of their country.

The Patronage of the Church of Liberton.

Sir John Maxwell, who was stiled “ Dominus de eodem,” procured the patronage of the church of Liberton, with an acre of land contiguous to the church, but at what time we are not informed. These he bestowed on the monastery of Kilwinning, “ pro salute animae suae, et Agnetis sponsae suae, anno 1367 ‡.” And this donation was ratified by a charter under the great seal of David II. in the year 1370 §. How long the patronage of Liberton, with the piece of ground just now named, continued in the possession of the Abbey of Kilwinning, we know not : But at length they devolved to that of Haly-rud-house, as appears from the erection charter of the see of Edinburgh, dated at Whitehall, September 29. 1633 ||.

We

* Blind Harry’s Hist. of Wallace, latter part of the 1st chap. of the 5th book, Edinburgh edition, 1758.

† Ibidem, p. 341.

‡ Carta in Archivis Regni.

§ Appendix to Nisbet’s History, p. 151.

|| Keith’s Account of the Scots Bishops, p. 28, &c.

We find Mr John Bothwell of Alhammer or White-kirk, first Lord Haly-rud-house, had the patronage, rectorship, and tithes of Liberton, with those of several other parishes, granted him by patent and charter at Whitehall, Dec. 20. 1607*. But his son was obliged to resign them, when a bishopric was erected at Edinburgh.

The Parson or Minister of Liberton one of the twelve Prebendaries.

From the Charter of Erection it appears, that the parson or minister of Liberton was constituted a member of the chapter, and one of the twelve prebendaries, without whose consent, together with that of the Dean, at least the greater part of them, nothing of any moment was to be determined with respect to the see. And it was ordained that this preferment should descend to his successors †.

Niddry-Marshall Conjoint Patron with the Crown.

Upon the establishment of Presbytery at the Revolution, the King was considered as patron of the church of Liberton, and has acted in that capacity ever since patronages were restored. He is likewise titular of the tithes of the parish. Mr Wauchope of Niddry-Marshall is patron of the chapel at Niddry-Marshall, as is evident from a charter under the great seal, granted Feb. 2. 1502, to Archibald Wauchope of Niddry-Marshall ‡. It was erected and largely endowed by his predecessors; and this was an evidence of the piety of the family. About the time of the reformation it was united to the chapel or church of Liberton with all its emoluments and revenues. For these

* Crawford's Peerage, p. 185. 186.

† Keith's Account of the Scots Bishops, p. 23. &c.

‡ See Appendix, No. 1. Chart. 2.

these reasons, it would appear, that Niddry-Marshall is conjunct patron of Liberton with the Crown, and has a right to present in his turn.

Church Lands or Vicar Acres.

The lands which lie west and south west from the church, were Church Lands, and termed Vicar Acres, in which, to the left, is a rising ground, that has the name of Kirk-cross, where probably, in antient times, a cross stood. These are called Vicar Acres in Mr Little of Liberton's entail, and under that denomination were legally conveyed by Sir Adam Saunderson to John Carketill, and from him or his successors transferred to one of Mr Little's predecessors *. We find a charter of confirmation of Dame Janet Paterfon, relict of the deceased Alexander Lauder of Blyth, Knight, and John Carketill her nephew, of the lands of Upper or Over Liberton, dated 16th February 1533 †.

The Barony of Upper or Over Liberton.

Of all the several baronies in the parish, that of Upper or Over Liberton is next to the church, and encompasses it. On this barony is a good substantial house, situated at the side of a small rivulet, amidst planted trees and inclosures. Nigh this is the village, and what is called the Tower of Upper Liberton. It enjoys a most agreeable situation and commanding view. Its under story is arched. It has battlements quite round the roof. The entry to the principal apartment, was by a stair on the east, where there was a draw-bridge.

The

* Records of the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

† Records in the Laigh Parliament House, Edinburgh.

The barony of Upper Liberton is very conveniently situated, and lies close together, without any other lands intervening. The mansion house is just in the center. This barony is bounded on the west by the hills of Braid, which are really wild and romantic, but agreeable, from whence there is a most extensive prospect; and on the north by the rivulet called Braid's-burn, near which there is a well which has the appellation, as already observed, of the Lady's or Virgin Mary's well, famous for its large current, and the salubrity and lightness of its waters. Above this, of old, there was a wood, and therefore it is still called the Bank. It has now been cultivated for many years, and at present produces as good grain as any in the country. Here there is plenty of marl, and on the skirts of Braid's-hills plenty of the best materials for making roads.

The Dalmahoyes of that ilk possessed Upper Liberton as early as the year 1453, and continued in possession of it, at least of a part of it, for almost two hundred years. Robert Dalmahoy, with consent of his wife Janet Robertson, granted a charter of certain lands in Upper Liberton to Thomas Liberton, burgher in Edinburgh, dated August 13th, 1455*. Alexander Dalmahoy, by a charter dated December 15th, 1587, granted a part of this barony to William Little†, burgher in Edinburgh‡. The successors of this William Little, who were always much esteemed in the city, and had great influence, became at length proprietors of the whole barony of Upper Liberton. Mr Clement Little, Advocate, who was a son of this family, founded the College Library of Edinburgh§. The Winrams possessed a part of this barony before the Littles were proprietors of the

* Writings in the custody of Mr Little of Liberton.

† He was Provost, 1586 and 1591. — *Arnot's History of Edinburgh.*

‡ Records in the Laigh Parliament House, Edinburgh.

§ *Arnot's History of Edinburgh*, p. 414.

the whole *. It is called a Ten Pounds and One Merk Land, that is, Sixteen Merk Land †, according to the old valuation, made in the reign of Alexander III. ‡.

The Barony of Mortonhall.

South west from the Barony of Upper Liberton is that of Mortonhall. Almost on the boundary betwixt them, are two small tumuli, called Caer-Duff Knows. Caer is generally given to such places where the Romans resided, or left any pieces of workmanship §. There are several other tumuli near the house of Mortonhall, which owe likewise, it may be presumed, their original to the Romans.

East from Mortonhall are the two Kaims, in which there have been various fortifications. And these are the origin of the name; for Kaims, in our old language, signifies Camps or Fortifications.

At Mortonhall is an elegant and very commodious house built by the present proprietor. It was finished in 1769. The sycamore, opposite to the principal entry and vestibule, is most beautiful while in blossom, and a great ornament to the building. The house is surrounded with a variety of stately trees. The sycamores and elms are particularly distinguished. The new house is nearly on that side where the old house stood, which is a small eminence or rising ground. Here, in more antient times, was a fort or strong hold, and, according to the then mode, was encompassed with water, and the

* Register of Entails, Edinburgh.

† L. 0:17:9½ Sterling.

‡ Register of Entails, Edinburgh.

§ Caers, in the old language, signifies Castles.

the entry to it was by a draw-bridge. The garden was formerly on the south side of the house, but now on the west, and, agreeable to the present fashion, at some distance from the house, with a circular pond in the middle. It is of an oblong form, well laid out, and the walls on all hands covered with fruit trees.

On the south side of the hills of Braid, which exhibits a most picturesque view, a variety of wild scenery, and many agreeable walks, is a hollow called Elve's or Elf's Kirk, denoting the place where the fairies assembled. The fairies were considered to be the same as the nymphs of the groves and hills, celebrated so much of old by the poets. It was a prevailing opinion among our ancestors, in the days of Paganism, that fairy women, or beautiful girls of a diminutive size clothed in green, with loose dishevelled hair, frequented certain sequestered places, and at certain times conversed with men *. Here is a pretty natural pond; and here probably in antient times have been a great many deer. Hence the farm of Buck-staine has its appellation. At some distance below this, near Mortonhall, is a piece of ground called Kilmorton. This serves to inform us, that on this spot was a Cella or religious house; but there is no tradition that I know concerning it, nor any remains of it to be seen.

Directly west of Mortonhall, and overtopping the house and plantations, is Galach-law †. From thence is a very extensive prospect, and for this reason affords a most noble situation for a Belvidere. Here, as the name imports, were held, of old, Courts of Justice. In

Qq

1650,

* Shaw's History of Murray, p. 245, 246.

† Galach, in Gaelic, signifies valour, fortitude. Probably Galach-law had its appellation in the days of the Romans.

1650, before the battle of Dunbar, Galach-law became famous for the encampment of Oliver Cromwell's army, which consisted, as Mr Hume relates, of no less than 16,000 men *. The very places where the tents were pitched, are still visible. A little to the north or north-west of this, is a small quadrangular rampart, in which Oliver and his principal officers encamped for a considerable time; and on this account it still goes under the name of Oliver's Camp. The rest of the troops were stationed in the fields adjoining.

Mortonhall, from what has been observed already, must have been a place of considerable note, even so early as the times of the Romans. It was possessed by Sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin, November 1486, as appears from a charter granted to him by James III.; and, for a long time after, it continued in that family. It then belonged to the barony of Pentland. After the Sinclairs of Roslin, one Mr Alexander Ellis, for a short time, was proprietor of it †. John Trotter, male representative of Trotter of Catchel-law and Charterhall, purchased it before the year 1641, and became first Baron of Mortonhall. As he was a younger brother, he was bred a merchant, and in that line acquired a large fortune. He was extremely active and assiduous in business; and such was his modesty, that, though he had frequent opportunities, he would never accept of any public office either in town or country. He was good and pious, and his charity must have been most extensive, as appears from his donations to the college of Edinburgh, and other foundations. He lived to the age of eighty eight ‡. The present Laird of Mortonhall is his lineal male descendant, is the seventh Baron of Mortonhall,

* Hume's History, Volume II. p. 24.

† Session Records.

‡ Douglas's Baronage, p. 206.

hall, and of the tenth generation of the family of Trotter of Catchel-raw*.

The Lands of Morton.

West from Mortonhall are the lands of Morton. The house of Morton is but indifferent, but the plantations around it are considerable, and the prospect most agreeable and extensive. The Belvidere here is mightily well situated. Morton is at a due distance from Pentland hills, which contribute much to form a charming landscape.

North west from Morton is a rampart of a circular or rather of an oval form, intersected by the turnpike road.

It is entire on the Morton side, but not so on the others. It has not been one of the Roman camps, for they were always quadrangular, but a Roman town. The Roman military way from Burnswark hill to the north, issued into two branches at the town of Biggar. The left hand branch went to Cear-stairs and Cambus-Nethan, to the famous wall between the two friths of Forth and Clyde, and at length was carried as far as the Roman arms penetrated: The other branch proceeded by Linton to the Roman Town just now mentioned, and from thence was directed to Cramond, where the Romans had an important station, and where certain of their ships always attended for furnishing them with provisions. Another military road came from Tiviotdale, or perhaps from the celebrated wall which the Emperor Hadrian erected between Caer-Lyle and New-castle upon Tyne, and led to this town.

* Douglas's Baronage, p. 208.

For these reasons, therefore, this town must have made an important figure before the Castle of Edinburgh, so greatly famed for antiquity, existed, and consequently long before there was any appearance of the adjoining city, which is now so flourishing and extensive, and which has been so much admired on account of the height and grandure of its buildings.

From this Roman town probably Morton or Moretown had its appellation; for *more*, in the Celtic or Gaelic language, signifies *great* or *large*, that is, the great or large city.

In the neighbourhood of this, but further south west, on the grounds of Comiston, were found, on forming the public road, under large heaps of stones, various sepulchral stone inclosures, in which were deposited urns with dead men's ashes, and divers warlike weapons used by the Romans. These large heaps of stones, of which some still remain, are called the Cat-stones, that is, the Battle-stones.

A little north west from this, is a stone obelisk, of above ten feet high, larger by a great deal than any in this country, erected probably in memory of some great Roman, who had fallen in battle; or else in memory of some remarkable victory, obtained by the Romans over the antient Britons, Picts, or Caledonians. It has the appellation of the Caiy-stone *.

And let it be observed, that the road here for near a mile is exactly cut out in the very line of the old Roman military way; and this was done on purpose by the direction of the late Sir John Clerk of Pennycuick,

* Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 507.

Pennycuick, one of his Majesty's Barons of Exchequer, that most learned Antiquary. In levelling this road of late, were discovered several stone coffins, ~~with~~ human bones.

Morton, therefore, in the days of the Romans, must have been of great account. Sir Oliver Sinclair of Roslin possessed it at the same time he possessed Mortonhall, and his successors for a long period were proprietors of both*. William Rigg, a Cadet of the family of Rigg of Caerberry, had the property of Morton in 1630†. His son Thomas sold it to the Porterfields of Comiston. And from them his son Mr Thomas Rigg, Advocate, purchased it in the end of last or beginning of the present century. He was father of Mr Rigg late of Morton, who, on account of his succession to the estate of Gamelshiels, prefixed Home to his original surname. The present proprietor is Mr Peter Rigg of Downfield, the male representative of the family.

The Barony of Brownhill.

South east from Morton are the ruins of the house of Brownhill, once a place of strength. It is situated in a morass; it was surrounded with water, and the access to it was only by a draw-bridge. There is a good deal of uncultivated ground around it; and no wonder, the expence of draining and putting it into order would far exceed any profits that might thence arise. However, the barony of Brownhill in former times was of considerable value. Straitonhall, Straiton Mill, Bourdeaux, and Phantasy, belonged unto it.

In

* Chart. in Publicis Archivis.

† Records in the Tithe Office, Edinburgh.

In the mains of Bourdeaux there is abundance of lime-stone. Here, what is called a draw-kill, was erected some years ago, and goes on prosperously.

The barony of Brownhill was possessed by the ancestors of Sir John Henderson of Fordel, from the year 1508, until the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. as appears from a charter in the public records. But it is evident they were proprietors of it after this period; for the family of Newbyth purchased it from Sir John Henderson of Fordel, since the year 1709 *, and they are still in possession of it.

The Lands of Straiton.

South east from the ruins of Brownhill, is the village of Straiton. Here is a well called the Ladie's Well, and therefore probably, in ancient times, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Some remains of the mansion house still appear. And, on a rising ground to the north west of the village, one should think that there have been fortifications for some purpose or other.

There was a family of Straiton of that ilk in the north country, and they had a charter from David I. †. Probably there was a family here of the same appellation; and it is presumed, that a great many of that surname in the south country are descended from it. It is certain that the predecessors of William Straiton, late tenant in Straiton, were of old proprietors of at least a part of it ‡. The ancestors of Sir John Henderson of Fordel possessed Straiton as early, and

* Register of Entails, Edinburgh.

† Nisbet's Heraldry, Volume I. p. 63.

‡ Records in the Tithe Office, Edinburgh.

and for as long a time, as they did the barony of Brownhill *. In 1666, Robert Denham is mentioned under the title of Fiar † of Straiton, whose father John Denham was proprietor of Muirhouse ‡. In the predecessor of Mr Johnstone of Straiton purchased Straiton from Robert Denham just now mentioned. Mr Sivewright of South-house is superior of Straiton, and a certain sum is allowed him upon the accession of every new vassal §.

North from Straiton is the village of Bourdeaux, so called, perhaps, by some of the French who attended Queen Mary in her return to Scotland in 1561, and who happened to take up their residence here. In this village are several feus ¶ held of the family of Newbyth.

The Barony of South-house.

North east from the village of Bourdeaux, is the barony of South-house. Here are the ruins of an old stately mansion house, a large garden, and very good ground around it. It is bounded all along on the south east by the rivulet which runs through Bourdeaux, and this makes it the more agreeable, and greatly enriches the pasture.

Who possessed South-house in more antient times, I have not learned. The Bowmans were proprietors of it from 1625 until 1638,

* Chart. in Publicis Archivis.

† He was called Fiar, who was to succeed to his Father's heritage, without being obliged to enter as heir.

‡ Session Records.

§ Register of Entails, Edinburgh.

¶ Feus is a Scottish law term, which signifies Fees or Tenures, by which certain lands or tenements are held of a Superior.

1638, and the Robertsons in 1645 and 1646 *. In 1671, as appears from the inscription on the gate, William Stodart, who had married Elizabeth Whyte, daughter of ——— Whyte merchant in Edinburgh, had the property of it. They had an only daughter, who was married to Fullerton of Kinnader, who sold it to the grand uncle of the present Mr Sivewright of South-house. He had the title of Sivewright of Meggatland, and acquired a large fortune.

The Lands of Muirhouse.

South east from South-house, and immediately adjoining to it, on the other side of the rivulet, is Muirhouse. It was possessed, as already observed, by the Nisbets. Afterwards, in 1655, it became the property of the Denhams. Next, a few years before the Revolution, it devolved to the Humes †; from whom the late Baron of Mortonhall purchased it. It has a valuable lime quarry ‡. The Gilmerton coal-seam runs through it. It is all in a manner inclosed. The grounds which lie northwest towards the rivulet are accounted rich and fertile.

The Barony of Gilmerton.

Almost directly east from Muirhouse, are the inclosures, the gardens, the mansion house, and the village of Gilmerton. The mansion house has a most excellent site, and is favoured with a most charming and delightful prospect on all hands. The like is hardly to be seen any where. What is called the Long Walk on the south side of the house, is peculiarly pleasant. At the east end of it there

is

* Session Records.

† Ibidem.

‡ See Appendix, No. 2.

is a large arch, and above it a balcony, in order to enlarge and improve the view. It must be acknowledged that there are not so many plantations nor so much improvement as could be wished; and the reason is, because the family does not reside there, but at Newbyth in East Lothian.

The village is larger by far than any in the parish. It contains 755 souls *. In it are a great many feus, held of the family of Newbyth. It has a wide street running from west to east, and that street is intersected by another at right angles, at the eastern extremity.

The Cave at Gilmerton.

Here is a famous cave dug out of a rock, by one George Paterson a smith. It was finished in 1724, after five years hard labour; as appears from the inscription on one of the chimney heads. In this cave are several apartments, several beds, a spacious table with a large punch bowl, all cut out of the rock in the nicest manner. Here there was a forge, with a well and washing-house. Here there were several windows which communicated light from above. The author of this extraordinary piece of workmanship, after he had finished it, lived in it for a long time with his family, and prosecuted his business as a smith. He died in it about the year 1735. He was a feuer or feodary, and consequently the cave he formed and embellished so much, and the garden above it, was his own property; and his posterity enjoyed it for some time after his decease. His

R r

cave

* See Appendix No. III.

cave for many years was deemed as a great curiosity, and visited by all the people of fashion *.

The Barony of Gilmerton.

The barony of Gilmerton is extensive, and contains much fertile ground, particularly towards the south, in that farm called the Grange, which is completely inclosed, properly divided, and well laid out.

Gilmerton has long been famous for lime and coal †. The coal-work was carried on here so early as the year 1627 ‡. A fire engine has within these few years been erected, and it is hoped that it will continue to answer expectation, and be a blessing to the neighbouring city, which has so great a demand for coal. At present 54 coalliers are employed, besides miners, and those who are called Reads-men.

William de Morville §, Constable of Scotland, granted the lands of Gilmarstone

* Pennycuick the poet, among his works, has left us an inscription on the cave, and it runs thus :

“ Upon the earth, thrives villainy and woe,
 “ But happiness and I do dwell below ;
 “ My hands hew'd out this rock into a cell,
 “ Wherein, from din of life, I safely dwell.
 “ On Jacob's pillow nightly lies my head,
 “ My house when living, and my grave when dead.
 “ Inscribe upon it, when I'm dead and gone,
 “ I liv'd and died within my mother's womb.”

† See Appendix, No. II.

‡ Session Records.

§ He died Anno 1198.—*Chronicle of Melrose.*

Gilmarstone in Mid Lothian, "Eudalpho filio Uthredi, &c. ante annum 1165." And in that year King Malcolm died *.

Afterwards the Herrises possessed Gilmerton, and continued proprietors of it, at least a part of it, until April 2. 1503, as appears from a charter of that date to Patrick Herris, "Super terris de Gilmour-toun †."

Sir Walter de Somerveile, "Dominus de Linton et Carnwath," by marrying Giles, only surviving daughter and heiress of Sir John Herris of Gilmerton, procured the half of the lands of Gilmerton. This happened in 1375 ‡. They continued for many years in the family of Somerveile.

I find a charter to Archibald Wauchope de Niedry-Merchell,
R r 2 "Super

* Chartulary of Glasgow.

† Records in the Laigh Parliament House, Edinburgh.

Anecdote of Sir John Herris of Gilmerton.

There is a remarkable anecdote handed down to us concerning one of that family, Sir John Herris of Gilmerton. He understood, that a daughter of his had a criminal intrigue with a monk of Newbottle; and when he was assured that they had made an affignation to meet in a certain house at Grange, being a gentleman of impetuous passions, he caused immediately set fire to the house; and thus both his daughter and the monk perished miserably in the flames. This gave so much offence to the clergy, whose power at that time was mighty, that with the greatest difficulty, after all his interest and that of his friends, he obtained a pardon. And, when he did obtain it, it was upon condition of this very disagreeable penance, that he should stand for a year, every Sunday and holy-day, in sack-cloth and bare-footed, at the principal door of the chapel of St. Catherine's. This event happened in the reign of Robert II.—*M. S. Penes Lord Somerveile.*

‡ Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. I. p. 104.

"Super duabus terris husbandiis jacen. in dominio de Gilmerton," dated "27th Mar. 1503 *." I find a charter, dated the same year, to James Ramsay of Quhithill, "Super dimedietate terrarum de "Gylmorroun †." And also a charter of confirmation, "Gilberto "Wauchop ville de Gilmerton," dated "Dec. 15. 1504 ‡."

Soon after this, the Chrighions of Cranston-Riddale came to the possession of Gilmerton, or obtained a part of it. David Crighion in 1622 possessed Gilmerton; and this appears from a sepulchral stone in the burying aile of the family at the church of Liberton.

In 1630, we find one Mungo Short possessing a small tenement in Gilmerton §.

Sir John Baird of Newbyth, descended of a younger son of Baird of Auchmeddan ||, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, purchased Gilmerton about the year 1667 from the Crighions, who were likewise proprietors of Lugton. This we find from the parochial records.

According to the old valuation, the town and lands of Gilmerton are considered as a ten pound land †, and the Mains or Messuage of Gilmerton as a ten merk land ++.

The

* Records in the Laigh Parliament House, Edinburgh.

† Ibidem.

‡ Ibidem.

§ Records in the Tithe Office Edinburgh.

|| Nisbet's Heraldry, Vol. I p. 314.

† L. 0 : 16 : 8 Sterling.

++ L. 0 : 11 : 1 $\frac{4}{12}$ Sterling. — Register of Entails, Edinburgh.

The Barony of Drum.

East from Gilmerton is Drum, the seat of Lord Somerville, and for this reason called Somerville-House. Drum signifies a rising ground, the back or ridge of a hill, and the situation of the place sufficiently justifies the appellation. Here the forest of Drumfelch, which denotes a large hill amidst other little hills, began, and reached almost to Haly-rud house. This forest was much frequented in antient times by our kings and great men for the sake of hunting *. At Drum, in a former period, was a venerable old house, built in 1585 by Hugh, seventh Lord Somerville, who married Eleanor third daughter of George, fifth Lord Seton. The initials of their names are cyphered in a stone above the gate you first meet with on the left hand. On another stone, in the western end of the western wing, are cut out the arms of Somerville impaled with those of Seton. Both these stones were taken from the old house and placed where we now see them.

The situation of the new house is a little east from that of the old. The front looks to the south, and presents a most agreeable landscape. It is all of ashler work, and makes a fine appearance. There is no such house in the parish. Here the armorial bearing of the late Lord Somerville, who built the house, is cut out in a splendid manner in the upper part, impaled with those of his first lady. Immediately above this, are three vases of an exquisite choice. Along the whole front, is an handsome balustrade. The main stair, of late erected, is noble, and consequently not unworthy of the edifice. The vestibule is elegant, ornamented with a statue as big as the life, and
other

* Maitland's History of Edinburgh, page 507.

other decorations. In the drawing-room, in the dining-room, and other appartments, which are most richly furnished, are a great many pictures done by the most eminent masters.

At the head of the stair leading to the dining-room, is exhibited in stucco a coat of arms, consisting of three leopard's heads, two and one; and for supporters, two hounds; and around all, the following inscription: "Sig. Gulielmi Somervil, Dom. de Kernewid, 1141." This was the armorial bearing of William de Kernewid, that is de Carnwath, predecessor of Lord Somerville. It was taken from the original in the college of Glasgow. Leopards were carried by William Duke of Normandy, conqueror of England*. And this verifies what is commonly reported, that the Somervilles accompanied that prince in his English expedition, and came to Scotland in the reign of St. David, and became proprietors of Carnwath in Clydsdale, and Linton in Tiviotdale. Leopard's heads, two and one, constituted the armorial bearing of the Somervilles before the holy wars: But, after they engaged and returned, they assumed, as they justly might, the cross crosslets, and they still retain them.

The gardens are on the west side, at some distance from the house. There is a large piece of water stored with different kinds of fish. The pleasure grounds are extensive, the plantations flourishing. There are a great many stately oaks and fycamores. The beeches, however, are the most numerous, and make the best appearance. A variety of fine walks, a variety of vistas, and avenues, present themselves on all hands. One is always entertained with some new object. At the end of the great avenue leading to the house, is the old cross of Edinburgh. It was removed hither in 1756. It was
unluckily

* Nisbet's Heraldry, Volume I. page 300.

unluckily broken in taking it down; but now we can scarcely observe that any damage had been done to it. It is of one stone above 20 feet high and 18 inches in diameter, of an octagonal form, and ornamented with thistles, the antient badge and ensign of Scotland. The avenue, parallel to the principal front of the house, is bounded by a dovecot of an antique figure, on the east, and by three Gothic arches, the one large, and the two other of a lesser size, on the west. The avenue opposite to the north front of the house is terminated by an antient-like structure, on the very summit of a hill, which is seen at a great distance, and adds great solemnity and grandeur to the whole. Danderhall, and what is done there, present a noble view to the drawing-room and the apartments on that hand.

The barony of Drum was at first possessed by the Herrises, but from them, with the half of Gilmerton, it came to the family of Lord Somerville, as already observed, by Sir Walter de Somerville, *Dom. de Linton et Carnwath*, his marrying Giles, only surviving daughter and heiress of Sir John Herris, *anno* 1375.

This barony is completely inclosed and properly divided. It contained of old a great many villages, Drum-town, Drum-holm, Drum-muir, Awalls, Norman-knows, and Tod-hills. It was famous for a coallier, and no doubt much coal as well as lime stone may still be found, since the water which so much obstructed the work is now drained, by means of those levels which have been made of late on the north east side.

The Barony of Goodtrees, now Moredun.

North west from Drum is Goodtrees, now called Moredun. It was antiently possessed by the Herrises. Afterwards it came to the family of Lord Somerville, by the marriage before mentioned, together

ther with Drum and the half of Gilmerton. Next it belonged to the Maccullochs *. It became at length the property of the Stewarts, by the marriage of Marrion, only daughter and heiress of David Macculloch, of Goodtrees, and widow of Sir John Elliot Advocate, with Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield and Coltness, Knight, a merchant in Edinburgh and Lord Provost of that city *anno* 1649, and again in 1659; but he was dismissed at the Restoration on account of his adherence to the Covenant. Sir James was second son of James Stewart Baron of Allanton, the eighth generation in descent from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyll, who was killed at the battle of Falkirk *anno* 1298, and was second son of Alexander, sixth Lord High Stewart of Scotland. Sir James Stewart of Coltness, Goodtrees, and Westheil, Baronet, great-grand-son of the above Sir James of Kirkfield, in 1755 sold it to Mr M'Kenzie of Delvin. And from him Baron Stewart Moncrief purchased it in 1769, who gave it the appellation of Moredun.

The house, which is neat and commodious, with the most part of the plantations around it, were, soon after the Revolution, reared up by Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, who was Lord Advocate from 1692 until 1713, one year excepted †, and who had a principal hand in all the transactions of that very important period. The situation of the house resembles those in France. The gardens and plantations are to the south. It fronts and is open to the north, with a full view of Edinburgh, the adjacent country, and the Frith of Forth, and a large extent of the hills in Fife and Perthshire. The house is most neatly furnished, and greatly ornamented by the present proprietor, Baron Stewart Moncrief.

Almost

* Session Records.

† Ibidem.

Almost opposite to the principal entry and vestibule, is a very pretty yew tree. An avenue of limes runs parallel to the house on the north side, makes a very showy appearance in summer, and affords an agreeable covered walk.

In the garden next to the house, is a green-house newly erected. Around this garden is a large gravel walk, with a green terrace to the south, in which, from a certain station, there is a view of the Castle of Craig-Millar, of the Castle of Edinburgh, and of the Tower and Fortalice of Upper Liberton. On the west corner, parallel to the house, is a beautiful artificial mount, on which are two stately and majestic elms. In the garden south of this, are two hot-houses; the eastern one for pine apples, and that on the west for vines. On the south west corner, without the wall, is another hot-house for pine apples. In the garden east from this, adjoining to the north wall of the other garden, is a hot-house no less than two hundred and fifty six feet in length, for peaches and nectarines. And south east from this, in the same garden, is another hot-house, but much smaller, for early vines.—Here peaches, and nectarines, and various other rich fruits appear earlier, and in greater perfection, than any where else. The fruit trees upon the walls are very exuberant, and make a most splendid appearance in the season: Nothing can possibly exceed it. The greatest order is observed with respect to the gardens, and every thing is directed and managed with the utmost exactness and propriety. Strangers greatly admire them, and so doth every person of taste who visits them.

Around the inclosure, which is considerably extensive on the north side of the avenue which runs parallel to the house, is a gravel walk, with various covered seats at proper distances. On each side is a shrubbery, which is very agreeable, and has a fine aspect. On the east side of this inclosure, upon the wall, are excellent wall fruits.

Sf

The

The field likewise is diversified by two sunk fences, by various stately trees in different places, as if they had fallen accidentally from the hand of Nature ; and, in the lower part, is intersected by a beautiful winding rivulet. Over it is a handsome timber bridge. On both sides of the rivulet, is a good deal of pleasure-ground, which contains a great many charming walks, and a variety of other embellishments. Here is a Chinese temple. Here are diverse statues, which are very elegant, and considered as master-pieces of the kind.—In viewing even this spot at a distance, one must be agreeably entertained.

In the barony of Moredun there was formerly a noted coallery. There were several small villages, such as Couch-a-brae-head, Burnside, and Parkend, of which at present there are no vestiges, and a great many inhabitants.

Dame Marion Macculloch, spouse of Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield, and step-mother of Lord Advocate, mortified 500 merks *, for educating some poor scholars †. It is presumed these poor scholars should belong to the barony. The interest of the above sum is paid annually to the schoolmaster of the parish, from the lands of Goodtrees, formerly called Kirkfield, now Moredun.

The Barony of Stainhouse.

Contiguous to the barony of Moredun, is that of Stainhouse. It was antiently possessed by the Melvills. We find John Melvill, who was of the family of Carnbie, resigns it in July 7. 1500, in favour of
John

* L. 27 : 15 : 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling.

† Records of Kirk Session.

John first Lord Rofs of Halkhead *. About the year 1740, George Lord Rofs did parcel it out into several feudal tenures. What was due on these feudal tenures and the superiority, were purchased by the late Lord Somerville, before the year 1760, from the heirs of the last Lord Rofs. The feodaries or feuers, like others who have landed property, are subjected to every parochial taxation.

The North Kaimes of old belonged to this barony, as did St. Katherines. The latter consists just of 40 acres, sufficiently inclosed, and divided into different fields. From 1711 until 1714, it was the property of one Alexander Brown †. Mr Crawford of Auchinames possessed it for many years. The late proprietor was Mr Stewart from Jamaica. The present, Mr Hume from East Florida. He is superior of North Kaimes and Burnhead, called Westfield. In both he has the property of coal and limestone.

St. Katherines, Balm-Well, and Chapel.

At St. Katherines is a famous well. Oily substances of a black colour are continually floating on the surface. These are called Petroleum. Remove as many of them as you please, still the same quantity, it has been observed, remains. It is called the Balm-Well of St. Katherine. It was much frequented in antient times, and considered as a sovereign remedy for several cutaneous distempers. It owes its origin, it is said, to a miracle in this manner : St. Katherine had a commission from St. Margaret, consort of Malcolm Canmore, to bring a quantity of oil from Mount Sinai. In this very place, she happened, by some accident or other, to lose a few drops of it, and, on her

Sf 2

earnest

* In Archivis Familiæ de Rofs.

† Session Records.

earnest supplication, the well appeared as just now described. When King James VI. was in Scotland, in 1617, he went to visit it; and ordered that it should be fenced in with stones from bottom to top, and that a door and stair case should be made for it, that people might have the more easy access unto the oily substances which floated always above, and which were deemed of so much importance. The Royal command being immediately obeyed, the well was greatly adorned, and continued so until the year 1650, when Cromwell's soldiers not only defaced it, but almost totally destroyed it. It was repaired, indeed, after the Restoration, but it did not appear to such advantage as before.

Hard by this well a chapel was erected, and dedicated to St. Margaret. St. Katherine was buried in the chapel, and the place where her bones lie is still pointed out unto strangers. Some persons yet alive remember to have seen the chapel; and it was observed, that he who pulled it down was ever afterwards unprosperous. The ground around it was consecrated for burying. It is considered as the most antient place of worship in the parish. After the nunnery at the Sheens was founded, the nuns there made an annual solemn procession to this chapel and well, in honour of St Katherine *.

A little

* The account which Boecius gives of the well and chapel of St. Katherine, is in the following words:

"Ab hoc oppido," Edinburgo, "plus minus duobus passuum millibus, fons cui olei guttae innatant, scatturit ea vi, ut si nihil inde collegeris, nihilo plus confluat; quantumvis autem abstuleris nihilo minus remaneat. Natam esse aiunt effuso illic oleo Divae Catharinae, quod ad Divam Margaritam, ex Monte Sinai adferebatur. Fidem rei faciunt, Fonti nomen Divae Catharinae inditum, atque in ejusdem honorem sacellum juxta, Divae Margaritae jussu aedificatum. Valet hoc oleum contra varias cutis scabries."

—*Boec. Hist. p. 6. lin. 42—48.*

A little east from St. Katherines, is a rising ground called Priest-Hill, which, with some acres adjoining, formerly belonged to the barony of Goodtrees.

Southfield.

East from this is Southfield, the property of Mr Miller of Dal-swinton. It scarcely amounts to twenty acres. It is completely inclosed, and laid out with great taste. The house is neat, and rendered exceedingly commodious by the additions lately made.

The garden, the plantations, and pleasure grounds, merit the utmost applause. This every one must be sensible of, who visits them.

All the fine improvements here have been accomplished in a very few years. Southfield was a mere piece of outfield ground, belonging to the barony of Stainhouse.

Stainhouse.

Adjoining to Southfield, is the village of Stainhouse, on both sides of the rivulet, consisting of a great number of inhabitants. On the north east side is a fine garden, where, a few years ago, there were only the marks and traces of a lime stone quarry.

Greenend.

North east from Stainhouse, is the village of Greenend, in which a decent house was lately built, overlooking the pleasure ground of Moredun. Contiguous to this is the house of Greenpark, which likewise enjoys a very agreeable site.

Craigs.

Craigs.

And hard by Greenend, on the north east, are the inclosures and plantations of Mr Peter Inghis, merchant in Edinburgh. The garden evidences much taste. It is in the form of a crescent, and all around abounds with fruit trees of the finest kinds. A handsome and elegant house is just now rearing up. It fronts to the south east. It has a very splendid portico, with a balcony above it. On each side of the portico is a large Venetian window. Here certainly is a fine situation for a house. The prospect of the castle and city of Edinburgh is most delightful, and so is that to the eastern coast. The ground to the south, which is bounded by an agreeable rivulet, is rich and fertile, and the several plantations appear in good order and very prosperous.

All the improvements here, as well as at Southfield, are but of a very late date. The most part of the ground, though all inclosed, was rocky and almost useless.

Nellfield.

West from the Craigs, the place now described, is Nellfield. Here is a most agreeable, extensive, and variegated prospect. The house is good. The garden is properly laid out, produces the best sorts of fruits, and is always in good order. There are a good many trees, considering the small extent of the ground; for it consists only of ten acres. It is completely inclosed.

Kirklands.

On the north east extremity of the Craigs, are what are called the
Kirklands.

Kirklands. These were certainly church lands, and belonged to the chapel or church of Liberton. Their extent is not much above five acres. Of late they constituted part of the barony of Goodtrees.

The Barony of Craig-Millar and Nether Liberton.

Contiguous to Kirklands, is the barony of Craig-Millar and Nether Liberton. The antient mansion house was at Craig-Millar, called by Lesly and Buchannan *Crag-Millarium*. Its etymology is from a Gaelic original, for *Craig-moil-ard* signifies "a rock, bare and high, "running out into a plain." And with this the situation properly corresponds.

Castle of Craig-Millar.

This was of old a noted castle. It is of a square form, and consists of a variety of appartments. The great hall is large and splendid, and well lighted, considering the mode of antient times. Here, on the east end, are blazoned the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton of that ilk, Moubray of Barnbogle, and Otterburn of Redford. With these antient families, the Prestons, who were so long proprietors of Craig-Millar, were nearly connected. On the south side of this hall, is what is called the drawing-room, which is a handsome enough appartment. It overlooks the orchard and adjacent fields.

Below this, in the orchard, was a well, which is now almost filled with rubbish; from thence the water was conveyed into the castle by means of a machine. The stair by which you ascend into the great hall, is large and commodious; and indeed none of the stairs can be said to be of difficult access, as is the case in many other old fabrics. The roof is still covered with square stones, and there is a
gentle

gentle tapering towards the top. It has been surrounded on all sides with battlements and parapets, and these remain as yet pretty entire. Here we have a most extensive view on all hands. Nothing can possibly exceed it.

It fronts to the north; and over one of the doors is carved in stone a press and a barrel or ton, in allusion to the name of Preston. A Barmkyn or thick rampart wall thirty feet high, with parapets and turrets or watch houses, encompasses it. The inner court is of considerable extent: On the west end of which, is a very large building consisting of several very stately apartments. It was built in 1661 by Sir John Gilmour, Lord President of the Court of Session, and for some time was the mansion house of the family. The outer court is large and spacious; the entry to it is from the east. On the west side of this court was erected a Protestant Presbyterian meeting house, upon the indulgence granted by James VII. On the east was the chapel, and the font and other sacred appendices are still to be seen; but is now converted into a stable.

There is no evidence for ascertaining when this very magnificent castle was built; but the Barmkyn or rampart wall, as appears from the inscription on the gate, was built in 1427.

Here John Earl of Marr, a younger brother of James III. was confined in 1477*. For some time it was the residence of James V. during his minority, when he left Edinburgh castle on account of the plague; and in this castle the Queen Dowager his mother had, by favour of Lord Erskine his constant attendant and guardian, frequent interviews with him, whilst the Duke of Albany the governor,

* Ferrerius, fol. 391.—*Less. Hist.* p. 307.

vernor, was in France *. It was taken, was much demolished, and a great deal of it burned, according to Pitscottie †, by the English in 1543.

Here Queen Mary chose to reside, as much as she possibly could, after her return from France, in 1561. On that account her French servants took up their residence in the neighbouring village, which, from that circumstance, had the appellation of Little France: And the name is still retained. There is a room in the castle which goes under the name of Queen Mary, for it is said she slept in it; and it is always shown to strangers. It is situated immediately under the south east turret, and has a fire place. But it is not much above seven feet long and five broad, and therefore it could not have been a bed-room.

The orchard is on the south side, and immediately adjoining to the castle. It consists of two acres. It was once certainly of great value. Now there are only a few old fruit trees in it.

On the west of the orchard, is a pond in the form of the letter P, in allusion probably to the surname of the Prestons, who possessed it so long. It has a row of trees on both sides. There are too small islands in the south west part of it. In each of these a hawthorn tree has been planted. Opposite to the pond, a handsome stair-case leads down from what was formerly the bowling green.

West from this is a small inclosure with trees around it. On the rising ground directly west from this, is some old planting, with the vestiges of a large road, and trenches on every hand. On each side of the castle are tufts of young trees.

T t

The

* Less. Hist. p. 368.

Pitscottie, p. 330.

The whole farm of Craig-Millar is in a manner inclosed. The ground in general is fertile, especially towards the eastern extremity. Most of the grain which it produces, yeilds a high price. The meadow on the south of Craig-Millar must in former times have been very pleasant, for it reached from Little France to Niddry-Marshall. A great deal of this is at present in tillage, and is much more beneficial to the farmer than if it had continued in its natural state:

In the hill of Craig-Millar there are several quarries of fine free-stone, and they may be supposed to add considerably to the yearly income of the proprietor; since they are so near Edinburgh, and since the buildings there are still going on in a very rapid manner.

Craig-Millar antiently belonged to the Craig-Millars of that ilk; for it appears from Haddington's Collections, that there was a charter of mortification in the reign of Alexander II. *anno* 1212, "A Willielmo, filio Henrici de Craig-Millar," by which he gives in pure and perpetual alms to the church and monastery of Dumfermling "Quendam totum terre in Craig-Millar, in australi parte que ducit de villa de Niddrief, ad ecclesiam de Liberton, quem Henricus de Edmonston de me tenet."

Craig-Millar afterwards became the property of John de Capella. Who this John de Capella was, is uncertain. Perhaps he had the appellation of John de Capella from the chapel or church of Liberton. But, whoever he was, Sir Symon de Preston purchased it from him in 1374*. The family of Preston, as is evident from the public records, distinguished themselves long before this period. After this, they had the title often of Craig-Millar, sometimes of Gourton,

* Chart. in Rotulis Roberti II.

ton, as well as of Preston of that ilk. In the reign of James II. William of Prestoun of Gourton, as he is stiled, had travelled far, and been at much pains and expence in procuring the arm bone of St. Giles, which he generously bestowed on the church of St. Giles at Edinburgh. For these reasons, on his decease, the Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh engaged to build over his sepulchre an aile, to have his crest cut out in a conspicuous manner, with a motto, intimating what he had done with so much zeal and fidelity for the church; and to cause his armorial bearing, engraven on marble, to be put up in three different places of the aile. Besides, it was expressly ordered, that his male representative should have the honour in all future processions, to bear this relict *. This was a singular grant which the family of Preston enjoyed, and they retained possession of it until the Reformation. The arms of the Prestons are not only in the aile just now mentioned, but in several other places of the church of St. Giles, which shows they have been great benefactors to it. A son of the above William of Prestoun of Gourton, called also William, was a member of the parliament that met at Edinburgh June 1. 1478. He is stiled "Dominus de Craig-Millar †." The Prestons continued in possession of Craig-Millar almost three hundred years; and during that period they maintained an eminent character, were distinguished by many public marks of respect, and had great influence in the neighbouring city.

August 24. 1565, Sir Symon Preston of Craig-Millar and of that ilk, was recommended by Queen Mary, with her husband Darnley, as a proper person to be elected provost of Edinburgh. The recommendation was successful, and the preferment immediately took place.

Tt 2

* See Appendix, No. II.

† Records of Parliament.

place *. We find him Provost of Edinburgh in 1567, and that the Queen lodged in his house in town the fatal night she left the army at Caer-Berry hill †. At the same time he was a member of the privy council ‡. And, as Provost, he represented the city in the Parliament held at Edinburgh, the 5th December 1567 §. He subscribed the association which was entered into that year ||.

At Craig-Millar, the arms of the Prestons are on the outer gate, on the inner gate, on the gate that leads to the bowling green, on the turret adjoining to it, and on the east front above a small door. Above their arms, on the inner gate, are the arms of Scotland, probably to show that the castle belonged to the King in time of war, or during any tumults and commotions. Sir Charles Preston of Valleyfield, is the lineal male representative of the Prestons of Craig-Millar, or of that ilk.

Craig-Millar, about the time of the Restoration, came to the family of Gilmour. Two sons of that family distinguished themselves greatly by their assiduity and abilities in the law line. One of them, Sir John, before mentioned, was advanced to be Lord President of the Court of Session; and the other, Andrew, became an eminent counsellor at law, and had also the honour of knighthood. The President had a number of children, was connected with the best families in Scotland, was much regarded in the character of a Judge, and, with respect to affairs of State, might justly be said to be at the helm; for he was always consulted, and his counsels were much respected.

* Keith's Appendix, p. 106.

† Whitaker, Vol. I. p. 297.

‡ Keith's Hist. p. 402, 409, 410.

§ Anderson's Coll. Vol. II. p. 229.

|| Ibidem, p. 134.

spected *. Sir Alexander Gilmour is the lineal male representative of the family. He represented the county in two Parliaments, as his father, Sir Charles, did before him. Sir Charles died whilst he was member of Parliament, at Montpellier in France, *anno* 1750.

The Inch.

The family of Gilmour, who resided first at Craig-Millar, came afterwards to reside at the Inch, which signifies an island: And indeed it well deserves that name. It was antiently encompassed with water, and the entry to it was by a draw-bridge. And sometimes, after very great rains, all the grounds around the house are covered with water, and on that account all access to it is obstructed †. The Inch Place is called the King's Inch; and it belonged to the Abbey of Haly-rud-house, as appears from a charter granted in the fourteenth year

* The character of these two brothers, while at the bar, we have from the celebrated Sir George M'Kenzie, their contemporary, in the following words: "Gilmoriorum
"senior sine ullo juris civilis auxilio doctissimus, raro miraculo, dici poterat; ingenio-
"que suo praxin, fori Scotici juri etiam Romano aequabat. Illum jura potius ponere
"quam de jure respondere dixisses; eique appropinquabant clientes tanquam judici po-
"tius quam advocato. Quasi alter etiam Hercules nodosa, et nulla arte propolita clava,
"adversarios prostravit; sine rhetorica eloquens, sine literis doctus.

"Gilmoriorum junior vigore potius quam studio orabat. Ille dicendi modum ge-
"nio suo adeo consonum educavit, ut quid natura, quid ars dictasset; vix distingui pote-
"rat: Qua natura enim produxit adeo polita erant, ut arte limata viderentur. Ingenii
"hujus arbiter non tyrannus, nunc senatoria gravitate dictabat, nunc comica facetia lu-
"debat, nunc amplissimam materiam paucis exhauriebat, nunc sterilem insperata fecun-
"ditate dictabat. Quasi omnia iis licerent, qui omnia possunt! Nemo plus ingenio suo
"imperavit, nemo plus indulgit; junioribus advocatis innata generositate semper favens,
"eorum laudibus supra omnes est evehctus, pecunia contemptor, famae avarus."—*Nicol-
son's Scottish Historical Library*, p. 369, 370.

† This was the case in 1760. And by this means the inhabitants of the neighbour-
ing villages suffered greatly.

year of James II. *. The house here, were it kept in good order is far from being inconsiderable. It is not in the least damp, though it stands low. On the top of a part of the main roof, just above the principal door, is a balcony from which you have an agreeable view of the adjacent country and city. But the design of it was not solely for a prospect, but to enable the proprietor to defend himself more effectually, and ward off the assaults of his enemies. The oldest date here is 1617, and this is above the door just now mentioned. There is another date, viz. 1634, above a window in the lower part of the house, with certain initials, which denote that the Winrams possessed it. These Winrams were descended of the Winrams of Woolston or Wiston in Clydesdale. They seemed to be zealous during the civil wars on the side of the covenanters. It is strange then, that they should have been so attached to James VII. and followed his fortune at the Revolution! They not only possessed the Inch house, and the fields adjoining to it, but the greater part, if not the whole, of the lands of Nether Liberton. They were likewise, as already observed, proprietors of a part of Upper or Over Liberton.

The garden at the Inch lies on the east side of the house. It consists of two acres, and is finely fenced on all hands by a high wall. The principal avenue is of limes, and looks well. There are a good many old stately trees, consisting mostly of ashes, elms, and sycamores. There are only a few oaks.

West from the principal avenue, is a rising ground called the King's hill. It was formerly planted with firs, which were demolished on the windy Saturday 1739. On this account it goes frequently under the name of the Fir-hill. The grass here is rich, as
is

* Records in the Laigh Parliament House, Edinburgh.

is always the case where firs have grown. There was a design to have the main avenue cut through this hill. The work was begun, but never executed.

There are several good inclosures around the Inch, and, as they are near the city, are generally let out to great advantage.

Bridgend.

East from the Inch, is the village of Bridgend, where James V. erected a hunting house. It was situated in the forest of Drumselch, so famous, as already noticed, for hunting. The initials of his name, the arms of Scotland, and betwixt them, the sketch of a huge edifice, all neatly cut out in stone, were to be seen a few years ago on the gate. They are now placed above the door of a farm house lately built. Adjoining to this hunting house, which shows the piety of our antient monarch, was a handsome chapel. A niche, in which stood the statue of some saint, and other sacred appurtenances, are still to be seen in it; but this chapel, like that at Craig-Millar, is converted into a stable.

——— Quid intactum nefasti
Liquimus?

HOR.

Nether Liberton.

West from the Inch, is the village of Nether Liberton, consisting of many inhabitants. On a rocky rising ground in the middle of the town, is erected a decent cross. Here is a mill certainly the oldest in the parish, the tithes of which, as already observed, were bestowed by St. David on the Abbey of Haly-rud-house.

Robert

Robert the Bruce, in the twentieth year of his reign, grants to the monastery of the Blackfriars in Edinburgh, six merks *, and enjoins them to be paid out of his mill of Nether Liberton †.

The rivulet Braids burn, runs through the village, and consequently the inhabitants must be well supplied with the best of water.

The Burrow Moor.

West from Nether Liberton, is the Burrow Moor, famous of old for the rendezvouses of our armies, when we were to engage in war. Here James IV. in 1513, reviewed his troops before they set out for the fatal field of Flouden ‡.

On this moor, in the reign of David II. Randolph Earl of Murray defeated the young Earl of Namur and his brother, who led a gallant train of knights, and their followers, and were marching to Edinburgh in order to join Edward III. and the English army quartered at that time in Perth. On this moor also, April 30. 1571, a party belonging to Lennox the Regent, and commanded by two of his Captains, Hume and Ramsay, defeated a detachment sent from the Castle by Grange to pursue them, besides a number of volunteers of the first rank, from the city, who had espoused their cause §. There were two engagements: The first happened at the Powburn, the
boundary

* L. o : 6 : 8 Sterling.

† Spottiswood on Religious Houses; p. 270. Keith's edition.

‡ Maitland's History of Edinburgh, page 178.

§ Lennox's party, according to some Historians, consisted of 120 foot, and 30 horsemen; Grange's, of 150 musketeers, and 50 pikemen. Among the volunteers on Grange's side, were the Earl of Huntly, the Lords Hume, Coldinghame, and Kilwinning, each of them attended by two horsemen.

boundary betwixt Liberton and the West Kirk, or St. Cuthbert's parish. Grange's men had no chance. They were soon driven back, with considerable loss, as far as the Kirk of the Field, within the liberties of the city: But, being joined by a great number of citizens in arms, they obliged the two captains to make a retreat. They immediately pursued them, and continued to do so with great forwardness, until they faced about at a rising ground in the muir called Loufie Law. They could not possibly maintain their ground. They were shamefully discomfited a second time, and obliged to shelter themselves in the city, with double the loss they had formerly sustained. The rencounter was commonly called the Battle of Loufie Law. And, small and inconsiderable as it was, it introduced a vigorous war betwixt the two factions, which, without intermission, continued for two full years *.

The Burrow Moor, where the scenes just now mentioned happened, is at present well cultivated, and of much value. At that time it was full of aged oaks: And it is observed, that the timber of which all the wooden houses in Edinburgh were built was taken from thence †. The durableness of the timber has been greatly admired, and often taken notice of in high strains of panygeric.

The Burrow Moor belonged to the Nuns of the Siens ‡. They had a charter of confirmation granted them by James V. in 1516. The title of the charter runs thus: "Charta confirmationis Sorrowum " Sanctae Katharinae de Senis super moram Edinburgi."

U u

The

* Crawford of Drumfoyle's Memoirs, page 177. 178.

† Maitland's History of Edinburgh.

‡ So called from St. Katharine of Sienna, an Italian. Spotiswood on Religious houses, page 280. Keith's edition.

The barony of Nether Liberton and Craig-Millar is certainly the most profitable and commodious barony in the whole parish. It is in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; and by this means manure may be obtained without any great expence. It is almost all inclosed, and contains a great deal of very good ground. It is, indeed, intersected by four very public roads, which, no doubt, is an inconvenience. But, although it extends from Blackford hill to the boundaries of Niddry-Marshall, yet no other proprietor comes in to interrupt it. The situation affords the greatest variety of product and of prospect; and, for this reason, it may be considered as a pleasant, as well as a most advantageous barony. It was, however, formerly far more extensive; for Craig Lockhart, Peffer Mill, Cairntous, a great many lands in Corstorphin, and divers other tenements, belonged unto it.

But, let it be observed, before finishing what we have to say concerning this barony, that Sir William Ramsay of Dalhousie had a grant from David II. of the lands of Nether Liberton, by a charter dated the 24th of October, in the year 1369*. How long he, or his successors, continued in these lands we know not. Probably one or other of them sold them to the Winrams. It is commonly said, that some of the Peacock's who possessed Nether Liberton so long as tenants, and flourished once so much in that capacity, were proprietors of at least a part of it.

The lands of Craig-Millar hold blench of the Crown for a penny† only, to be paid at a certain term each year, if demanded on the ground, in acknowledgement of the superiority, 'nomine Albae firmæ‡.'

Camron.

* Chart. in Archivis Regis Davidis II.

† One-twelfth of a penny Sterling.

‡ Register of Entails, Edinburgh.

Camron.

North from the Inch are the lands of Camron, so called from their situation on a crooked rivulet; for *Camron*, in Gaelic, denotes a crooked stream. They are now completely inclosed, and properly divided. They once belonged to the Prestons of Craig-Millar; next to Sir James Hamilton, a second son of the family of Haddington*; afterwards to Sir Robert Murray†; from whom Sir James Dick of Prestonfield purchased them before the Revolution. He was the eldest son of Alexander of Heugh, fourth son of Sir William Dick of Braid, Bart. who was the richest subject in Scotland in his time. He was a merchant in Edinburgh, and was Lord Provost of that city in the years 1638 and 1639. His ships traded to the Baltick, the Mediterranean, and to the coasts of Holland, France, Spain, and Portugal; but he was ruined by the Covenanters, to whom he advanced large sums of money, which were never repaid; and he died in prison for debt, at Westminster, the 19th of December 1655. In his petitions to the parliament for repayment, he set forth his great poverty and necessity; but the *members*, believing that he was possessed of the secret of the *philosopher's stone*! replied, that they knew his necessity, and that he was able to eat *pye-crust* when others could only get *plain bread*.

Sir William Dick had issue five sons, viz. 1. John, who died before his father. 2. Sir Andrew of Craighouse. 3. William of Grange. Their male lines are extinct. 4. Alexander, whose son James was a merchant in Edinburgh. By his success in trade he acquired the extensive barony of Corstorphin, the barony of Prestonfield, and the

U u 2

lands

* Scotstarvet's Staggering State, page 71.

† Session Records.

lands of Camron and Clermiston. He was knighted the 2d of March 1677, by King Charles II. with whom he was in great favour. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the years 1682 and 1683, and was created a Baronet of Scotland, by patent dated the 22d of March 1707, with destination, failing the heirs male of his own body, "*haeredibus masculis de corpore Dominae Janetæ Dick, secundum talliam statui de Prestonfield hætenus factam.*"—He died anno 1728, in his 85th year, leaving his only daughter, Janet, his heiress, who was married to Sir William Cuninghame of Caprington, Baronet, to whom she had three sons, viz. 1. Sir John Cuninghame, who succeeded his father in the estate and title of Caprington. 2. Sir William Dick, who succeeded to the estates of Prestonfield, &c. and to his grandfather's title of Baronet, in terms of the patent and entail; but he dying without issue, anno 1746, was succeeded by his immediate younger brother, 3. Sir Alexander Dick, then settled in England as a physician, and practising with a celebrity and success worthy an *élève* of the illustrious *Boerhaave*. On his succession to the family honours, he relinquished the profession of medicine, and retired, with patriotism and dignity, to his estate of Prestonfield, near Edinburgh, where he lived in the constant exertion of all his faculties, for the promotion of the happiness and prosperity of his family, his friends, and his country. He was, by repeated unanimous elections, seven years successively President of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, an honour to which none has since attained; and at all the public meetings of the county and city, &c. the respect and weight of Sir Alexander's character had a just and conspicuous influence. His benevolence of heart, his hospitality, and public spirit, accompanied with the gentlest and most amiable manners, improved by travel, by an elegant classical knowledge, and by an extensive correspondence with many of the most learned and eminent characters of the age, continued undiminished throughout the course of a long and useful life, which he spent universally esteemed and

and beloved, and finished, without pain, universally regretted, on the 10th November 1785, in the 83d year of his age.

Quando heu ullum inveniemus parem!

He left behind him two daughters, Janet and Anne, by his first lady, Janet, eldest daughter of Alexander Dick representative of Craighouse. By his second lady, Mary, eldest daughter of David Butler, Esq; of Pembrokeshire, he had three sons, viz. 1. Sir William, his successor. 2. John, bred to the study of the law. And, 3. Robert Keith. And three daughters, 1. Elizabeth. 2. Mary. And, 3. Margaret.

The fifth son of Sir William Dick of Braid was Lewis; whose heir male and representative is Sir John Dick, Bart. comptroller of the army accounts.

I find, from the chartulary of Kelso, that Easter Duddingston, which belonged to that monastery, had a servitude on the lands of Camron for peats. And, indeed, certain traces of moss still appear in several places of the garden at Common Myre. And let it be observed, for the encouragement of improvement, that what was only waste ground, and considered almost as useless thirty or forty years ago, is now a fine garden, and abounds in all kinds of vegetable productions. This sufficiently verifies what the poet has asserted,

"Labor omnia vincit."—Virg. Geor. i. 145.

The large inclosure at Camron, which is called the Cellar Park, because a cellar was once kept in it for the felling of liquor, is accounted the oldest laid down grass in the parish, and affords exceeding

ing good pasture. Here the vestiges of certain fortifications are very conspicuous. They begin at the rivulet. They run on the west of the house through the Cellar Park; and, after intersecting the public road, run about a furlong to the north; and from thence run east to the lake at Duddingston. In this lake were found, of late, various warlike weapons of brass, and human bones, which were presented by the late Sir Alexander Dick, the proprietor, to the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh. The water at Camron is particularly fine. The grounds are intersected by the rivulet, which has the name of Clear-burn. It arises from the hill above Craig-Lockhart, and runs by Egypt and Blackford.

At Camron, in 1770, was built a neat, and very convenient house. It fronts to the east: And opposite to the front, is a pond, in the form of a crescent. The site of the new house is much higher than that of the old, and consequently favoured with a more extensive view.

Peffer-Mill.

East from Camron are the lands of Peffer-Mill. *Peffer*, in Gaelic, means an artificial *cut*. Here, probably, the rivulet was cut for some purpose or other; and this seems to be the reason of the appellation *Peffer*. These lands consist of the acres belonging to the mill, and what is called the King's Meadow. The latter certainly appertained to the King, whose name it bears, and who had a favourite hunting house at Bridgend. It lies on both sides of the rivulet, which, from Braid, runs by Nether Liberton. It is very fertile. No doubt, when it continued in its natural state, it exhibited a mighty fine prospect. The house at Peffer-Mill is stronger, and much thicker in the walls, than modern houses, and plainly shews the taste of the last century. It was built in 1636, by one Edgar, whose arms, impaled with those of

of his wife, are still to be seen above the principal door, with the following inscription: "*Quod vult dat Deus. Dum Spiro, Spero.*" The house of Peffer-Mill, although in a manner encompassed with water, is far from being damp. The rivulet which passes the house pervades the whole improvements of Lord Abercorn; and, by a variety of modes, is made to increase the beauty of the place. It issues into the sea at the Feegot * whins.

At Peffer-Mill is a bleachfield for gauze and thread, which employs a great many hands.

The lands of Peffer-Mill thrive best in a dry season; and this is not the case with the country around. They are inclosed. They belonged, as before observed, to the estate of Craig-Millar and Nether Liberton. Sir Alexander Gilmour still continues superior, and has a considerable allowance upon the entry of every new vassal. Edgar, before mentioned, purchased them from the predecessors of Sir Alexander Gilmour. They came next to the Osburns, after that to the Alexanders, and from them to Dr Neilson. The present proprietor is Major George Ramsay of Whitehill.

There is a feu, or feudal tenure, belonging to Peffer-Mill, which contains a house and a garden. It is called Red-house, from one Dr Red, who was the first feuer or feodary, who built the house, and planned and executed the garden.

Cairn-tous, or Kairn-tous.

East from Peffer-Mill is the farm of Cairn-tous. It derives its etymology from a Gaelic original. *Cairn*, or *Kairn*, in that language, is

* *Feegot* is an Anglo-Saxon word, which signifies a cow's ditch.

is applied to a rocky rising ground, and *tous* signifies the beginning. Cairn, or Kairn-tous, that is, the beginning of the rocky rising ground. And this etymology seems to be just, as it borders on Craig-Millar. It was sold about 1741 to Mr James Davidson of Halltree. It is all well inclosed, and properly divided and subdivided. It is reckoned very good ground.

The Barony of Niddry-Marshal.

East from Cairn-tous is the barony and house of Niddry-Marshal. *Niddry*, in Gaelic, signifies the *King's Champion*, and denotes, that it once was the place of his residence*. It received the appellation of Niddry-Marshal from the Wauchopes, who, in ancient times, were guardians of part of the south borders of Scotland, and hence were denominated Marshals†. By this means it was distinguished from Niddry in East Lothian, called Lang-Niddry, and from Niddry-Seton in West Lothian, which, two centuries ago, was the property of the Setons.

Niddry-house, which exhibits a venerable appearance, was begun by Sir Francis Wauchope of Niddry-Marshal, and finished by his son, Sir John, according to the mode of the preceding age. The initials of the names of both, with those of their ladies, are still to be seen on the south side of the house; and betwixt these initials, the date 1636 is inserted. There is a handsome scale stair, by which you ascend into the west part of the house. Above this is a battlement, intended, no doubt, as a means of defence, as well as for a view. The drawing-room below is large and splendid. It is well
lighted

* *Niadh*, in Gaelic, signifies Champion; *Ri*, *Riogh*, signifies a King.—Shaw's Gaelic Dictionary.

† By information of Lord Hailes.

lighted from the south, and ornamented with a variety of family pictures. On the north-east, a wing was built by the late laird, and joined by a colonade to the main house, which makes a very important addition, and renders the whole much more commodious.

The house fronts to the north. From thence is opened a large avenue, which has the eastern Lomond-law for its object. The principal entry to the house is from the west; and it receives great advantage, in point of prospect, from the plantations on that hand, and from the farm house lately erected, which is far superior to any thing of the like kind in the neighbourhood.

The Chapel of Niddry-Marshall.

The Chapel, called Capella de Nudry-Merschale, stood at the west end of the house. Nothing at present remains of it, but what is used for the burying place of the family; the entry to which is now much ornamented, but in a very decent manner. It was built, as appears from an inscription on the inside, by Robert Wauchope of Niddry-Merschale, 1387. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and, as is expressed in the original charter, "in honorem sancte crucis." It held of Haly-rud-house. The clergyman who officiated here in 1502, was stiled "Dominus Willielmus Werok," and, besides other possessions and emoluments, had a manse, an acre of ground for a glebe, the privilege of having two cows fed in the common pasture, and twelve merks * paid him yearly, at the two usual terms, from the lands of Pylmuir, in the parish of Currie, which, with Revelrig, at that time, and until of late, belonged to the barony of Niddry-Marshall †.

X x

The

* L. 0:13:3 Sterling.
† See Appendix, No I. Chart. 2.—This chapel was destroyed by a mob from Edinburgh, after they had demolished the royal chapel of Holyroodhouse, anno 1688.

The garden, which is extensive, and still further to be extended, is situated on the east and west of the house. A great many improvements have of late been made. The adjoining rivulet, and what hath been done there, add great beauty unto the whole.

The burying place of the inhabitants of Niddry-Marshall lies on the south-west of the garden. It was formerly around the chapel. The alteration only took place in 1685.

On the south of the inclosures is a large avenue; the prospect from which is bounded, on the one hand, by North Berwick Law, and the other by the eastern summit of Pentland-hills, above Swanston. From this avenue another is cut out, at right angles, to the north, which fronts Inchkeith, where a royal fort was erected in the reign of Queen Mary; and the ruins of it still appear, even at this distance.

The pleasure grounds here are sufficiently extensive. A great many single trees are planted through the inclosures, and form an agreeable variety. There are a great many sycamores and ashes. The largest tree in the parish is a sycamore, on the north-east side of the house, on the western bank of the rivulet *. The stately ash, in the main entry to the house, makes a grand figure. Opposite to it is an opening in the garden wall, made on purpose for a view of it.

The old village of Niddry-Marshall was situated on the east and west of the house, on both sides of the rivulet. The public road passed through it. It contained a great many inhabitants †. The chief villages now are the Mill-town, and what is called Hunter's-hall,

* It is just fourteen feet and seven inches in circumference, a yard above the surface.

† It contained three hundred families, three breweries, and fourteen houses which sold liquor.

hall, where they who are engaged in the colliery reside, and where a fire engine is erecting, which, it is hoped, will be successful. A few years ago there were fifty colliers; at present only five or six. So early as the 1700, the colliery here was considerable, as appears from the books.

Not many years ago, in the grounds belonging to the North Mains, were found, in different places, sepulchral stone inclosures, with human bones of a very large size.

It appeared, that the feet had been deposited towards the south. And this circumstance must be a sufficient proof of the antiquity of the thing: For, ever since Christianity prevailed among us, the heads of such as were buried have been placed towards the west, and the feet towards the east.

This barony is not very extensive, but the ground is fertile. It is mostly inclosed, and in many places sufficiently drained; and this is of great advantage, since the situation is rather low, and the soil for the most part wet and marshy.

East from the house and plantations, and on the north side of the public road, is a rising ground, or tumulus, called the Law Know, where, in more early times, judgment was dispensed, and where, probably, certain acknowledgments were made, by those who held of the baron or family. It is of a circular form: And this is the case with all places of the same kind. For they were considered as emblems of the sun, that great object of Druidical worship. On such eminences as this, the ancient Druids, who had the supreme direction of all civil and ecclesiastical matters, sat as judges, enacted laws, and presided in the worship of their several divinities *.

X x 2

Niddry,

* Shaw's History of Murray, page 243.—247.

Niddry, seemingly, in more antient times, was possessed by the Niddries of that Ilk. So late as October 20th 1363, one of that family had a part of it, as appears from a charter of confirmation of the same date, granted by David II. "ad Henricum de Niedre, de "certis partibus de Niedre Marshall." The Heriots were once proprietors of Niddry-Marshall, at least of a part of it; for they had the title of Niddry-Marshall assigned to them. And this appears from a charter granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas, of the lands of Tra-broun, to John Heriot, who is called "filius et heres dilecti con-faederati nostri Jacobi de Heriot de Nudrie Mariscel." The charter is confirmed by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Wigton, Lord Eisdale, in 1423. The witnesses are, James Douglas, his brother, and William Seton, son and heir of John Lord Seton. It is likewise confirmed by James I. in the 19th year of his reign *.

When; or at what period, the Wauchopes became proprietors of Niddry-Marshall I know not. It is certain they have been in possession of it upwards of four hundred years. They came to Scotland, some say from England, others affirm, with greater probability, they came from France, about the year 1062, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. They took up their residence first in Wauchope-dale, in the parish of Hobkirk, and county of Roxburgh. Whilst they continued there, they made an eminent figure, and were preferred, as already observed, to be guardians and marshals of a part of the south borders; and from them the water of Wauchope, Wauchope, and Wauchope-dale, had their respective appellations †. There is, in the charter chest of Cuming of Culter ‡, a transumpt of a charter granted by Alexander II. to Robert Wauchope, of diverse lands, "testibus Alexandro Cuming Comite de Buchane, Roberto de Ros
"intitulato

* Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. 1. pag. 46.—47.

† Ibid. pag. 84.

‡ See Appendix, No. I. Chart. 1.

"intitulato de Suelis, Roberto de Ellemers, Bernardo de Upellais, et
"Willielmo Olifand apud Vukilbrugh, sexto decimo die Octobris,
"anno regni nostri Scotorum, tricesimo tertio." From this Robert,
or one of his predecessors, are descended, in a lineal male line, the
lairds of Niddry-Marshall, the principal family of the name *. It is
strange, then, they should not have had supporters to their armorial
bearing, as is the case with respect to the chiefs of other families.
They are certainly, in justice, entitled to them.

Several sons of this family distinguished themselves greatly by
feats of arms, and arrived at the highest preferments in the military
line †. This was the case, not to mention other instances, with re-
spect to the Generals John and Francis Wauchopes, who followed
the fortune of their master, James VII. at the revolution. They
had very high commands both in the French and Spanish service,
and all along maintained them with great honour and reputation.
They were brothers, but as different as possibly could be in their re-
spective fates. John, the eldest, though he was in as many engage-
ments, and in as much danger, as any officer of his rank, yet he ne-
ver received a wound, or lost a drop of blood, until he was killed in
the war of Catalonia, where he commanded the foot. But the other
had the misfortune to be wounded almost in every battle, and some-
times in a dangerous manner; but, after all, died in his bed, Gover-
nour of Kayleart in Sardinia, in the Spanish service ‡. Others of
this family obtained great fame in the learned world.

Of this family was Dr Robert Wauchope, Archbishop of Armagh,
and Primate of all Ireland. Although he had the misfortune to be
born

* Mackenzie's Lives of the Scottish Writers, vol. 2. page 184.

† Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. 1. page 84.

‡ Account of the family of Riddel of that Ilk, in Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. 2. Ap-
pendix, page 308.

born blind, yet he arrived at an amazing pitch of learning. He taught divinity in the University of Paris, with the greatest success and applause. He was employed in the most important transactions of the age; and in all of them acquitted himself in a very surprising manner. "Nam non solum," as Bishop Leslie expresses it, "fuis honori, sed exteris admirationi fuit." And so zealous was he in the discharge of his sacred function, that, when he visited his diocese, he preached no less than three or four times each day, by an interpreter, to such as did not understand English. And, indeed, great crowds, on every occasion, attended him *.

Of this family, likewise, was George Wauchope, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Caen in Normandy. Thither he had been sent by his parents, as soon as they observed his genius. He made amazing progress in his studies. He in a short time became a master; and, though a young man, acquired the greatest glory by teaching. During this he published two treatises, concerning the ancient people of Rome, which were much admired at that period for their language and sentiment, and are still read with pleasure. He flourished much about the same time with the Archbishop †.

It is well known that this family contributed much, and was very active for the Reformation. Gilbert Wauchope of Niddry-Marshall was a member of the parliament that met at Edinburgh in August 1560, in which the reformed religion was at first established ‡. The laird of Niddry-Marshall was a member of the parliament that was held at Edinburgh October 20. 1519 ||, in which a great many good laws, that served to promote a further reformation, were enacted.

Upon

* *Lesl. Hist. lib. x. p. 489.*

† *Mackenzie's Lives of the Scottish Writers, vol. 2. p. 241. 242.*

‡ *Keith's History, page 147.*

|| *Wight's Inquiry.*

Upon the 27th of December 1591, Archibald Wauchope, junior, of Niddry-Marshall, along with Francis Stewart Earl of Bothwell, James Douglas of Spot, Archibald Douglas, son to William Earl of Morton, and Mr John Colvil of Strawed, made an attack on the palace of Haly-rud-house, under the silence of the night. They had about forty or fifty followers. They got into the outer court by a private passage: Then they seized the janitor of the inner gate, and forcibly deprived him of the keys. There was not, however, a great deal of mischief done. They soon returned by the same way they came. The Duke of Lennox was supposed, and upon good grounds, to be privy to this very bold enterprise. Eight of these engaged on this occasion were apprehended the very next day *. Mr Wauchope escaped with the rest, and soon received his Majesty's pardon, as he was very young, and supposed to be under the influence of Bothwell, who was the ring leader, and had contrived, and pushed on, the undertaking, out of resentment to Maitland, the Chancellor. And, had not the Chancellor that night made his elopement, undoubtedly he would have fallen a sacrifice to his enemies.

Sir John Wauchope of Niddry-Marshall, grandson, it is presumed, of Archibald just now mentioned, was engaged on the side of the Covenanters during the civil wars, and attended the Marquis of Argyll in several of his expeditions †. He was an elder of the church, and, by the General Assembly that met at Edinburgh, July 12. 1648, appointed a member of their commission, to whom very important matters were recommended and intrusted ‡. He appeared, on every occasion, a zealous assertor of presbyterian church government: He considered it as best suited to the genius and state of Scotland. Notwithstanding all this, he was a great friend of Charles II. and, in the
most

* Moyes's Memoirs, page 179. 180.

† Guthrie's Memoirs.

‡ Acts of the General Assembly, printed 1682. pag. 433.

most prudent manner, employed all his interest and influence for his restoration. Upon his decease, the family, after all the zeal and activity of their ancestors for the Reformation, became Roman Catholics; but this change, as it was owing to an accidental circumstance, did not continue long.

The Rencontre at Niddry-Edge.

In the neighbourhood of Niddry-Marshall, on the south, at a place called Niddry-Edge, Alexander Lord Hume was defeated by the Earl of Bothwell, whom we had occasion just now to mention. Each of them had a considerable number of followers. This rencontre happened in April 1594. It was called the Raid of Greenside *, and was long remembered by the common people.

In less civilized times, the inhabitants of Niddry-Marshall, as was the case through the whole kingdom, had frequent skirmishes with those of Edmonston: In one of which, it is said, that the latter forcibly seized the bell belonging to the chapel of the other, carried it off, and placed it in the chapel of Edmonstone, where it still remains.

Brunstaine, sometimes called Little Gilmerton.

North-east from Niddry-Marshall is Brunstaine, sometimes called Little Gilmerton, but for what reason I know not: But from this quarter there is no access to it, as formerly, though it is in the parish of Liberton. The only entry to it now is from the Duddingston side, along a spacious avenue. The house is large, and contains various elegant apartments. The main part of it was built by John, Earl,

* Maitland's History of Scotland.

Earl, and afterwards Duke of Lauderdale, in 1639, as appears from the date, and his coat of arms impaled with those of his lady, which directly present themselves when you enter. From time to time, divers additions were made to the house.

Around the house there are many old trees. The garden, which contains more than three acres, is on the east, and at some distance from the house. It is encompassed with a high wall. It is of an oblong form. In it are still a great many fruit trees. A fine walk reaches from west to east. Towards the eastern extremity, is a pond on each hand. At the further end of the south pond, on an artificial mount, is a summer-house. Above the door is neatly carved the armorial bearing of Fletcher of Salton. On the north side of the garden is a pretty circular mount, about the circumference of which there has been a broad gravel walk. It was formerly surrounded with water; and there could be no access to it, except by a boat or a bridge.

The lands of Brunstaine are not extensive, but are perfectly well inclosed, and properly divided. The north-west park is bisected by a rivulet; and this rivulet, by the height and verdure of its banks, makes a fine appearance. Here, formerly, were a great many houses and cottages, and a great many inhabitants. Here, formerly, were barracks, but now not the smallest vestiges of any of them remain. Nigh where they were, on the side of the rivulet that is next to Duddingston, a fire-engine is erected, and is successful.

At present, and for many years past, all the grounds about Brunstaine have been applied to pasturage. There are many deer; and these noble creatures thrive well, and, in good weather, afford spectators much pleasure by their feeding, and bounding about with their young.

It is probable that Brunstaine was once the property of the Wau-chopes of Niddry-Marshall, and constituted a part of their barony. In the middle of the last century it was possessed by the family of Hauderdale, next by Sir John Hume, and afterwards by Andrew Fletcher of Milton and Salton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and for some time Lord Justice Clerk: And, from the heirs of Lord Milton, the Earl of Abercorn purchased it in 1778, or 1779.

Having thus given an account of the several baronies and proprietors of Liberton, I proceed next to those of the clerical order.

The Ministers of Liberton.

I have had no information concerning any that acted in that capacity before the Reformation, excepting the three before mentioned, William, styled Persona de Liberton, Sir Thomas Gray, and William Werok, the clergyman who officiated at the chapel of Niddry-Marshall.

1. The first minister we find, after the Reformation, at Liberton was Mr Thomas Cranston. His stipend was only two hundred merks *. He entered to his stipend Lammas 1569. Here he was but a very short while. He was translated to Peebles Whitsunday 1570. It appears, that the church of Liberton, at that time, belonged to Haly-rud-house. Before Mr Cranston came to Liberton, he was minister of Borthwick †.

2. The

* Two hundred merks, or eleven pounds two shillings and twopence eight-twelfths Sterling, at that period, would have procured eight times as much of the necessaries of life as the same sum would do at present: So that Mr Thomas Cranston's stipend may be considered as equivalent to one of eighty-eight pounds seventeen shillings and ninepence eight-twelfths Sterling, in these days.

† MS. in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh.

2. The next was Mr John Davidſon. He was miniſter here in 1581, 1582, 1583, and 1584. He was a great high-flyer; a ſanguine champion for Preſbytery in its moſt rigorous ſenſe; and therefore, on every occaſion, inveighed with much virulency againſt the King and court. He intimated, in his pulpit, the ſentence of excommunication againſt Montgomery Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, becauſe he would not renounce the office, to which he had been ſo lately advanced *. In 1584, from an idea that he would be forcibly ſeized, as being concerned in the attack which had been lately made on the town and caſtle of Stirling, he firſt abſconded, and afterwards fled, before any formal charge was brought againſt him †. It is doubted whether he returned to his function at Liberton: For we find him miniſter of Preſtonpans, or Saltpans, in 1596 ‡. In both places he was accounted a prophet, or extraordinary perſon, by the ignorant and more bigotted ſort. He is even mentioned by Fleming, in his *Treatiſe concerning the Fulfilling of the Scriptures*, as a ſaint, and as a perſon of a particular and eminent character. He aſpired to be a miniſter of Edinburgh, and was greatly chagrined upon the diſappointment ||. He wanted much to be reconciled to the King, whom he had ſo often offended. On this account he waited on him as he paſſed Preſtonpans, in his way to England, in 1603; but he was moſt miſerably diſappointed; for his Maſteſty took not the leaſt notice of him.

3. Mr John Adamſon was miniſter of Liberton in 1616, when the ſouthern gate of the church-yard was erected. He was a member of the General Aſſembly, which met that year at Aberdeen. He was one of the committee who were appointed to draw up a form of liturgy, and a proper catechiſm for children, and the lower

Y y 2

rank.

* Spottiſwood's Hiſtory.

† Calderwood's Hiſtory.

‡ Moyſe's Memoirs, page 90.

|| Spottiſwood's Hiſtory.

rank *. How long he continued clergyman at Liberton I cannot tell: But from thence he was translated to Edinburgh, and afterwards made Principal of the College. He was a member of the General Assembly that convened at Glasgow November 21. 1638, and at that time was Principal of the College of Edinburgh †. He was accounted a man of learning. His name is still to be seen on the manse or parsonage-house, but the date is obscure.

4. Mr John Cranston was minister of Liberton in 1625, 1626, and 1627 †.

5. Mr Andrew Learmonth was minister of Liberton from 1629 until 1636 §. We find him, December 1. 1630, appearing before the Commissioners of the Tithes, and, in reply to certain queries exhibited by them, giving an account of his stipend, which consisted just of seventeen bolls of barley, sixteen bolls and a half boll of wheat, five chalders and four bolls of oats, and two hundred merks of vicarage ||. On this occasion he declared, he never made any year of his money stipend a hundred pounds **.

6. Mr Archibald Newton was ordained minister of Duddingston, and continued there four years. He was translated to Liberton May 19. 1639 ††. During his administration, the covenant was renewed at Liberton in a solemn manner, and subscribed by all ranks ††. He died June 2. 1657 |||.

7. Mr

* Calderwood's History.

† Stevenson's History, vol. 2. page 475.

‡ Records of the Kirk Session.

§ Ibid.

|| L. 11 : 2 : 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterl.

** L. 8 : 6 : 8 Sterling.—Records in the Tithe Office, Edinburgh.

†† Records of the Kirk Session.

‡‡ Ibid.

||| We have a short account of his parentage, life, and character, from the inscription on the monument that was erected to his memory in the church-yard of Liberton. It is as follows:

“ Reverendus

7. Mr Andrew Cant was admitted minister of Liberton, March 10. 1659 *. April 9. 1673, he had a presentation to be minister of the College Church of Edinburgh, from the Provost and Magistrates of the city: In consequence of which, the translation took place the 13th July immediately following †. April 12. 1683, he was Principal of the College of Edinburgh ‡.

8. October 14. 1674, Mr Ninian Paterfon, a native of Glasgow, was ordained minister of Liberton. A riot happened at his ordination. On that account, the Privy Council ordered the principal persons concerned in it to be pillored in Edinburgh and at Liberton ||. He served the cure at least for five years §. He distinguished himself greatly by his genius in Latin poetry. He wrote eight books of Epigrams, and paraphrased no less than fifty of the Psalms of David. They are accounted elegant **.

9. To

" Reverendus dominus Archibaldus Newtonus, honestis parentibus, et liberali institutione domi felix; postea imbelli corpusculo, carceris squalore ac malis apud purioris religionis hostes foris, attrito in patriam redux ingenio et eloquentia sic claruit ut
" primum Duddingstoniae annos 4, et deinde 18 Libertoniae Pastor utrobique in
" tuo gregis amore, religionis et Regii dignitatis constans assertor. Anima tandem
" 2 Junii 1657 in coelos migravit, et corporis exuvias in piorum resurrectionem hic
" recondi voluit."

* Records of Kirk Sess.

† Records of Edinburgh.

‡ Records of Kirk Sess.

|| Woodrow's History, vol. 1. page 382.

§ Records of the Kirk Session.

** John Baird of Newbyth, afterwards Sir John, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who had a considerable landed property in the parish, in praise of his performances, has composed the following epigram:

Johannes Baird de Newbaith Niniano Paterfono S.

Perlegi eximios oculis animoque libellos,

Ingenii admirans flumina sacra tui.

Judice me, vigilem redolent operosa lucernam

Sparsa, et odoratis pictaque cuncta rosis.

Ut qui succedens doctis penetralibus hospes,

Aonidumque hortos, Hesperidumque putet.

In

9. To Mr Ninian Paterfon succeeded Mr Robert Farquhar, who, April 12. 1683, was translated to Liberton from Cullen in Boyne. He died in March 1687 *.

10. To Mr Robert Farquhar succeeded Mr Alexander Cuming, who continued for a few months after the Revolution. He preached his farewell sermon May 19. 1689 †.

11. Mr James Webster had for some time officiated in the meeting-house at Craig-Millar, erected upon the indulgence of James VII. Sunday May 29. 1689, he preached his first sermon in the church of Liberton, as minister of the parish ‡. He was soon translated to White-kirk in East Lothian, and from thence to Edinburgh.

12. To Mr Webster succeeded Mr Gideon Jaque, who came from Ireland. He was minister of Liberton, October 16. 1692 ||. Here he did not continue many years. He went to England.

13. Mr Samuel Semple was ordained minister of Liberton, August 31. 1697. He possessed the charge upwards of 44 years. He died January 7. 1742.

14. Dr John Jardine, July 30. 1741, was ordained assistant and successor to Mr Semple, by a mandate from the King. On the 6th of December 1750, he was translated to Lady Yester's Church in Edinburgh.

15. Mr

In these eulogiums, Sir John is joined by several others of the poetic tribe, who flourished at that time.—*Poetarum Scotorum Musae Sacrae*, P. xiv. xv. xvi. xvii. de Doctis quibusdam Variorum Testimonia.

* Records of the Kirk Session.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

15. Mr David Moubray, May 28. 1751. was translated from Currie to Liberton. Here he served the cure only four months and a few days, as appears from the stately monument erected to his memory.

16. Mr Thomas Whyte was ordained minister of Liberton, August 20. 1752. He is the sixth incumbent from the Revolution, and the sixteenth from the Reformation.

The Stipend of Liberton.

The stipend of Liberton is just twenty-one bolls, three firlots, and two pecks and a half of wheat, fifty bolls of barley, sixty-three bolls of oats, and L. 23: 11: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling of money, or vicarage *. There has been no augmentation since the year 1710. At that time an addition was granted of L. 10 Sterling, which had the appellation of Prebend's Fee; and it was allocated on the estate of Newbyth. Nothing is allowed for communion elements. The glebe is very inconsiderable: More than the half of it is almost a mile from the manse or parsonage-house. This is a great inconvenience, and attended with much expence.

The Tithes of Liberton.

The total of the tithes of Liberton, according to the valuation made in 1630, amounted to fifty-two chalders, three bolls, three firlots, three-fourths of a peck, and one-fifth of the fourth part of a peck of victual †. If this was the valuation of the tithes of the parish in that period, certainly their real valuation at present, were they entire, must be ten times as much.

The

* See Appendix. No. V.

† Ibid. No. VI.

The Schoolmaster's Salary.

The schoolmaster of Liberton has a legal salary. It is about two hundred merks *. He has besides forty merks yearly from the session, as session-clerk †; and twenty-five merks, as was noticed, from the lands of Moredun ‡. To be sure, the perquisites of such a parish as Liberton must be considerable; and there is always a chance for a good school; but still the encouragement cannot be said to be great, as the value of things, of late, is so very much altered.

Besides the public, there are private schools in different places of the parish, for teaching English, arithmetic, and writing. He that teaches at Nether Liberton has a free house, and a small annual salary from the family of Craig-Millar. He is obliged to teach, *gratis*, the poor children belonging to the barony.

Number of Souls in Liberton Parish.

The parish of Liberton is large ||, and more populous than any other country parish in the presbytery, the parish of St. Cuthbert's, or West Kirk, excepted. It contains three thousand four hundred and

* Eleven pounds two shillings and twopence eight-twelfths Sterling.

† Two pounds four shillings and fivepence four-twelfths Sterling.

‡ One pound seven shillings and ninepence four-twelfths Sterling.

|| It appears from levying the tax imposed by act of parliament for maintaining and repairing the several bye-roads, that there are ninety-two plowgates in the parish: Now, a plowgate is supposed to contain forty-five statute acres. According to this computation, the arable ground amounts to 4140 statute acres. What is planted is not subjected to the tax; and, certainly, there must be a great number of acres that come under that denomination. This we must be convinced of, when we consider the plantations, already mentioned, around the gentlemens houses.

and fifty-seven souls *. The inhabitants seem to be on the increase, on account of the lime-works, and the colliery, at Gilmerton. But still there are but few sectaries. A great many, it is to be regreted, are luke-warm, and indifferent, or rather seem to have no religion at all.

Christenings, Burials, and Marriages.

In Liberton, each year, at a medium, there are a hundred and eight christenings, eighty-eight burials, and twenty marriages †.

Funds for Supporting the Poor.

No doubt there must be a great many poor in such a large district as that of Liberton; but the funds for supporting them are far from being inconsiderable. For many years past, the collections, at a medium, have amounted to forty-two pounds Sterling *per annum*; the mort-cloths to twenty-two pounds; the seats in the church belonging to the poor, eight pounds ten shillings; the rents of the houses and gardens belonging to the poor, thirteen pounds seven shillings and fourpence. But for these houses and gardens there is paid every year, to Mr Little of Liberton, a small feu, or feudal duty ‡. It must be acknowledged, not a great deal can be made of properties of this kind, so many reparations are deemed necessary: To all which, we may add the feu, or feudal duty, paid annually for the colliers gallery, which is only three shillings and fourpence Sterling. The whole, then, Mr Little's feu, or feudal duty, subtracted, amounts, at a medium, to eighty-four pounds sixteen shillings and

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eight-

* See Appendix, No. III.

† Ibid. No. VII.

‡ It consists of one boll and one peck of barley, two hens, at eight pence each, and eight merks §.

§ Eight shillings and ten pence eight-twelfths Sterling.

eight pence Sterling. Each year it is expended. Besides this, five pounds Sterling, the interest of what Mr Watson, clerk to the signet, left, is yearly distributed to the distressed and languishing, in terms of the will.

But, further, forty pounds Sterling is bestowed every Christmas, by the direction of those who have landed property, on certain poor labourers, whose work is mostly without doors, and who, on that account, may be prevented, or retarded in working, by the severity and inclemency of the season. By the destination of the donor, none are to have more than five pounds Sterling, and none less than fifty shillings *per annum*. The magistrates of Edinburgh are appointed the trustees; and every year, before Christmas, a list of the several persons, their age, and sex, who are deemed proper objects of this charity, is presented unto them. This was the donation of one Commodore Alexander Horn, who, it is said, was a native of Nether Liberton. He rose, from a very low situation, to the rank of a Commodore. He always remembered the place of his nativity; and chose by this method to evidence it. He felt, with Ovid,

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, et immemores non finit esse fui.

Ov. Ep. lib. i. lin. 35. 36.

Nothing could be more laudable than this conduct of the Commodore; and, for this reason, every well disposed person must approve of him, and revere his memory.

Such are the funds which the parish of Liberton have for supporting those that are disabled from working. And, certainly, there is no place in which the poorer sort, who are able, or inclined to work, meet with more encouragement. Not to mention the draw-kill

kill at Bourdeaux; not to mention the collieries; not to mention those who are employed at the public roads, or those whom the farmers are obliged continually to employ, the quarries, the lime-kills, afford work to great numbers; and many also earn their bread by driving carts, and by this means live decently, and become independent *. And the late very rapid increase of the city of Edinburgh greatly increases the encouragement of all.

There are no rivers in the parish: There are only two rivulets of any note. The northern one rises at Pentland-hills, and from thence runs by Dreghorn, Redford, Braid, Nether Liberton, Pepper-Mill, and at length, after various windings, as has been already observed, through the inclosures of Lord Abercorn, pays its tribute to the Frith at the Feegot Whins. The other, also, takes its origin from Pentland-hills, holds its course by the morafs above Straiton-Mill, by Bourdeaux, Stainhouse, Little France, Niddry-Marshall, and afterwards discharges itself into the sea at Magdalene-bridge, below Brunstaine. These rivulets, small as they are, supply no less than eight mills, besides the bleachfield at Pepper-Mill. The plain betwixt the Dams and Nether Liberton would afford a fine site for a bleachfield. The water there is particularly good; and it would be just a due distance from the metropolis.

Liberton

* There are no fewer than one hundred and thirty-one in the parish, whose bread, and that of their families, depend mainly on the driving of carts. They have of late entered into a Society, and observe an annual procession. There are not nearly so many in any other line of occupation. For instance, only about thirty farmers of any note; twelve smiths; fourteen masons; seventeen weavers; twelve taylorers.—A great many of the females are employed in washing of clothes, and find their advantage in it. This is particularly the case at Nether Liberton, Liberton-Dams, Bourdeaux, Broken-bridge, and Stainhouse, where they are favoured with the best of water.

Liberton Parish Fruitful.

The grounds of Liberton, in general, independent of the advantages of manure from the city, are as fruitful as any in the neighbourhood, and some of them more so; an instance of which we have in 1597. One in Liberton, called Douglas, even in that early period, did sow ten pecks of barley, and had in return thirty-one threaves; and each threave produced a boll and a peck *.

Liberton a Healthy Situation.

Liberton was always accounted a very healthful situation. It is invariably reported, that it was not in the least infected with the plague, the last time it appeared in Scotland, in 1645. This was imputed to the influence of the lime and lime-kills. A great many have arrived, and still arrive, at very great ages. Some years ago, agues prevailed very much in the barony of Niddry-Marshall, but not at present. The water and damp, which it is supposed occasioned them, are now removed by means of the coal-work. The children, in the main, are strong and well made, and very seldom affected with the itch, and such like eruptions, which so often appear in other places.

Obelisks still remaining.

There are still four obelisks remaining in the parish. One of them stands a little west from the burying-place of the barony of Niddry-Marshall: Another of them west from the hill of Craig-Millar, on the eastern part of the minister's glebe; and this is by far the largest, and most entire. It is called the Standing-Stane. A third stands at the

* Birrel's Diary.

the village of Nether Liberton; and the fourth, on the rising ground south-west from Morton-Hall. Under these obelisks, probably, have been buried certain eminent personages; or else, they have been erected to perpetuate some very signal occurrences.

The Oldest Surnames.

The oldest surnames in the parish are, the Veitches, Ewarts, Herriots, Tweedies, Peacocks, Werocks, Grays, Straitons, Richardsons, Blaikies, Handyfides, Etchisons, and Mitchells. The Mitchells, it is said, have possessed the farm of Morton, at least a part of it, for some centuries. It is certain that they have been tenants there as far back as our parochial records reach; but these extend no further than the year 1624.

The Valuation, and Present Rent.

The valuation of the whole parish is just L. 13,685 : 6 : 8 *. More than three-fourths of this valuation are entailed †. The yearly rent, it may be justly presumed, were all the lands let, would amount to L. 10,000 Sterling, besides some feudal tenures, or feus, and other casual and accidental profits. The last valuation was made in 1649, and was considered at that time as the real rent of the lands; and by this the land-tax, and most of the other public burdens, have been levied. We see, then, how rents have increased, and what mighty alterations less than a century and a half have produced.

The Character of the Inhabitants of Liberton.

After this account of the several baronies in Liberton, and of those who have the landed property; after this account of the clergy, and other

* L. 1140 : 10 : 10 ⁹/₁₂ Sterl.—Append. No. VIII.

† Ibid. No. IX.

other particulars with respect to the parish, it must certainly be thought proper to mention somewhat of the character of the parishioners. The upper part of them are sober, regular, exemplary, and always have shewn a particular regard to the interests of the poor. The lower sort are often noisy and clamorous, and are rather of violent passions, but soon pacified and appeased. Their morals, in general, are not so unexceptionable as could be wished; and no wonder, when they live in the neighbourhood of such a city as Edinburgh. It has been universally observed, and with this observation I shall conclude, that large cities never fail to corrupt and debauch the generality of the surrounding inhabitants:

“Nam mala vicini pecoris contagia laedunt.”—Virgil.

Or, as the Apostle Paul expresses it, from an ancient poet,

“Evil communications corrupt good manners.”—1st Cor. xv. 33.

A P P E N D I X.

No. I.

C H A R T. I.

Charta Alexandri Regis Scotorum Roberto de Walnchop, filio Allani de Walnchop.*

ALEXANDER, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae suae speciatim : Sciant presentes de futuro nos dedisse, concessisse,

* In the custody of Mr Wauchope of Niddry-Marshall.

concessisse, et hac nostra charta confirmasse Roberto de Walnchop, filio Allani de Walnchop, pro homagio et servicio suo, terram de Tulmaeboy per has divisas, viz. de Blan-Macogamger versus terram Episcopi Sanctiandreae de Glascul, et sic usque ad lacum de Benth, et de eodem lacu usque ad Tuboinsby, et sic usque Starnamoneth, intrando et exeundo per viam de Starnamoneth, et per medium forostum nostrum usque Burin, et illam piscariam de Burin, quam bondi nostri habere solebant, dum eadem terra fuit in manu nostra, et sic ex alia parte de Starnamoneth usque Pulnacoy, et sic per viam ficcam de Pulnacoy, usque Rinolum (Rivolum) de Paforyn, et sic in aquilonari parte ejusdem Rinoli (Rivoli) ascendendo per viam ficcam usque Kolnakrants, et sic de Kolnakrants usque ad terram de Gerinto qua est Allani histiar.

Dedimus et concessimus, et hac nostra charta confirmamus eidem Roberto de Wanchop (Wauchop) terras de Culter et de Aroboyk per has divisas, viz. de Camrifilick usque Tethnabrodath, et de Tethnabrodath usque in Rinolum (Rivolum) de Cardani, et sic ascendendo usque ad Spelancus Ulpin versus terram Episcopi de Aberdeen, tenendi (tenen.) et habendi (haben.) eidem Roberto Wanchop (Wauchop) et haeredibus suis de nobis, et haeredibus nostris in feudo et haereditate per divisas praedictas, cum omnibus aliis justis et pertinentiis in Bosco et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, in mossis et marosiis, in stagnis et molendinis, cum focco et sacco, cum furca et ossa, cum Thol et Thom et infaganther, et cum omnibus aliis ad praedictas terras justis pertinentibus, libere, quiete, plenarie et honorifice, faciendo nobis et haeredibus nostris tertiam partem servitii unius militis et exercituum Scoticorum quantum pertinet ad praedictas terras. Testibus Alexandro Cuming Comite de Buchane, Roberto de Rofs intitulato de Suelis, Roberto de Ellemers, Bernardo de Upellars (Upellais), et Willielmo Olifand apud Vukilbrugh, sexto decimo die Octobris, anno reg. nostri Scotorum tricesimo tertio.

Tenet

Tenet hoc transumptum cum originali carta in praesentia Dominorum Consilii pro tribunali sedentium producta, lecta, inspecta et diligenter examinata, non cancellata suspecta aut vitiata

et concordantia eadem, et de mandata Doctorum Dominorum Consilii in hanc publicam transcripti formam, propter vetustatem et fragilitatem originalis chartae reducta et confecta, praedicto publico, ut moris est rite, et legitime primitus posthabiti ut talis, et tanta fides huic transumpto temporibus affuturis adhibeatur, qualis cuilibet chartae originali est adhibenda, per me Gavinum Episcopum Aberdonae Clericum Rotularum ac Concilii supremi Domini nostri Regis, sub meis signo et subscriptione manu aliena.

Sic subscribitur

GAVINUS DUNBAR.

CHART. II.

Carta admortizationis facta per Archibaldum Wauchope de Nudrie Mercheale.*

JACOBUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum : Omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis, nos quand. cartam foundationis et donationis factam per dilectum nostrum Archibaldum Wauchop de Nudry Merschale, cum consensu et assensu Euphamie Skowgale ejus sponse, in laudem et honorem Dei omnipotentis, gloriosissime Virginis Marie, matris sue, Sancte Crucis, et omnium Sanctorum, de uno annuo reddito duodecim mercarum et de una terra et una crofta terre arabilis subscript. ad sustentationem
unius

* Great Seal, B. 13. No. 590.

unius Capellani in divina celebranti, et in perpetuum celebraturo ad magnum altare capelle per ipsum Archibaldum, in honorem Sancte Crucis, infra villam suam et territorium de Nudry-Merschale, fundat. et situat. pro animabus in dicta carta specificatis de mandata nostra visam, latam, et inspectam, et diligenter examinatum, sanam integram non rasam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte suspectam, ad plenum intellixisse sub hac forma; omnibus hanc cartam viris vel auditoris, Archibaldus de Nudry-Merschale, salutem in Domino sempiternam; Noveritis me, cum consensu et assensu Euphamie Skowgale, sponse mee, in laudem et honorem Omnipotentis Dei beatissimeque genitricis sue Virginis Marie et Sancte Crucis Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, omnium Sanctorum pro salute animarum colende memorie quondam serenissimi Principis Jacobi tertii, Dei gratia Scotorum Regis, et Margrete, consortis sui, Regine Scotie, proliumque suarum ac prosperitate excellentissimi Principis Jacobi quarti, Dei gratia Scotorum Regis, moderni illustrissimi antecessorum et successorum suorum, ac pro salute anime mee, et dicte conjugis mee, patris mei et matris mee, antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, et animarum omnium vivorum et defunctorum, quibus debitor fui et penes quos aliquantulum in hac vita deliqui dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse. Nec non dare, concedere, et hac presenti carta mea confirmare, Deo, et Beate Marie Virgini, et Sancte Cruci omnibusque Sanctis Dei, et uni capellano divina celebranti, et pro perpetuo celebraturo ad magnum altare per me construct. fundat. et edificat. in honore dicte Sancte Crucis Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, situat. infra villam meam et territorium de Nudry-Merschale, unum annum redditum duodecim mercarum usualis monete Regni Scotie annuatim percipiend. et levand. ad duos anni terminos consuetos, Penthecostes, viz. et Sancti Martini in hieme, per equales portiones, de omnibus et singulis terris meis de Pylmure, in manibus meis existend. quas nunc occupat Joneta Peiry et Joneta Gordoun, cum pertinent. jacen. in baronia mea de Nudry-Merschale, in parochia de

Curry, infra vicecomitatum de Edinburgh. Nec non terram meam edificatam plantatam et vastam, jacen. in dicta villa mea et territorio de Nudry-Merschale, quam nunc occupat Duncanus Campbell, et orientalem acram terre sine crofte mee, nuncupat. Lestotes, patis croft jacen. in dicta villa mea et territorio de Nudry-Merschale, inter occidentalem acram hujusmodi crofte ex occidentali, et acram terre quam nunc occupat Joannes Carnys, ex orientali, et publicum vicum dicte ville ex boreali, et terras communes hujusmodi ville ex australi partibus, ab una et alia pro gleba et mansione dicti capellani, qui pro tempore fuerit, una cum gramine et pastura duarum vaccarum in communio dicte ville mee et territorio de Nudry-Merschale, tenendum et habendum totum et integrum predictum annum redditum duodecim mercarum, cum pertinent. Nec non dictas terras, et acram terre, pro gleba et mansione dicti capellani, una cum dict. gramine et pastura dictarum duarum vaccarum, cum suis pertinent. dictis Omnipotenti Deo, Beateque Marie Virgini, et Sancte Cruci Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, et uni capellano divina celebranti ad dictum altare infra dictam capellam, et suis successoribus, ad idem perpetuo celebraturis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficiis, et asiamenis, ac justis pertinent. suis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis, quam nominatis, procul et prope, ad predict. annum redditum duodecim mercarum, et terras cum suis supra scriptis pertinent. spectant. seu juste spectare valent. quomodo libeat in futurum. Et adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, sicut aliquis annuus redditus, aut terra infra regnum Scotiae alicui capellano, vel altari, per aliquem liberius datur, vel conceditur, aut dari vel concedi poterit in puram elemosinam, et perpetuam qualitercunque in futurum, ac sine retinemento, revocatione, seu obstaculo aliquali. Volo tamen et concedo quod ipsius capellanie presentatio, five donatio, quotiens vacare contigerit, mihi et haeredibus meis pre ceteris aliis vere pertineat, ut infra octo dies quotiens vacaverit, sufficientem et ydoneum capellannum

num ad eand. capellaniam presentent, in quo si remisse fuerint aut negligentes heredes mei, Volo tunc quod donatio sive presentatio hujusmodi Capellanie Abbati Monasterii Sancte Crucis prope Edinburgh, et suis successoribus, qui pro tempore fuerint hac vice spectabit, cum tenebitur idem capellanus qui pro tempore fuerit et arceatur, ad continuam recidentiam, et indies cum dispositus fuerit ad dictum altare missam celebrare, et ad primum Canatorium cujuslibet misse de profundis pro animabus supra dictis cum collecta consueta dicere, et populum, ut dicat unum Pater Noster, cum salutatione Angelica, scilicet Ave Maria exhortare. Nec licebit dicto Capellano, aut suis successoribus, se absentare a dicto servitio per quindecim dies continue, absque licentia dicti patroni, qui pro tempore fuerit quin vacabit dicta Capellania, et si contingat ipsum Capellanum qui pro tempore fuerit, quod absit focariam seu publicam concubinam detenere, hoc notorie cognito vacabit similiter dicta capellania. Tamen, non licebit dictis heredibus meis, nec Abbati hujusmodi Monasterii patroni, qui pro tempore fuerit prefatum annum redditum, seu terras prescriptas, nec aliquam partem earund. una cum dict. gramine et pastura penes, vel apud se retinere, vel in suos proprios usus convertere, sed duntaxat ad sustentationem dict. Capellani qui pro tempore fuerit integre conserventur. Et ego vero predictus Archibaldus Wauchop, heredes mei, et assignati, totum et integrum predictum annum redditum duodecim mercarum, et terras prescriptas, cum gleba et mansione dicti Capellani, una cum dictis gramine et pastura ut supra, cum suis pertinen. prefatis Omnipotenti Deo, Beateque Marie Virgini, et Sancte Cruci Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, et uni Capellano divina celebranti ad dictum altare infra dictam Capellana, et suis successoribus, ad idem perpetuo celebraturis adeo libere et quiete in omnibus, et per omnia, forma pariter et effectu, ut prescriptum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquetabimus, et in puram et perpetuam elemosinam defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee insignum, hujus infeodationis ac fa-

sine premissorum donationis per me discreto viro Domino Wilhelmo Werok, Capellano meo presentato ad eand. capellaniam pro toto tempore vite sue est appensum apud Nudry-Merschale, quinto die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo secundo, coram hiis testibus, viz. reverendo in Christo patre Johanne Episcopo Rossien, Magistro Johanne Matellan, Roberto Sleich, Archibaldo Skowgale, Willielmo Blakey, et Jacobo Moynet, notario publico, cum diversis aliis quamquid cartam ac donationem, concessionem, fundationem, ordinationes, et regulas in ead. contentas in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, conditionibus, et modis, ac circumstantiis suis quibuscunque forma pariter et effectu, in omnibus, et per omnia approbamus, ratificamus, et pro nobis et successoribus nostris admortizamus, et ad manum mortuam pro perpetuo ut premissum est confirmamus, salvis nobis et successoribus nostris orationum suffragiis devotarum dicti Capellani, et successorum suorum tantum. In cujus rei testimonium, presenti carte nostre confirmationis et admortizationis magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precipimus, testibus, ut in secunda carta preceden. apud Edinburgh, secundo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo secundo, et regni nostri decimo quarto.

No. II.

AT Gilmerton there are above twenty seams of coal, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 feet thick. They are now working four or five of these seams; and, considering the number of hands that are employed, the sale and output must amount to a great deal *per annum*.

The lime-stone quarries in the estate of Gilmerton, during the year 1787, must have yielded 70,000 bolls of lime; for 35 quarriers have been constantly employed; and each quarrier is supposed to furnish annually to his master 2000 bolls.

The

The lime-stone quarry at Muirhouse, in 1787, employed 13 quarriers; and consequently, we may infer, produced 26,000 bolls of lime *per annum*.

The lime-stone quarry in Moredun Mains, for some time past, has afforded, at a medium, 5000 bolls of lime *per annum*.

And let it be here observed, that all the coal, lime, and a good deal of the free stone in the parish, stand on edge, and that the upper edge fronts the north-west. And this is the case at Dyfart, on the other side of the Frith; and the coal, in its progress from south-west to north-east, dips considerably; but in some seams more than others. This is also the case in Fife: And, for this reason, when the coal is to be wrought below the level which carries off the water, fire-engines become necessary for bringing up the water to the level.

No. III.

Account of the Number of Souls in the Parish of Liberton, taken Autumn 1786.

In the whole parish,—3457.

Number of Inhabitants in the several Villages of any note.

In Kirk-Liberton	-	159	In the South East Craigs	26
In Upper or Over Liberton	155		In the North Craigs, includ-	
In Morton-Hall	-	37	ing Kirklands	- 59
In Morton	-	61	In West Craigs	- 20
In Straiton	-	94	In Bridgend	- 26
In Bourdeaux	-	128	In Craig-Millar	- 35
			In	

In Straiton Mill	-	30	In Park Neuk and Little Paisly	35
In South Kaims	-	22	In Nether Liberton	- 267
In North Kaims	-	42	In Dams of Liberton	63
In Broken Bridge	-	56	In Camron and Common	
In Muir-House Edge	-	23	Myre	- - 31
In West Edge	-	28	In Red-House	- - 33
In Lavrock-Hall	-	16	In Pepper-Mill	- 21
In Cart-Hall	-	96	In Cairn or Kairntous	25
In Gilmerton	-	755	In Mill-town of Niddry-Mar-	
In Haivock Mill	-	26	shall	- - 125
In Stainhouse	-	175	In Klikhimin of ditto	- 70
In Green End	-	121	In Hunter's-Hall of ditto	63
In Guardwell	-	19	In the Barony of Niddry-Mar-	
In Burnhead, including			shall there are, in whole,	
Robb's House	-	47	334	
In Houden's Hall	-	26	In Brunstaine, sometimes call-	
In Little France	-	42	ed Little Gilmerton	31

No. IV.

Charter, by the City of Edinburgh, to William of Prestoun of Gour-
ton.*

AT Edinburgh, the 14th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine years. In presence of John Wordie, Esq; bailie, compeared David Baillie, clerk to Mr John Dundas clerk to the signet, and gave in the charter under written, desiring the same might be registered in the borough court books of Edinburgh, conform to the act of parliament made anent the registration of probative

* Dated 11th January 1454, and registrate 14th of May 1779.

ative writes; which desire the said bailie found reasonable, and ordained the same to be done, whereof the tenor follows:—Be it kend till all men be yir pnt lres, We the Pvoft, Baillies, Counfile, and commnte of ye burgh of Edinburgh, to be bundyn and fikerly oblifft to William of Prestoune of Gourton, fon and aire to umquhile William of Prestoune of Gourton, and to ye freinds and furname of yaim, yat, forasmekleas William of Prestoune the fadir, quam God affoillie, made diligent labour and grete menis be a he and mighty Prince, the King of France, and mony uyr Lordis of France, for the gettyn of the arme bane of Saint Gele, (the quhilk bane he freely left to oure moyr kirk of Saint Gele of Edinburgh, withoutyn ony codition makyn), we, confidrand ye grete labouris and coftis yat he made for the gettyn yrof, we pmit, as faid is, yat within fix or seven zere, in all the poffible and gudely hafte we may, yat we fal big an ile, furth frae our Lady Ile, quhare ye faid William lyes in the faid ile, to be begunyn within a zere; in the quhilk ile yare fal be made a brafte for his creft in bofit work, and abone the brafte a plate of brafte, with a writ, fpecifiand the bringing of yat relik be him in Scotland, with his armis; and his armis to be put, in hewyn marble, uyr thre parts of the ile, (alftwa ane alter to be made in ye faid ile, with buke and chalice of filver, and all uyr grath belongand yro; alftwa, that we fal affing ye Chapellane of quhilum William of Prestoune to fing at yat alter frae yat tyme furth), and gif ony uyr freinds lykys to feft ony ma Chapellanis, yat fal be thankfully refavit to fing at that alter. Item, yat alftaft as the faid ryllik beis borne in ye zere, yat the furname and nerrest of blude to the faid William fall bere the faid ryllick before all uyr; alftwa, yat frae ye the dede of ye faid William, fadir, yr fal be fundyn a Chapellane, for the terms of five zeres, to fing for him. Item, we pmit yat yare fal be ane obit zerely done for him, fic as afferis ye time of the zere of his deceffe. In witnefs of the quhilk things, we have fet to oure
comon

comon file, at Edynburgh, ye xi day of the moneth of Januare, ye
zere of oure Lorde a thousand four hundreth fifty fouryth zeres.

Extracted by

(Signed) Jⁿ. DUNDAS.

No. V.

*An Account of the Stipend of Liberton, as allocated on the several
Lands.*

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Scots.			Sterling.		
	B.	P.	B.	P.	B.	P.	L.	sh.	d.	L.	sh.	d.
Niddry-Marshall pays yearly	16	0	24	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	16	8
Craig-Millar and Nether												
Liberton - - -	0	0	6	15	12	0	11	13	5	0	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drum - - -	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	0	1	0	16	6	8	1	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stainhouse - - -	4	0	0	0	22	0	8	0	0	0	13	4
Gilmerton - - -	0	13	2	0	28	0	146	13	4	12	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodtrees and Moredun	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	6	8	1	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cairn or Kairntous -	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	15	3	0	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Morton-Hall and Muir-												
House - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	2	15	0
Morton - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	13	4
Upper, or Over Liberton	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	16	8
Straiton - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	10	0
Camron and Common Myre	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
South-House - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Total of the stipend	21	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	0	63	0	282	15	4	23	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B.—Mr Baird of Newbyth pays L. 120 Scots, or L. 10 Sterling, of the above money stipend, out of his estate of Newbyth. The rest of the money stipend he pays is due, as vicarage, on the estate of Gilmerton.

What was paid formerly from the lands and barony of Stainhouse, is now allocated on the lands of Burnhead, called Westfield.

No.

No. VI.

The Tithes of Liberton.

*(According to the Valuation that was made in 1630 *.)*

WHAT Mr William Little possessed of Upper, or Over Liberton, are 30 bolls of victual; of which, 12 bolls barley, 12 bolls oats, 4 bolls wheat, and 2 bolls pease.

What Mr George Winram possessed in the same barony, are also 30 bolls of victual; of which 12 bolls barley, 12 bolls oats, 4 bolls wheat, and 2 bolls pease.

Morton-Hall, at that time possessed by Alexander Ellis, are 40 bolls of victual; of which 26 bolls oats, 10 bolls barley, and 4 bolls wheat.

Muirhouse, or Murres, are 8 bolls of oats.

Morton, with a piece of ground adjoining to it, called Camron †, as given up by William Rigg of Morton, at that time proprietor of these lands, are 8 chalders of victual; of which, 2 chalders wheat, 2 chalders barley, and 4 chalders oats.

Straiton-Hall, at that time belonging to John Henderson of Forde-
dell, are 2 chalders of victual; of which 24 bolls oats, 6 bolls bar-
ley, 1 boll wheat, and 1 boll pease.

B b b

Town

* Records in the Tithe Office, Edinburgh.

† Camron is described as lying in the parish of Hales, or Colinton.

Town and lands of Straiton, pertaining at that time to Archibald and James Straitons, with 2 acres which, at the same period, belonged to William Straiton, are 12 bolls of victual; of which, 9 bolls oats, 2 bolls barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ boll wheat, and $\frac{1}{2}$ boll pease.

South-House, at that time belonging to David Bouman, are 10 bolls of victual; of which, 4 bolls barley, 5 bolls oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ boll wheat, and $\frac{1}{2}$ boll pease.

That part of Gilmerton possessed by Hugh Somerveile of Drum, are 30 bolls of victual; of which 12 bolls barley, 15 bolls oats, and 3 bolls pease.

That part of Gilmerton possessed by Mungo Short, are 4 bolls of barley, and 1 boll of oats.

That part of Gilmerton which was then the property of David Crighton of Lugton, are 40 bolls of oats, and 18 bolls of barley.

Drum, are 20 bolls of victual; of which, 6 bolls barley, 11 bolls oats, 2 bolls wheat, and 1 boll pease.

Todhills, which at that time belonged to George Borthwick, and was included in the barony of Drum, are 14 bolls of victual; of which, 1 boll wheat, 5 bolls barley, and 8 bolls oats.

Goodtrees, or Gutters, now called Moredun, which at that time belonged to David Macculloch, are 20 bolls of victual; of which, 3 bolls wheat, 6 bolls barley, 9 bolls oats, and 2 bolls pease.

Priesthill, the property, also, of the aforesaid David Macculloch, are 16 bolls of victual; of which, 4 bolls barley, and 12 bolls oats.

Stainhouse,

Stainhouse, and St Katharines, will appear from what follows:
‘ Quilk day (November 26. 1730.) Alexander Clerk, Provost of
‘ Edinburgh, agreed to pay the fifth of 4 chalders of victual for the
‘ space contained in the valuation; and the Commissioners ordain
‘ him to find caution for the payment of this duty. The Commis-
‘ sioners likewise find, that the mill lands of Stainhouse are worth
‘ yearly, of teind, 6 firlots of victual; of which, 3 firlots barley, and
‘ 3 firlots oats; and that the lands of St Katharine’s are worth year-
‘ ly, of teind, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of victual, half barley, and half oats.’

Camron, Mains of Craig-Millar, Bridgend, Cairn, or Kairntous, and Little France, so much thereof as is within the barony of Craig-Millar, are 60 bolls of victual; of which, 30 bolls oats, 15 bolls wheat, and 15 bolls barley, without any defalcation. Soon after, these tithes were set in tack, or lease, to the laird of Craig-Millar, by Mr Andrew Learmonth, minister of Liberton, for L. 10 Scots, or 16 sh. 8d. Sterling.

Nether Liberton, possessed then by James Winram, father of Mr George Winram, before mentioned, are 4 chalders barley, 56 bolls, or 3 chalders 8 bolls of oats, 8 bolls pease, and 24 bolls wheat.

Common Myre, a part of the lands of Camron, which at that time pertained to Sir James Hamilton of Priestfield, now Prestonfield, a second son of the family of Haddington, are 2 chalders of victual; of which, 8 bolls barley, 8 bolls wheat, and 16 bolls oats.

Peffer-Mill, and King’s Meadow, are a chalders of victual; of which, 3 bolls wheat, 5 bolls barley, 6 bolls oats, and 2 bolls pease.

Niddry-Marshall, are 6 chalders of barley.

Brunstaine, called Little Gilmerton, belonging at that time to the Earl of Lauderdale, are 1 firloft of victual; of which, two parts are pease, and the third part barley.

No. VII.

*An Account of the Christenings in Liberton, from November 28. 1624, until January 1. 1788, taken from the Parochial Records *.*

From the above date, until January 1. immediately following, 10 children were baptised.

In 1625 70 baptised

26 75

27 60

28 75

29 65

30 48

31 48

32 48

None recorded this year from May 13.
until August 5.

In 1633 59 baptised

34 46

35 53

36 42

None recorded this year from July 12.
until October 2.

In 1637 49 baptised

38 53

39 55

Only 3 baptisms recorded this year
from January 2. until May 12.

In 1640 63 baptised

41 60

42 69

43 53

None recorded this year from May 7.
until August 28.

In 1644 36 baptised

None recorded this year from June 10.
until the end of the year.

In 1645 89 baptised

46 83

47 87

48 93

49 64

50 42

Only one baptism recorded from Ju-
ly 29. until the end of the year.

In 1651 10 baptised

None recorded this year until No-
vember 5.

In

* No records before November 28. 1624.

Account of the Parish of Liberton.

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In 1652 48 baptised

53 69

54 80

55 81

56 91

57 94

58 72

59 91

60 73

61 72

62 105

63 97

64 108

65 107

66 117

67 100

68 72

69 114

70 101

71 94

72 78

73 85

74 65

75 83

76 82

77 110

78 94

79 95

80 84

81 84

None recorded this year from Octo-
ber 8.

In 1682 5 baptised

None recorded this year until Octo-
ber 8.

In 1683 87 baptised

84 108

85 111

86 111

87 108

88 115

From April 1. to the end of the year,
baptised, in the meeting-house at
Craig Millar, 26;—in all, there-
fore, 141.

In 1689 90 baptised

90 112

91 108

92 116

93 117

94 104

95 91

96 89

97 76

98 106

99 83

1700 80

01 124

02 104

03 130

04 101

05 119

06 108

07 116

08 139

09 109

10 120

11 124

12 96

13 116

In

In 1714	114 baptised	In 1749	110 baptised
15	119	50	120
16	102	51	110
17	131	52	93
18	112	53	110
19	117	54	103
20	120	55	103
21	123	56	109
22	108	57	88
23	135	58	95
24	108	59	89
25	105	60	101
26	111	61	100
27	115	62	116
28	124	63	98
29	105	64	113
30	89	65	110
31	119	66	123
32	118	67	122
33	111	68	110
34	124	69	112
35	110	70	131
36	105	71	122
37	98	72	133
38	121	73	116
39	115	74	119
40	105	75	110
41	105	76	108
42	83	77	122
43	110	78	123
44	111	79	110
45	109	80	120
46	97	81	138
47	108	82	109
48	130	83	105

In

Account of the Parish of Liberton.

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In 1784 112 baptised
85 126

In 1786 123 baptised
87 127

On every baptism there is due to the session-clerk half a merk Scots, or six pence and eight-twelfths of a penny Sterling; and to the church officer forty pennies Scots, or three pence and four-twelfths of a penny Sterling.

*An Account of the Marriages in Liberton, as found in the Parochial Records *.*

In 1689 26 couple married

90 25

91 33

92 38

93 23

94 31

95 29

96 16

97 20

98 24

99 25

1700 28

01 38

02 38

03 24

04 35

05 29

06 35

07 31

08 38

09 25

In 1710 29 couple married

11 25

12 32

13 33

14 39

15 30

16 28

17 35

18 29

19 23

20 26

21 28

22 33

23 36

24 24

25 32

26 28

27 37

28 19

29 21

30 38

In

* No marriages recorded here before May 12. 1688.—That year, six marriages before the last of December.

In 1731	23 couple married	In 1760	17 couple married
32	23	61	21
33	39	62	17
34	18	63	23
35	31	64	19
36	17	65	15
37	20	66	17
38	28	67	17
39	36	68	26
40	32	69	28
41	22	70	24
42	25	71	20
43	18	72	15
44	26	73	13
45	19	74	19
46	22	75	11
47	24	76	17
48	13	77	20
49	20	78	16
50	18	79	18
51	18	80	19
52	15	81	17
53	15	82	9
54	17	83	15
55	22	84	14
56	17	85	19
57	17	86	20
58	20	87	34
59	15		

For every marriage, there is due to the session-clerk 2s. 6d. Sterling, and to the church officer half a merk Scots. About twenty years ago, the session-clerk had only a merk Scots.

*An Account of the Irregular Marriages, from the beginning of 1753
until the end of 1783.*

In 1753	3 couple married	In 1769	18 couple married
54	2	70	10
55	5	71	12
56	4	72	3
57	6	73	6
58	1	74	8
59	4	75	3
60	2	76	8
61	6	77	6
62	11	78	4
63	9	79	5
64	6	80	6
65	6	81	15
66	8	82	2
67	12	83	8
68	13		

Since January 1784, when the marriage act took place, such as have been irregularly married are recorded with those that have been married regularly, according to the laws of the realm.

*An Account of the Deaths or Burials in Liberton, as found in the
Parochial Records *.*

In 1705	103 died.	In 1707	111 died.
06	78	08	124

C c c

In

* No deaths or burials recorded here before August 1704.—From this month until the end of the year, or 1st of January, died 31.

In 1709	61 died	In 1744	74 died
10	94	45	139
11	128	46	99
12	137	47	130
13	91	48	104
14	86	49	123
15	88	50	103
16	96	51	105
17	103	52	125
18	77	53	91
19	115	54	98
20	128	55	94
21	101	56	112
22	130	57	101
23	161	58	88
24	104	59	115
25	97	60	102
26	100	61	78
27	135	62	118
28	139	63	121
29	112	64	85
30	95	65	141
31	75	66	123
32	69	67	120
33	151	68	81
34	114	69	123
35	76	70	114
36	80	71	106
37	114	72	108
38	82	73	92
39	101	74	118
40	131	75	89
41	126	76	98
42	153	77	72
43	66	78	81

Account of the Parish of Liberton.

In 1779	109 died	In 1784	141 died
80	88	85	80
81	100	86	71
82	104	87	113
83	86		

All these were buried at Kirk Liberton, and at Niddry Marshall. Several others died; but they are not mentioned here, being buried in other places.

No. VIII.

Valuation of the several Lands in the Parish of Liberton.

	Scots.			Sterling.		
	L.	sh.	d.	L.	sh.	d.
Upper, or Over Liberton	1297	0	0	108	1	8
Morton-Hall, Muir-House, and N. Kaimes	1078	0	0	89	16	8
Morton	390	3	4	32	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stralton	400	0	0	33	6	8
South-House	261	0	0	21	15	0
Gilmerton	1803	0	0	150	5	0
Drum	964	10	0	80	7	6
Goodtrees, now Moredun	374	0	0	31	5	4
Stainhouse	792	0	0	66	0	0
Craig-Millar and Nether Liberton	2932	15	0	244	7	11
Camron, and Common Myre	600	0	0	50	0	0
Peffer-Mill, and King's Meadow	250	0	0	20	16	8
Cairn, or Kairntous	167	5	0	13	18	9
Niddry-Marshall	1579	0	0	131	11	8
Brunstaine, or Little Gilmerton	666	13	4	55	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
St Katharine's	130	0	0	10	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Valuation	13685	6	8	1140	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Valuation of the several Feuers or Feodaries of Stainhouse.

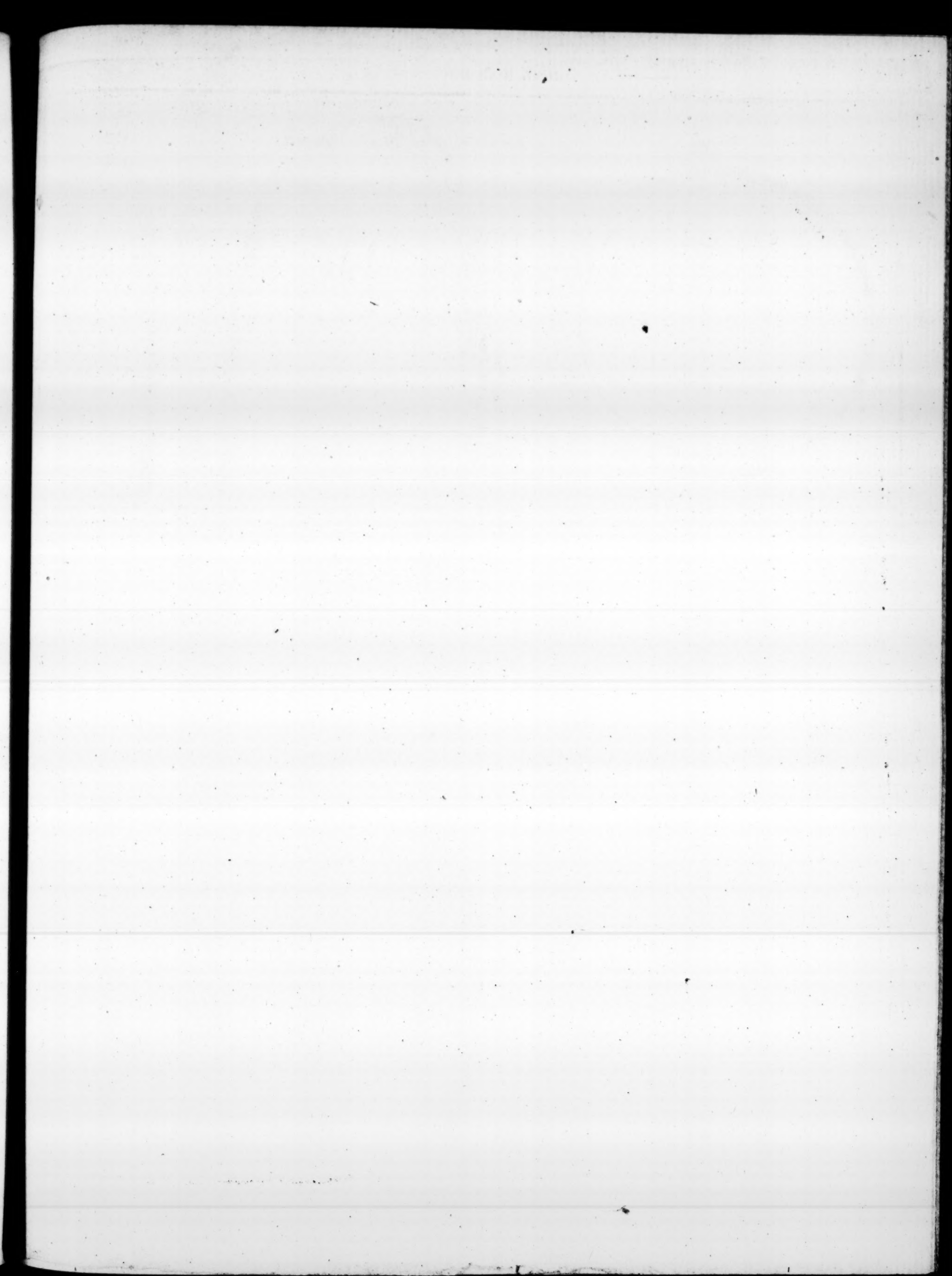
	Scots.			Sterling.		
	L.	sh.	d.	L.	sh.	d.
1. Nell-field, the property of Mr Thomas Campbell	44	0	0	3	13	4
2. West-field, or Burnhead, the property of Bailie Sprott	184	0	0	15	6	8
3. Stainhouse, the property of Miss Symonton and Thomas Peacock	280	0	0	23	6	8
4. Craigs, the property of Mr Peter Inglis merchant in Edinburgh	156	0	0	13	0	0
5. South-field, the property of Mr Miller of Dalswinton	48	0	0	4	0	0
6. Greenend, the property of Robert Braiden, &c.	42	0	0	3	10	0
7. Green-park, the property of Gideon Rutherford	14	0	0	1	3	4
8. Daniel Robb's property	20	0	0	1	13	4
9. John Goldie's garden and house	4	0	0	0	6	8
Total Valuation of Stainhouse	792	0	0	66	0	0

No. IX.

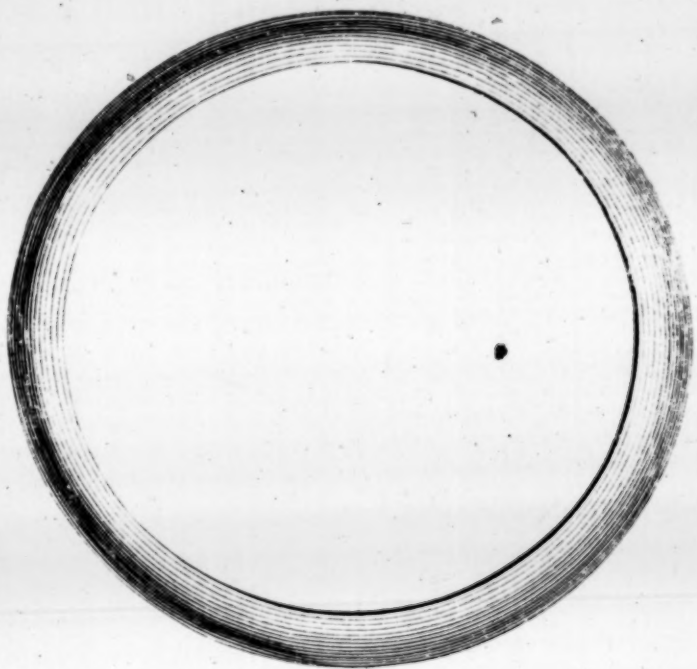
MORE than three-fourths of the valuation of Liberton, of which there is a particular account in the preceding number, are entailed; for, the lands of Upper or Over Liberton, Morton-Hall, Muir-House, and North Kaims, Straiton, South-House, Gilmerton, Craig-Millar and Nether Liberton, Camron and Common Myre, Niddry-Marshall, and Brunstane, or Little Gilmerton, are subjected to a strict entail *.

An.

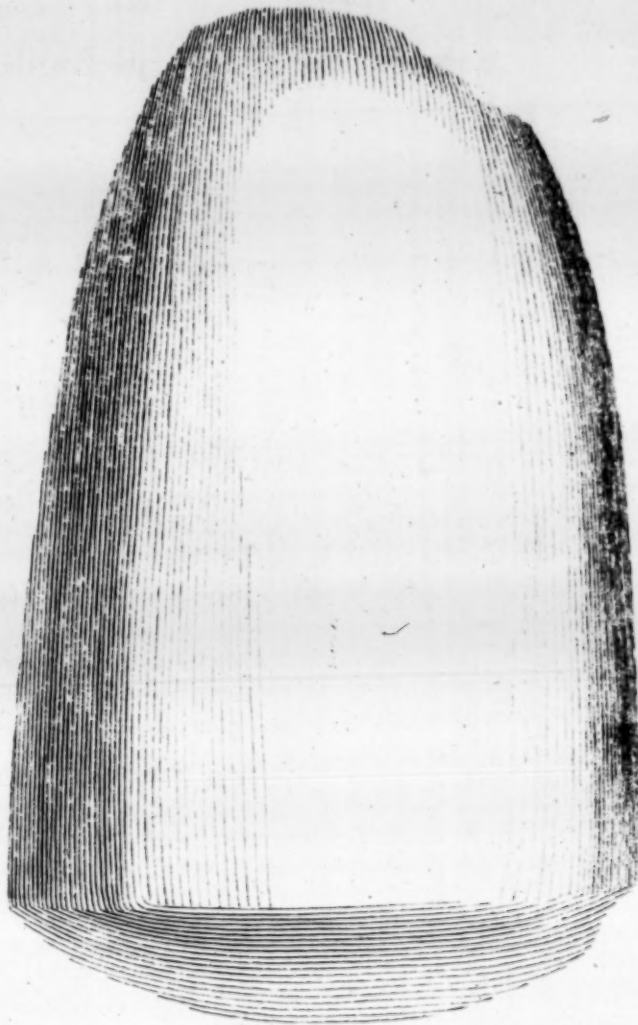
* Register of Entails, Edinburgh.



Nº 298.



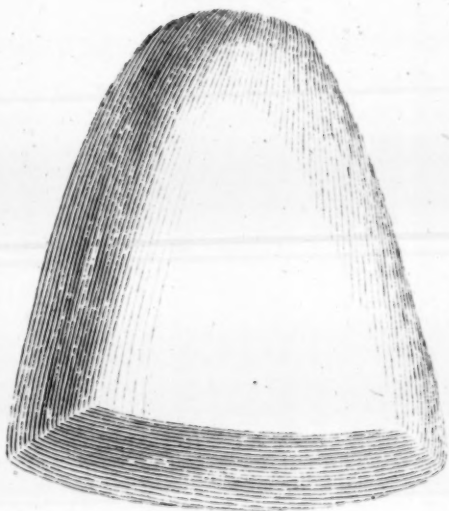
Nº 299.



Nº 253.



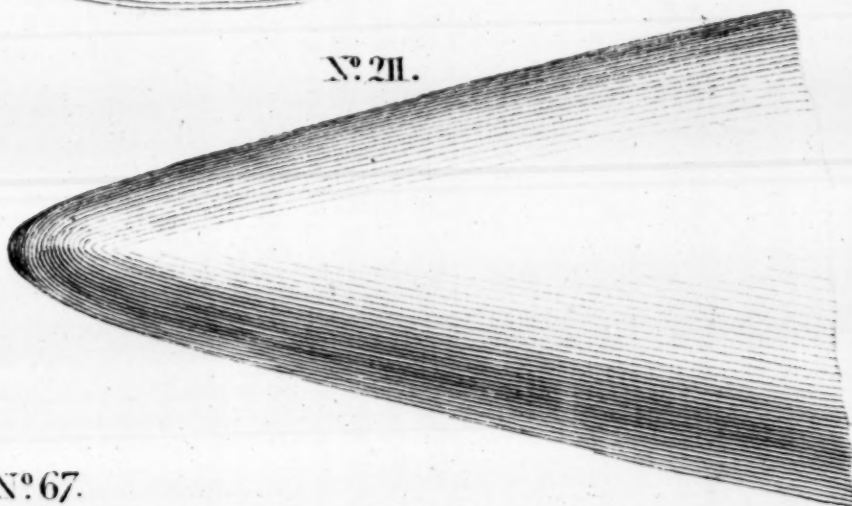
Nº 309.



Nº 233.



Nº 211.



Nº 67.



Nº 41.



Nº 321.



Nº 309.



Nº 67.



*An Inquiry into the Expedients used by the Scots before the
Discovery of Metals.*

By William Charles Little of Liberton, Esq;

Accompanied with an Engraving.

NOTHING can excuse the present attempt but the motives which inspired it.

The author has observed, that the collections of antiquaries are too frequently the objects of curiosity, or an article of pride; nay, it often happens, that, after the first gust of novelty is over, the whole mass sinks into oblivion, forgotten by the proprietor, and unknown to the public, till possibly the heir of the painful collector makes a display of the whole in printed catalogues, as the prelude to a public sale; and an antiquary may sometimes have the mortification to discover the curious relicts of other times amongst the play things of a child.

To correct the latter abuse was one of the reasons of our association, and to prevent the former is the object of the present attempt, in which the author feels all that diffidence and anxiety which generally attend a person who must grope his way, unassisted by any other light than the feeble and uncertain gleam which attends the exertion of very limited abilities: But he proceeds, under the cheering hope that this Society will treat with indulgence every effort, however imperfect, which, by paving the way, may stimulate the exertion of superior talents.

We

We all know with what avidity the expedients used by the Islanders in the southern hemisphere, to supply the want of metals, were sought after by the public; and the Patoo Patoo, wooden spear, stone hatchet, and shell chisel, have obtained a place in the cabinets of the curious. This, therefore, suggested to me the idea of inquiring into the expedients made use of by our ancestors in similar circumstances.

In this attempt I can derive no benefit from history, as the earliest writers are, and indeed must be, silent on the subject.

When Julius Caesar made his first descent upon Britain, he saw, and his legions felt, the arms of the brave Islanders, who not only knew the use of metals, but had it from their own mines; for Caesar, in his description of Britain, says, "*nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est copia, aere utuntur importato;*" lib. 5. cap. 12. In the age of Fin-gal, the sword, the shield, the arrow, were common weapons; and in these days metal was well known. The period, therefore, which I treat of, must have existed long before any of these aeras; and the evidence of the fact I shall take from the Society's collection.

In this remote period, the axes used by the Scots were made of hard stone, and consisted of two different kinds. In the first, the handle is inserted so exactly in the middle, that both ends may be used with equal facility; the one for the purpose of cutting, and the other for driving home or breaking any solid body. In the second kind of axes, the handle is inserted nearest the upper end, by which means the weight is thrown downwards; and this sort, therefore, was principally intended for cutting, although, indeed, the upper end is squared, and might, in cases of necessity, be used as a hammer.

The

The evidence of this arises from No.'s 97, 127, and 135, in the list of donations, which are each about six inches long, and above two inches thick, in which, although these articles are called by the vulgar denomination of *Purgatory Hammers*, yet they appear to be diversified in the manner I have already described.

These axes differed in size, according to the different purposes in which they were to be employed, and were sometimes very finely polished, as appears from No. 211. This hatchet is unfortunately broken; however, the fragment is sufficient to show what it has been. It is made of green blood stone, very finely polished; and, from the manner in which it is executed, there can be no doubt that this species of manufacture had arrived to a very great degree of perfection. No.'s 299 and 309, also exhibit specimens of these instruments.

In this way did our ancestors provide for their domestic convenience. I shall now consider the arms by which they provided for their defence, so far as the Society's collection enables me to trace them.

In the most early periods they armed their arrows with flint, and the point was of a lozenge shape, No. 253. One end being more obtuse than the other, and shorter, indicates that it was meant to be inserted into the wood; and the whole operation was concluded, by securing it either with the gut of some animal, or wrapping it round with thongs of fine leather, as at this period neither hemp nor flax were known, and it does not appear that any of our trees afforded such bark as could be manufactured into twine.

In process of time an improvement was made in this arrow, for both ends were extended to an equal length, which was attended
with

with this conveniency, that if, at any time, the point was broken, they could turn that part inwards, and fix it in the wood, and were therefore ready to provide against an accident of this kind, without having recourse to a new flint; and, by degrees, they improved likewise the matter, as well as the form of this manufacture, as we find one of these arrow heads made of Cornelian, No. 41.

In process of time, the lozenge form fell into disuse, and the arrow head was formed with two witters, No. 309; but I apprehend this form was soon laid aside, as, making allowance for a part to be inserted in the wood, the point must have been extremely short. I accordingly observe a very useful improvement made upon this figure of the arrow head, by their leaving a piece of stone betwixt the witters, which could be inserted into the wood without diminishing the size of the arrow, No. 321.

The javelin or spear differed from the arrow only in this respect, that it was longer, but resembled the first kind of arrows, being of a lozenge form. In evidence of these facts, besides the articles in the Society's collection already mentioned, I appeal to No. 67.

Having thus traced the arms of our ancestors in the rudest ages, with the gradual improvements made upon them in process of time, I may be allowed to argue from analogy, and to extend this flint manufacture to similar purposes; as the same ingenuity which formed the head of an arrow could also produce a knife, a saw, and a piercer; and from this source, too, the surgeon might derive his by-tory, his lancet, and his probe; and, by an easy transition from flint to bone, we can account how the antient Scots were provided with the awl, the bodkin, and the needle; and I need quote no authority to support this plain proposition, that the horns of animals, some of which, of a very large size, have been discovered in this country, and

and are deposited in our museum; and shells of different kinds, specimens of which we likewise have, supplied the place of the goblet, the cup, and the platter.

Besides the flint and cornelian manufactures already mentioned, and the probable use of the horns of animals, shells, and bone, I have discovered another expedient made use of to supply the want of metals; and No.'s 253, and 298, of our collection afford specimens of it; the first being a clasp, and the other a large fibula of cannel coal. At what period this manufacture was introduced, it is impossible at this distance of time to discover; but it is obvious, from these specimens, that a number of very useful articles might be made of it; and, from the very fine polish, and the neat manner in which these specimens are executed, it is clear that this manufacture had arrived at very great perfection.

Aided by our collection, I have thus endeavoured to trace the arms and the domestic implements of our ancestors at a very remote period,

“ Ante nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum

“ Proderat,

and to grope my way through an aera, which, as it existed long before the use of writing, is not only unknown in history, but unsupported by tradition; and, though I see many deficiencies which I cannot supply, and many faults which I cannot correct, yet I have the satisfaction to think, that I have clearly demonstrated the very great advantage which our association may afford to our country, in enabling us, from the relics of antiquity, to trace, at least in some degree, the most early periods of our history; and, as our collection increases, and as gentlemen apply to study and consider the different

D d d

articles

articles which are daily presenting themselves to our observation, I have no doubt that light will be gradually thrown upon these aeras which have hitherto been considered as dark and impenetrable.

From the warlike instruments I have described, it may at first occur, that the wounds inflicted by our ancestors could not be very considerable, as the arrow heads in our collection are but of a very small size, and, indeed, upon that account, are vulgarly called *Elf Arrows*; but we must consider, in the first place, that the specimens in our possession can only ascertain the fact; but we are by no means tied down from thence to believe, that they might not increase in size, as well as improve in shape. But, in the second place, even these arrows which we have would prove exceedingly dangerous, when used against a people very ill clothed, and possibly, in the most remote periods, altogether naked: And this supposition is by no means improbable, as, even in the days of Caesar, the Britons were only "pellibus vestiti;" and that these made but a very indifferent covering, appears from another passage in the same author, in which he informs us, that the Britons were shaved in every part of the body; "praeter caput et labrum superius *;" a piece of information he could not have received but from the very imperfect manner in which their bodies were covered; and, we may safely conclude, that if such was the situation of the inhabitants in the south part of the island; our predecessors in the north could not be in a more improved state.

I own it gives me pleasure to observe, that, even in the most remote period, our ancestors were neither destitute of arms nor domestic conveniencies.

The

* Caesar, B. 5. cap. 14.

The ancient Scot had his bow formed of some tough wood; the gut of an animal supplied him with a bow-string; his arrows were armed with flint and cornelian; his lance was a sufficient weapon either for offence or defence: With these he could annoy his enemy, or provide food in the forest; and, upon his return home, could regale himself with his vennison, and cheer his heart with the ancient ol, or lusadh; and at this rude period our ancestors, confessedly more hardy, were possibly not less happy than the inhabitants of the present times.

Observations on the Vision;

A Poem first Published in the Miscellany, or Collection of Scottish Poems called the Evergreen,—by Allan Ramsay, anno 1724.

By William Tytler of Woodhouslee, Esq;

IN reading an anonymous work of merit, with which one is pleased, that pleasure carries with it a small alloy, in the disappointed curiosity and desire we have to know the author, and to give him the tribute of praise due to his merit.

The fine fragment of the heroic ballad of *Hardiknute* has been the subject of curiosity, and much conjecture, amongst the literati, both with respect to its author and the aera of its composition. As to the first we are still in the dark; as to the last, the public seems now to pronounce it a modern performance, coeval with the beginning of the present century, when it first appeared.

The public seems also to have decided the question, and to pay its just tribute of praise, to the genuine author of the poems of *Chatterton*, a neglected youth of genius, whose hard fate it was to starve and despair under the frown of fastidious tastelessness!

The *Vision*, that fine poem published in Allan Ramsay's *Evergreen*, has of late been the subject of much speculation. The poems in the *Evergreen* were, by the editor, selected from the old MS. collection of George Banantyne in the Advocates Library. The *Vision*, however, and another poem, entitled the Eagle and Robin Red Breast, both bearing at the end the signature of A. R. SCOT. are not to be found in Banantyne's MS. nor in any other collection, prior to Allan Ramsay's producing them in his *Evergreen*, anno 1724.

Lord Hailes and Dr Beattie conjecture, justly, the *Vision* to have been the composition of some friend to the cause of the house of Stuart, and written about the aera of the rebellion 1715. This was truly the case. I flatter myself that I can now produce the author, who was no other than the first editor of the *Vision*, under the signature of A. R. SCOT. *i. e.* Allan Ramsay Scotus. As the poem is to be found in no other collection prior to the *Evergreen*, this, of itself, affords a presumption, which comes very near to certainty, in pointing out the author: Other circumstances enforce this presumptive proof, and complete the evidence. Allan Ramsay's political principles may, in a great measure, be gathered from his writings. In his family, and amongst his intimate friends, he was known to be warmly attached to the Stuart family. As he was a man of pleasant humour, and patronised by most of the wits and men of genius of his time, many of whom were eminent in the service of government *, he was cautious

* Amongst these, particularly, may be mentioned the late Lord President Forbes, Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, one of the Barons of Exchequer, Josiah Burchet, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

tious of giving offence by his political principles; and, although it is now known that he was the author of several poems in favour of the ancient race of our Scottish monarchs, yet these were published without a name, and omitted by him in the printed collection of his works.

On perusing lately the Vision, and considering the signature at the end, I flattered myself that I had made the discovery of its real author. This led me to a further research: The result was, that, upon particular inquiry, I found, that both that poem, and the Eagle and Robin Red Breast, were known by the friends of Ramsay's family to be of his composition, though only tacitly owned for the above reason. Of this fact I had a positive acknowledgment from Miss Ramsay, eldest daughter of the poet now alive, who informed me that her father was the author of both the pieces above mentioned. 'The Roman letters,' said that lady, 'plainly point out the name and surname of the author, with the addition of his country, which he always was proud to acknowledge.'

As to the last poem, I have heard that it was written on the occasion of some injury done to the author, which he did not choose to mention.

The Vision was not the only poem which Allan Ramsay wrote upon the same principles, without giving his name. As he was, in opinion, an enemy to the Union of the two kingdoms, he wrote a burlesque satyrical poem of four canto's, professedly on that subject, under the title of 'A Tale of three Bonnets.' This was published without a name, though well known to be his amongst his most intimate friends.

It will probably be objected, that none of Ramsay's other poems abound with such grandeur of imagery as the Vision. This, in some degree, may be granted; and yet, without any great portion of credulity, the author of the Gentle Shepherd, one of the finest pastoral comedies that any nation has produced, may not be thought unable to write the Vision. The two poems cannot, indeed, be compared together. It would have been as preposterous to have introduced the grand and sublime in the dialogue of shepherds, as to have dressed them in silk, with hats and feathers, and to have made them speak the language of a court.

The subject often elevates the genius of the poet beyond his usual flight. Ramsay's natural genius led him to pastoral poetry: His fort was in picturesque rural description, in which he displays a rich fancy. He may be stiled a Poetical Landscape Painter. The scenery of his Gentle Shepherd may, and actually has, furnished subjects for many a beautiful landscape.

Some of his pastoral songs breathe a Virgilian strain. The Yellow Hair'd Ladie is beautiful and classical. Although no scholar, yet, in his attempt to paraphrase some of the odes of Horace, he has caught the spirit of his master.

The paraphrase of the 1st, 9th, and 31st, are close and poetical. His Address to the Whin-bush Club, and his Rose Tree, are original and elegant.

It must be confessed that our poet is often unequal to himself: He could not resist a ludicrous thought when it occurred; and often stood in need of a temperate hand to guide the rein of his fancy; but, when his subject naturally prompted him, he rises up to it with becoming dignity; as in his Clyde's Welcome to his Native Prince,
his

his Ode to Sir William Bennet, &c. I shall conclude the argument with a quotation from his Prospect of Plenty; which, as the subject would admit, shews that our poet could soar *non usitata nec tenui penna*.

Now Nereus rising from his wat'ry bed,
The pearly draps hap down his lyart head,
Oceanus with pleasure hears him sing,
Tritons and Nereids form a jovial ring,
And dancing on the deep attention draw,
While all the winds in love, but fighting blaw.
The sea-born poet sang, in sweetest strain,
Britons be blyth,—&c.

Our poet no doubt had one of the most sublime of Horace's Odes, *Pastor cum traheret*, in his eye; but the figure and noble appearance of the sea-born prophet, old Nereus, and the train of nymphs and tritons, is original and sublime.—To return to the Vision: As the poem is not in every body's hands, I shall annalise a few of its stanzas.

The subject is pathetically introduced in the 1st stanza, and strongly impresses the mind of the reader with the miserable state of Scotland in the beginning of the 14th century, the aera in which the poem is supposed to be written.

The storm in the 2d stanza is described with all the powers of poetry; nothing but nature itself can surpass the grandeur of the scene described.

The air grew ruch, with boisteous thuds
Bauld Boreas branglit outthrow the cluds
Maist lyke a drunken wight;

The

The thunder crackt, and flaughts did rift
 Frae the black vissart of the lift,
 The forrest schuke wi fright;
 Nae birds abune their wing extenn,
 They ducht not bide the blast.
 Ilk beist bedeen bang'd to thair den
 Until the storm was past.—

In the 4th and 5th stanzas, the Guardian Genius of Scotland, under the figure of St Andrew, with his silver locks, armed, and leading in his hand the lion, the armorial emblem of Scotland, is finely painted. His appearance and speech are becoming the Genius of a warlike nation. I cannot omit quoting it.

Great daring dartit frae his e'e,
 A braid sword fhogled at his thie,
 On his left arm a targe;
 A shynand speir fill'd his right hand,
 Of stalwart mak, in bane and brand
 Of just proporticn large;
 A various rainbow colourit plaid
 Owir his left spaul he threw,
 Doun his braid back, frae his quhyt heid,
 The silver wymplers grew:
 Amaifit, I gaifit
 To se led at command,
 A strampant and rampant
 Fers lyon in his hand,
 Whilk held a thistle in his paw,—&c.

In the 15th stanza, the decisive battle of Bannockburn, which fixed the crown on the brow of King Robert Bruce, and gave liberty to Scotland, is described with poetical fire.

In the 17th and 18th stanzas, the convention of the guardian powers of the several nations, and the splendour of the hall, glow with the richest colours of painting and poetry.

But,

But, amidst the beauties of the piece, it must be acknowledged there are several blemishes. The subject of the poem is grave and solemn. To a people groaning under slavery and oppression, the descent of a guardian spirit, to announce the period of their misery, and their restoration to liberty, by the fortitude and virtue of their native hero, is one of the noblest subjects that can fill the mind of a poet. It is *dignus vindice nodus*. Accordingly, it is rehearsed by our poet with becoming dignity, from the beginning to near the end of the 18th stanza, at

Then roundly and foundly we drank like Roman gods.

Here follows a ludicrous description of a riotous debauch of Jupiter and his drunken compeers, the heathen gods of the ancients! After which is introduced, in the same ludicrous strain, the guardian genii of modern nations at their cups! There may be fancy and humour in the characters, but they are caricatures misplaced, and unsuitable to the solemn dignity of the subject. To introduce buffoonry into such a piece, has the effect of turning the whole into ridicule. Ramsay's natural turn led him to drollery; and when the fit seized him, his vein of humour run freely, and without controul. Here he stood in need of a friend to have *pinched his ear*. If I mistake not, were the verses from the passage above quoted, to the beginning of stanza 23d, to be lopped off, the poem would lose none of its beauties. A few lesser faults, and vulgarisms of expression, strongly characteristic of the author, might be pointed out; but these are lost in the general splendour of the whole composition.

The poet, in the 23d stanza, resumes his solemn strain, and proceeds with suitable dignity to the end of the poem. The concluding stanza is so beautiful, that by those that have not the poem at hand I shall be forgiven for here inserting it.

E e e

Now

Now Flora in her clene aray
 New washen with a shower of May
 Luket full sweit and fair,
 Quhyle hir cleir husband frae abuve
 Sched down his rayis of genial luve,
 Hir sweits perfumit the air;
 The windis wer hushit, the welkin cleir'd,
 The glumand cloudis wer fled,
 And all as fast and gay appeir'd
 As an Elyfian sched,
 Quhilk heisit, and bleifid
 My hert with sic a fire
 As raisis thir praisis
 That do to Heven aspire.

Quod ALLAN RAMSAY Scotus.

*Three Scottish Poems, with a previous Dissertation on the
 Scoto-Saxon Dialect.*

By the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL. D.

THE Society of Scottish Antiquaries having, some years ago,
 done me the honour to name me one of their corresponding mem-
 bers, I attempted to thank them by an Epistle, written in the Scoto-
 Saxon dialect, which, until of late, was the general language of all
 the low-lands of North Britain, and is still prevalent among the peo-
 ple of the north-east provinces.

The

The gentlemen, who are now employed in preparing for the press a volume of their Transactions, have intimated a wish that I would consent to have that Epistle published; to which I can have no objection but one, namely, that I think it hardly worthy of publication. It was the hasty production of a very few leisure hours, when, after being exhausted with the incredible labour of collating a Greek manuscript, I sat down, towards the close of the day, to a solitary meal, and amused myself in trying how far I could give to the dialect of my native country an air of novelty and elegance, that might not displease even a critical English reader.

It is my opinion, that those who, for almost a century past, have written in Scots, Allan Ramsay not excepted, have not duly discriminated the genuine Scottish idiom from its vulgarisms. They seem to have acted a similar part with certain pretended imitators of Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton, who fondly imagine that they are copying from those great models, when they only mimic their antique mode of spelling, their obsolete terms, and their irregular construction. Thus, to write Scottish poetry, (for prose has been seldom attempted), nothing more was deemed necessary than to interlard the composition with a number of low words and trite proverbial phrases, in common use among the illiterate; and the more anomalous and farther removed from polite usage those words and phrases were, so much the more apposite and eligible they were accounted. It was enough that they were not found in an English lexicon to give them a preference in the Scottish glossary; nor was it ever once considered, that all words truly Anglo-Saxon were as truly Scoto-Saxon words; and that every exotic term which the English have borrowed from other languages, the Scots had an equal right to appropriate.

In the mean while, grammatical analogy and critical accuracy were totally neglected. There was no general standard of either

orthoëpy or orthography; and every one adopted that mode of spelling and phrasing which "was good in his own eyes."

Perhaps this inveterate error is, at this day, scarcely worth the pains of correcting. Few persons of genius and learning will be inclined to write in the Scottish dialect; and if any were inclined, they could not look for encouragement or imitators. Men will ever follow those pursuits that lead to riches or fame; and Scottish composition, either in prose or poetry, will neither fill the writer's purse nor emblazon his reputation.

Yet I cannot help sometimes thinking, that the neglect of cultivating the Scoto-Saxon tongue has been attended with some detriment to the English language; that many words and phrases of great energy and beauty are still preserved in the former which the latter wants, and which all its borrowed treasure but imperfectly supplies; and that, if the Scots, remaining a separate nation, with a King and court residing among them, had continued to improve and embellish their own dialect, instead of servilely aping the English, they would at present be possessed of a language in many points superior to the English.

That this may not be considered as a paradox, I will endeavour to support it by proofs that appear to me nearly conclusive; proofs drawn from the history and comparison of the two dialects.

That the English and Scottish were originally but one language, is hardly questionable. It was introduced into Britain by the Anglo-Saxons about the middle of the sixth century, and, with their conquests, soon spread itself over all the southern part of the island, except whither the old inhabitants retired in bodies, and with their own laws and customs, retained also their Celtic dialect.

How

How long the Saxon remained in Britain, in the form in which it was introduced, it is now impossible to ascertain, for want of coeval written monuments. Some British words would naturally mix with it, either from connubial association or contiguous abode. The old names of places (with perhaps some little variety of pronunciation) would be generally adopted; and, if there were any science, art, usage, implement of war or husbandry, species of food or raiment, or any other thing peculiar to the Britons, or unknown to the Saxons, the British appellation would probably be retained. In the same manner, though not perhaps in the same proportion, would the Britons borrow from the Saxons.

But, as their mutual friendship was not of long continuance, and was succeeded by mutual aversion, it is not in the least probable, that the original genius and texture of either language received any considerable alteration from so short an intercourse. Accordingly, the people of Wales and Cornwall continued to speak the Celtic dialects that were peculiar to them at the time of the Saxon invasion; and the Saxons to use nearly the same Teutonic dialect which they brought from the Continent.

Some changes, indeed, may probably have been made in it by the introduction of Christianity among them, through the medium of Roman missionaries. From these they certainly received their alphabet, and learned the art of writing, which they adapted sooner to their mother tongue than perhaps any other barbarous nation. Their mother tongue, if not a polished, must, even then, have been a copious language, as they could express in it the mysteries, sacraments, and rites, of their new religion, which we shall hardly find any other converted people to have done. The missionaries themselves very wisely encouraged the cultivation of the Saxon among their new converts, as the best mean of securing their conversion. The laws of
Edelbert,

Edelbert, the first Christian King of Kent, were written in Saxon *. In Bede's time, many of the clergy knew no other language. This we learn from Bede himself, in his letter to Bishop Ecgbert †. For the sake of such, as well as for that of the laity, he translated into English the Creed and the Lord's prayer ‡. This, indeed, shows the great ignorance of the clergy; but it also shows that the Saxon was then, and must have been before, a written language.

It had been applied even to poetry. Caedmon, who died in 670, turned almost all the Scripture history into Saxon verse; and so sweetly pathetic were his strains, that he was, like all other great poets, supposed to be inspired: No posterior bard could rival him ||. It is much to be regretted that those poems of Caedmon are lost, except a very small fragment, preserved in Alfred's translation of Bede's History, and which may be seen there, or in the 3d volume of Hickes's *Thesaurus*.

On the invasion of the Danes, towards the close of the ninth century, and their complete conquest of the country in 1017, the Saxon idiom

* Quae conscripta Anglorum sermone hactenus habentur; *Bede, lib. 2. chap. 5.*

† Et quidem omnes, qui Latinam linguam lectionis usu didicerunt, etiam haec (symbolum Apostolorum et Dominicam orationem) optime didicisse certissimum est: Sed idiotas, hoc est eos qui propriae linguae notitiam habent, haec ipsa sua lingua dicere, ac sedulo decantare facito. Quod non solum de Laicis, *i. e.* in populari adhuc vita constitutis, verum etiam de Clericis, five Monachis, qui Latinae sunt linguae expertes, fieri oportet; *Epist. ad Ecgbertum Antist. et Smith, p. 306.*

‡ Propter quod et ipse multis saepe sacerdotibus idiotis haec utraque in linguam Anglorum translata obtuli.

|| Et quidem, et alii post illum in gente Anglorum religiosa poemata facere tentabant: Sed nullus eum aequi arare potuit. Nam ipse, non ab hominibus, sed divinitus adjutus, gratis canendi donum accepit.

idiom was somewhat altered, though not nearly so much as Hickes and others would have us to believe. The Danish, being originally derived from the same source, readily incorporated itself into a sifter dialect; and the wise, unviolent, conduct of Canute contributed not a little towards this incorporation.

In this Dano-Saxon, we have a sufficient number of monuments remaining to enable us to form a just idea of its comparative value, with respect to other languages of that age; and, impure as it may be called, it will certainly bear the comparison.

But the Norman Conquest was like to be more fatal to the Saxon. William, by a tyranny peculiar to himself, endeavoured to abolish the very language of his English subjects, and to substitute, all at once, his own French jargon in its stead. French was the only tongue that was tolerated at court; the laws were written in French; French schools were established all over the country; and the Saxon was universally proscribed.

The Saxon, however, which has always been the language of freemen, tenaciously kept its ground, and in the end triumphed over its imperious rival, although not without retaining the scars of many wounds received in the conflict.

This Normanic-Dano-Saxon is the present English tongue; but so much amended, amplified, and embellished, since the revival of letters, that it is, confessedly, one of the most correct, most copious, and most energetic languages in the world *.

Let

* A good history of the origin, progress, and perfection of English prose is yet wanting. The Rev. Mr Herbert Croft has assured me, that he has ample materials for such

Let us now inquire when and how the Saxon was first introduced into Scotland; what was its gradual progress; and what were its distinctive characteristics at the union of the two kingdoms under one Sovereign.

If it were true, as some modern writers have imagined, that the low-lands, or eastern parts of Scotland, were originally peopled by German Goths *, this inquiry would be unnecessary; and the Scottish dialect would, in point of British naturalisation, have a prior claim to the English; for those parts of Scotland were certainly inhabited by the Picts before the Saxons entered Britain.

But, that the language of the Picts was a Gothic dialect, I have never yet seen any thing like a positive proof; while, on the other hand, we have at least one very strong negative proof that it was not a Gothic dialect. The names of all the rivers, mountains, towns, villages, and castles, of any note or antiquity, from Berwick-law to Buchanness, and from Buchanness to Aider-Sier, are all evidently Celtic. We must, then, either suppose that the language of the Picts was a dialect of the Celtic; or that they were not the original inhabitants of the country; or, in fine, that, after the extinction of the Pictish empire, or rather its union with that of the Irish-Scots, the
language

a work. May we not hope, then, that, when he has finished his present great undertaking, (a complete Dictionary of the English Language), he will apply those materials to their proper use?

* Mr Hume, in the first edition of his History, had said, "This cannot be doubted," and added, that "the language spoken in those counties is a stronger proof of this event, than can be opposed by the imperfect, or rather fabulous annals which are obtruded on us by the Scottish historians." This seems to me an odd sort of argument. By the same mode of reasoning, I might prove, that the east of England was originally peopled by Angles or Saxons. In the latter editions of Hume's History, this passage is not found.

language of these latter universally prevailed, and effaced the very remembrance of its Gothic predecessor. The second of these suppositions is contrary to history; the third is belied by experience: The first, then, is the only one that is founded on probability.

To this strong negative argument, we may add a sort of positive presumption. The names of the Pictish Kings, and the few appellatives of their tongue, that have been preserved in Bede, and other ancient writers, seem to be as much Celtic as the proper names of places. I am perfectly aware, how deceitful are the arguments derived from mere etymology: there is hardly any branch of literature that is liable to be more abused. Still, however, a rational etymology is often of great use in distinguishing nations, and tracing their remote origins; especially if corroborated by other probable arguments; and we find that those even who affect to despise it the most, have occasionally recourse to it, for the support of their own favourite systems,

Whether the Pictish dialect were exactly the same with that of the Irish-Scottish, there is no certain criterion, by which we can judge. I am inclined to believe that there was a shade of difference; as great perhaps as there is between the Erse of Arran and that of Uist; but still it was a Celtic dialect; and more or less intelligible to all those who spoke Celtic. The Aberdeen breviary commemorates, on the 24th of August, a Saint Erchad, born at Kincardine in Mearns, (confessedly a part of the Pictish kingdom) who, going to Rome, was consecrated Bishop of the Scottish nation; and, on his return, passed through the provinces of the BRITONS and SCOTS, preaching the word of God, until he came to the place of his nativity. That is, as I conceive it, he preached to all the CELTIC inhabitants in his mother-tongue; but not to the SAXONS, whose language he did not understand. It is also worth remarking,

that of about one hundred Saints names, of which the Scottish Calendar consists, there are only three, I think, that are Saxon; and those three are posterior to the tenth century.

Taking it for granted, then, at present, that the inhabitants of Scotland received their Saxon dialect from England, I will try to account for its progress, and its peculiarities, the best I can,

With regard to the more southern provinces, between the Tweed and the Forth, we may easily conceive, that the language of their English neighbours may have more or less been used by them, even before the Danish invasion. Oswy, King of Northumberland, had, as early as 650, made both the Scots and Picts, in some measure, his tributaries: and a great number of English had settled in the subjected provinces. In 681, the Picts, as Bede informs us, had an English Bishop given them, who was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of York, and whose see was *Abercurnig* (Abercorn) on the banks of the Forth*. Accordingly, in a synod holden by Archbishop Theodore in 685, we find *Trumwine* designing himself *Episcopus Pictorum*. This, however, must have been after his expulsion from the see, that same year, in which the Picts, having defeated Egfrid, who, though brother-in-law to their King, had wantonly invaded their territories, either killed or captived all the English who could not save themselves by flight, and so recovered their former possessions, which the English had usurped†.

As

* Posito quidem in regione Anglorum, sed in vicinia freti, quod Anglorum terras Pictorumque determinat.—*Bede, lib. iv. ch. 26.*

† Ex quo tempore spes coepit et virtus Anglorum fluere ac retro sublapsa referri. Nam Picti terram possessionis suae quam tenuerant Angli---receperunt---ubi inter plurimos

As the English domination had lasted only thirty-five years, it is hardly possible that their language had so far prevailed over that of the natives, as to become the common, or even a current dialect among them: yet, as it was a polished and written tongue, while the Pictish remained in its pristine barbarity, it would probably be learned by the clergy and the better sort, were it only for the purpose of distinguishing themselves from the herd of the people. And, as the Greek was first propagated among the Romans, through their Grecian captives*; so might the English captives be instrumental in spreading the Saxon among their Pictish masters. For, as Hume most justly observes, ‘The superiority of civility and knowledge, however small, over total ignorance and barbarism is prodigious†.’

How far, southward from the Forth, the boundary between the two nations was now removed, it is hard to say; though I am inclined to believe that a part of the present Northumberland, and perhaps of Cumberland, was on the Pictish side.

3 F 2

The

mos gentis Anglorum, vel interemptos gladio, vel servitio addictos, vel de terrâ Pictorum fuga lapsos, etiam vir Dei Trumwinus, qui in eos episcopatum acceperat, recessit.
—*Bede, lib. iv. chap. 26.*

* Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio.—*Horat.*

† The number of these English slaves or servants was greatly augmented in the reign of Malcolm III. who, after ravaging the north of England, carried away so many young men and women captives, that scarcely a village, or even hamlet, in Scotland, was to be seen without some of them. “Anno duodecimo Willielmi, Rex Malcolm venit in Angliam, et praedavit in Northumbriam usque ad Tinam, et multos thesauros et homines in vinculis secum duxit.”—*Annal. Waverl. ad an. 1078.* “Repleta est ergo Scotia servis et ancillis Anglici generis, ita ut etiam usque hodie, nulla, non dico villula, sed nec domuncula sine his valeat invenire.”—*Hoveden. p. 452. ed. Francof.*

The long cessation of hostilities, that ensued, must have been attended with a constant mutual intercourse; during which the Saxon would make nearly the same progress in supplanting the Celtic as it has ever since done; and of which, even in our own days, I shall, afterwards, have occasion to observe some remarkable instances.

When Bede finished his history, in 731, the Picts lived in the most perfect peace and amity with their English neighbours; and had even adopted from them the Romish discipline, with respect to the celebration of Easter; which the Britons still obstinately rejected: another strong presumptive proof of the prevalence of Saxon usages, and consequently of the Saxon language: for usages and language are commonly communicated together.

This peace between the Picts and English appears to have been of long duration, and not to have been grossly violated until the reign of Edward the Elder, who, in 924 (says the Saxon Chronicle) entered into Pictland as far as Badecanwyllan*; near to which he built and garrisoned a town, and received the homage of the Scottish King†, and of all the Scottish nation. From this garrison, undoubtedly composed of Englishmen, would the Saxon make daily encroachments upon the Celtic; as we shall always find it to have done, on similar occasions.

Whatever

* Badecanwyllan is supposed by Gibson to be Bakewell in Derbyshire. But this is altogether incredible. It must have been a place, I think, in the heart of the Pictish territories, where there had been no town or garrison, before this period; but which was now necessary to keep the Scots in awe. A garrison in Derbyshire could never have answered that purpose.

† This was Kenneth, who, either by conquest or alliance, united the two nations of Picts and Scots into one kingdom, henceforward to be denominated Scotland.

Whatever of the Saxon tongue had hitherto been received by the Picts and Scots, was untainted with any other dialect, and most probably remained so till after the Norman Conquest. For it does not appear, that the Danes, during their struggles with the English, and their eventual conquest of England, made any permanent settlement on the north side of the Tweed. Canute, indeed, once appeared with his army on the Scottish borders; but it was only to enforce the homage of the Scottish King for the dominions which he held of the Crown of England.

It is not then until the reign of Henry II. towards the year 1175, that we can look for any material alteration in the Scoto-Saxon dialect; but, in that year, the Castles of Berwick, Roxburgh, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling, were put into the hands of the English for a stipulated time; and the two first were entirely and perpetually ceded to England. As far as the influence of those garrisons reached, it would give a Norman tinge to the Scoto-Saxon; for the English of that period was strongly Normanized.

But the reign of Malcolm Kenmore seems to have been the first period of a general denization of Saxon in Scotland. That Monarch had been bred in England, and married an English Princess. Her retinue were all English. English, in consequence, would become the language of the Court. The courtiers would carry it to their respective homes; their domestics would be ambitious to speak the language of their masters; and thus it would be gradually introduced into every fashionable circle. Many Saxons likewise left England on account of the Norman oppression, and very naturally took refuge in the neighbouring country, where they had all reason to hope for a friendly reception. Commerce and intermarriages became now frequent between the two nations; and that chain of predisposing,

disposing causes was begun to be forged, which has since happily united them into one kingdom.

Although, from what has been said, it may reasonably be supposed, that the English had made a considerable progress in the southern parts of Scotland, even before the Norman Conquest, it would be unfair thence to conclude, that it had become the common language of the people. On the contrary, it is my belief, that it was yet but little known beyond the Forth, and hardly known at all beyond the Tay. We learn from Turgot, that St Margaret was obliged to make use of an interpreter, when she would speak to her Scottish subjects*; and the King, who knew both languages, usually performed that office. Indeed, we can hardly conceive it possible, that the common people of the more northern regions should have yet abandoned their vernacular tongue, to adopt a foreign dialect. Their religion would partly serve to guard them against this innovation. They had been converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries, who spoke the same language with themselves. Icolmkill was the parent stock, from which their whole ecclesiastical oeconomy had proceeded. From it they had received not only their faith, but also their discipline. The Abbot of Hii was their sole Patriarch, to whom even their Bishops were originally subordinate†. Their Saints, as it has been observed, were all Irish; and the Roman-Saxon ritual seems not to have been fully established among them, until the reign of David.

Then,

* Even to the Bishops convened in council. See *Turgot Vita S. Marg.* apud Bollandum.

† Habere autem solet Insula (Hii) Rectorem semper Abbatem, Presbyterum; cujus juri et omnis Provincia, et ipsi etiam Episcopi, ordine inusitato, debeant esse subjecti.—*Bede, lib. iii. c. 4.*

Then, indeed, an inundation of religious orders, chiefly from England, not only altered the form of their worship, but also greatly contributed towards the propagation of the English language amongst them. The Culdees (whose morals were not the most edifying, nor their learning the most extensive) were persecuted and abolished; Icolomkil was depopulated and deserted; and the newly erected monasteries became the only reputable seminaries of every sort of learning. In them were educated the pastor and the prelate, the lawyer and the gentlemen; and each of these served as a vehicle to spread the language of their English teachers.

The attempts of Edward I. and of Edward III. on Scotland, seem to have entirely banished the Celtic from all the coasts of the eastern counties, as far as Buchan, and paved the way for its gradual expulsion from the other parts of the kingdom. From the numerous garrisons which he placed in all the principal towns and fastnesses, was the English diffused over all the Lowlands; in the same manner as it has, in latter times, been diffused over the Highlands, from the garrisons of Inverness, Fort George, Fort William, Fort Augustus, Ruthven, Braemar, Cargarriff, &c. It began, soon after, to be employed in public deeds, in lieu of Latin; and, in the reign of James I. our acts of Parliament were written in it.

From this last period, there are a sufficient number of printed books and manuscripts, written in the Scoto-Saxon dialect, to enable us to form a just idea of its component parts, and comparative excellence.

On analysing the Scoto-Saxon dialect, I find it composed; First, and chiefly, of pure Saxon; Secondly, of Saxonized Celtic, whether Welsh, Pictish, or Erse; Thirdly, of Saxonized Norman or old French; Fourthly, of more modern French Scotized; Fifthly, of

of Danish, Dutch, and Flemish, occasionally incorporated; Sixthly, of words borrowed from the learned dead languages. It must not however be supposed, that all these are blended together in the same proportion in every Scottish provincial dialect. The Welsh words are principally to be found in the more southern provinces, the Pictish and Erse in the more northern; The Danish, Dutch, and Flemish all along the eastern coast, especially in the trading towns and fishing villages*: terms relative to the arts, politeness, and luxury, are mostly French; and Greek and Latin words are rarely to be found but in authors.

I now proceed to the last part of my design; which is to shew, that the Scoto-Saxon dialect was, at the union of the two nations, equal in every respect, in some respects superior, to the Anglo-Saxon dialect.

Three things seem to constitute the perfection, or rather relative superiority, of a language: *richness, energy, and harmony.*

A language is rich in proportion to the copiousness of its vocabulary; and this will principally depend, First, on the number of its primitive or radical words. Secondly, on the multiplicity of its derivations and compounds. Thirdly, on the variety of its inflexions. Now to me it appears, that in all, or almost all, these respects, the Scottish dialect of the Saxon has some advantage over the English dialect.

As to primitives, there is no sort of doubt. All those contained in our best English lexicons are to be met with in the Scottish writers,

* The inhabitants of the latter have, indeed, many words and phrases, that appear to be peculiar to them. Their intermarrying only among themselves may be one cause of this.

writers, and are still used in the Scottish colloquial dialects, and many hundreds, besides, which are not found in our lexicons; but which are as pure Saxon or Teutonic as any of those we use: not to mention a considerable number of Celtic and French radicals, which, as I have already observed, have been adopted into the Scottish nomenclature; without the least violence to the genius of the language, or the smallest appearance of heterogeneity.

On the same side is also the superiority arising from the multiplicity and multifariousness of derivatives and compounds*. It is true, indeed, that neither the Scots nor the English are extremely rich in this particular: still, whatever superabundance there is, belongs evidently to the former. In the richest of all languages, that of the Greeks, one copious source of wealth is the great number of terms that diminish, augment, or modify that primary idea; and it was the great ambition of the best Latin writers to rival them in this point. For instance, from the Greek *ἄνθρωπος* a *man*, we find the following diminutives *ἄνθρωπιον*, *ἄνθρωπαριον*, and *ἄνθρωπιτκος*; which the Latins tried to imitate by their *homulus*, *homuncio*, and *homunculus*. So from *κορη* a *girl*, come *κοριον*, *κορασιον*, *κοριδιον*, *κοριση* and *κορισκιον*; for which the Latins have only *pupa*, *puella*, and *puellula*. It is incredible what variety, what imagery, and what sweetness arise from the proper use of such diminutives. The well known ode of Adrian to his dying soul shall serve as an example,

Animula vagula, blandula!
Hospes comesque corporis!
Quae nunc abibis in loca
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos.

The

* I join these together, because it is not easy to distinguish them. Perhaps, to speak more properly, every derivative is a compound; although in those members of a

The Greeks and Latins not only modified their terms by diminutives, but also, though not to so great an extent, by augmentatives. Thus, the former called a man with great lips *χεῖλος* from *χεῖλος*; a very rich man *πλουτὰς* from *πλουτος*, &c. So, likewise, the latter had the *labro, naso, capito* &c. Hence it is that the Italians, not without reason, boast of their language, as being the most copious and expressive of modern tongues, and are wont to give, as an instance, the word *capello*; from which they have the diminutives *capelletto, capellino, capelluccio*, of which the last two express *prettiness* likewise, and the augmentatives *capellone, capellaccio*, of which the last brings also the idea of *ugliness*.

But the Scots seems to be richer, at least in diminutives, than the Italian; and to equal the Greek itself. For the word equivalent to *capello* may be diminutively modified after all the following manners. *Hat, batty, battik, battiky, battiken**: nor are these used indiscriminately, any more than *capelletto* and *cappellino*.

Nor were the Scots entirely without augmentatives. These were formed by adding *um* to adjectives, and *o* to substantives; as *greatum, goodum, beado, mano*. It is true, they are both become obsolete: yet it is not many years ago, since I heard a farmer's wife laughing heartily at her neighbour, for calling a horse of a middle size a *horsie*! "He is more like a *horsfo*," said she.

It

word, which we call inseparable particles, the original meaning is sometimes so obscure as not readily to be perceived, nor easily ascertained. But we are accustomed to call those words derivatives, which have some such particle added; and compounds, such as have it prefixed to them. Thus *un-true* is called a compound; but *truly* a derivative. Yet *by* is only the abbreviation of *like* or *lick*, and *true-like* is as much a compound as *un-true*.

* So corresponding to the Greek examples, *man, manny, mannik, manniky, and mannikin*; *lass, lassy, lassik, lassiky, and lassikin*.

It has been remarked by Grammarians, that the Latins, in order to make their common diminutives still more diminutive, sometimes prefixed the words *parvus*, *minutus*, &c. as *parva munuscula*, *minutae interrogatiunculae*. So the Scots, a *little manikin*, a *wee wifkin*, and a *wee-wee babiky*, &c.

With regard to the variety of compounds, both English and Scots are greatly defective, compared with some other languages: but the former, I think, is more so than the latter. When I speak of compounds, I mean not here, such as we have adopted from the Greek and Latin, as *philosophy*, *mathematics*, *consecration*, *concurrence*, &c. but such as are made up of two or more Saxon terms, whether separable or inseparable, as *man servant*, *maid-servant*, *stone-cutter*, *heedless*, *childish*, *untoward*, *godlike*, *unjustly*, *loathsome*, &c. In all these and other similar combinations, the Scots is equally rich with the English, and has in some of them a variety of forms unknown to the English. Thus we use either *ty* or *tith*, as *poverty* and *poor-tith*, *rarety* and *raretith*; *dom* or *rik*, as *kingdom* and *kingrik*; *ly* or *fum*, as *ugly* or *ugfum*; *un* or *wan*, as *unlucky*, *wanchancy*, *unhappy*, *wanwierdy*. And this last mentioned particle is used not only with adjectives, but also with substantives; as *wan-rest*, *wan-hope*, *wan-worth*, *wan thrist*, *wan-heil*, *wan-thank**, &c.

Of inflexion there is nearly the same (that is very little) variety, in both Scots and English. Here we equally feel our wants; and the more so, as there is little hope of their ever being supplied. How our forefathers could abandon the principles of Saxon grammar, to adopt those of one so inferior to it, is certainly matter of astonishment; but so it is. I am inclined to believe that the authority of Chaucer contributed not a little towards completing this re-

3 G 2

volution

* We have still some vestiges of this sort of combination in English; as *untruth*, *unrest*.

volution in English literature: for in Wiclef, who preceded him but a few years, we find many traces of pure Saxonism. Some of these the first Scottish writers retained; and many more of them, not half a century ago, were employed in common speech. On the whole, the inflections of Scottish grammar were more varied, and less anomalous than those of English grammar; as any one may convince himself, by reading Douglas's Virgil, or the admirable Catechism of Archbishop Hamilton, of which I shall have occasion to speak afterwards.

The superior ENERGY of a language (independent of peculiarity of stile) seems to consist in this, that it can express the same sentiments in fewer words, and with fewer symbols, than any other: and this, I apprehend, is the just boast of the English. Our numerous monosyllables, rough, rigid, and inflexible as our oaks, are capable of supporting any burthen; whilst the polysyllables of our southern neighbours, tall, smooth, and slender, like the Lombardy poplar, bend under the smallest weight. From this, no doubt, arises the confessed superiority of our poetry; especially of the higher kinds, the *epic* and *tragic*. This, also, gives a peculiar strength to our apophthegms, and to every sort of composition, where strength is a chief ingredient.

It would be ridiculous to attempt a general comparison between the Scottish and English poetry: it would be comparing a small grove to an immense forest: yet in those kinds of poetry which the bards of Scotland chiefly cultivated, the historical, allegorical, and satyrical *tale*, and the tragic and comic *ballad*, I would engage to pick out, of the few of their compositions that remain, several pieces in every respect equal, in energy far superior, to any contemporary English production. Nay, I know not if, in any language whatever, a more energetic composition can be produced than the well-known

known ballad of Hardinknute. It consists almost entirely of radical words. In 776 lines there are not above ten trisyllables, and four of these are proper names*.

Although *harmony* and *energy* be not altogether incompatible, it is certain that they are never found in the same proportion in the same language. Muscular strength and lovely symmetry are rarely conjoined: Adonis is not a Hercules, nor Venus a Thalestris. The languages allowed to be the most harmonious, are the Greek and Italian; and the nearer any other approaches to their genius, the more harmonious it is accounted. In this scale of estimation, the English (like all other northern dialects) is far from being high. Its hissing sounds, its clusters of uncoalescing consonants, the little variety of its inflexions, and the paucity of its polysyllables, are all against its harmony; and it requires much art and labour in the arrangement of words and sentences, to make it in any degree melodious.

If it now be asked, whether of the two dialects, the Scoto-Saxon, or the Anglo-Saxon, I think the least unharmonious; I readily give my suffrage, such as it is, in favour of the former. For,

First, in the Scoto-Saxon dialect, there are fewer hissing sounds. The *sh* rarely occurs, its place being generally supplied by *s* single; as *sal*, *bus*, *polis*, *peris*, *punis*, *deminis*, *preadmonis*, for *shall*, *bush*, *polish*, *perish*, *punish*, *deminish*, *preadmonish*. In like manner is the *s* itself, whether single or double, excluded from the Scots, by a different and often more regular derivation of verbs from the Latin.

For,

* I am well aware that Hardinknute is a modern production; but it is so perfect an imitation of the best Scottish compositions, that it may fairly serve as an example of their excellence.

For, whereas the English verb is chiefly derived from the supine; as to *express*, *depress*, *compress*, *expose*, *depose*, *compose*; the Scots is formed from the present or infinitive, as to *expreme*, *depreme*, *compreme*, *expone*, *depone*, *compone*; although the other sort of formation is also occasionally used.

Secondly, There are not, I mean there were not formerly, in the Scots such harsh combinations of consonants, as in the English *bt*, *ct*, *lf*, *lfth*, *lm*, *mn*, *nct*, *ng*, *ngth*, *pt*, *mpt*, and the like, which, though in the Latin, whence they were derived, they had nothing disagreeable, because they were never final, and could be disjoined in syllabication, cannot certainly, as terminations, be pronounced without an effort by an ordinary tongue, nor heard without pain by a delicate ear. All those sounds the Scots avoided, either by retrenching the last letter, and speaking and writing *neglek*, *sel*, *twel*, *precink*, *decerp*, *temp*, *kil*, &c. for *neglect*, *self*, *twelve*, *precinct*, *decerpt*, *tempt*, *kiln*; or by an elision of the prior consonant, with or without a change of the preceding vowel; as *perfet*, and *perfyt*, *solen*, *flown*, &c. for *perfect*, *solemn*, and *stoln*; or by changing the syllable altogether, as in all the active participles in *ing*; which in Scots, terminate in *and**; as *doand*, *sayand*, *flytand*, *bytand*, &c. And even here the final *d* was frequently cut off by writers, and never heard in speech.

Thirdly, the Scots, in borrowing words from other language, seem to have paid a just attention to the nicer and less discernible shades of sound (if I may so say), in the commutation and arrangement of consonants, generally preferring the softest of the same class, or those that coalesced the most readily with the following letter. Thus they said *descryv*, *luf*, *haif*, *optene*, *oblifit*; for *describe*,
love,

* Or in *ant*. This latter seems to be preferable.

love, have, obliged. For the same reason they frequently changed the place of the liquids, particularly of *r*, and for *third*, *thirty*, *thirst*, *first*, *dirt*, *wart*; said *thrid*, *thritty*, *thrist*, *frist*, *drit*, *wrat*. The sound which we now express by *th*, and which almost all other nations, except the Spaniards, in vain attempt to utter, was changed by the Scots into *d* or *dd*, or, to speak more properly, they retained the ancient Saxon and Teutonic sound and symbol *d*, which the English have changed into *th*, as *fader*, *moder*, *broder*, *bidder*, *quidder*.

Fourthly, it is my opinion, that even the vowel sounds that predominate in the Scottish dialect, are of themselves more harmonious than those which are the most prevalent in English. That the open or broad *a*, for example, is one of the most harmonious vocal sounds, is clear both from its being the most common, in almost all known languages, European or Asiatic, from the Italian to the Hindoo. Yet this sound very rarely occurs in English, but in Scots is extremely common, even now, and was formerly still more so. Not only did it take place of the English open short *a*, as in *grass*, *band*, *man*, *mass*, &c. but even of the long slender *a* as in *same*, *dame*, *spake*, *awake*, *brake*, *take*, *nation*, *consideration*, &c. It was also retained in a number of Saxon words, in which we have gradually changed it into *o* long, as *snaw*, *knaw*, *craw*, *blaw*, *thraw*, for *snow*, *know*, *crow*, *blow*, *throw*, &c.

Neither will it be denied, I think by any, but perhaps an Englishman, that the Italian *i*, equivalent to our *ee*, is a more harmonious sound than the English *i* long. The Scots, accordingly, preferred the former, as in the words *admire*, *retire*, *live*, *survive*, *require*, &c. which they pronounced, as if they were written *admeer*, *reteer*, *leeve*, *surveeve*, *requeer*.

I know

I know not if I should rank among the peculiar characteristics of the Scottish dialect, that it loves to place the emphatical accent on the last syllables of words, or as near to the last syllables as it is possible; because it appears, not only from Chaucer, but from Shakespeare, and Spenser, that there has latterly been made a considerable change in English accentuation: nor will I positively affirm, that the placing of the accent on the last syllable conduces to harmony. This much, however, I will venture to say, in every sort of iambic measure, (in which most of our poems are composed) the present Scottish and ancient English mode of accenting contributes not a little to facility in versification.

There is, indeed, one sound in the Scottish dialect, which must appear highly disagreeable to an English, French, or Italian ear*, I mean the guttural *ch*. Yet, that this was an ancient Saxon sound, is hardly to be questioned, as it still prevails in all the other Teutonic dialects. It may be also observed in its favour, that the *round-mouthed* Greeks themselves were so far from deeming it harsh, that they frequently combined it with other consonants, especially the liquids λ, ν, ρ, as in *χλαμυς*, *χρον*, *χημα*; and even in the semi-guttural θ, as in *χθων*. Notwithstanding all this, I must confess, that it appears to me, even who was early accustomed to it, an unpleasant sound; especially when it is pronounced with a German or Arabic emphasis, which the throat must labour as much to produce, as the tongue to produce the sound of *th*. Be this as it will, it is certainly a very frequent sound in the Scottish tongue; and is by the Scots, Germans, Swedes, Danes, and Dutch, considered as having nothing harsh in it; and that at any rate it is not so harsh as *k*. The truth is,

* It is remarkable that of all the southern European nations, the Spaniards only acknowledge this sound; which they express by *x* or *j*. This seems to be a part of their Moorish inheritance.

is, or at least so to me it appears, that it may occasionally become a beauty in the hand of an orator or poet ; who might use it to paint strong rough images, and make the sound an echo to the sense. In this respect it has been admired even by a French critic, in the following lines of Homer :

Αἱ μὲν ἵπποι ἔφερον ἑπικαρίσσι· ἵστα δὲ σφιν
Τριχθα τι καὶ τετραχθα δισχισσὶ ἰς ἀνέμοιο. OD. ix. 71.

which Pope has endeavoured to imitate by

Now here, now there, the giddy ships are born ;
And all the rattling shrouds in fragments torn.

Will the reader pardon me for aiming at a Scottish version.

Headlong the ships are driv'n ! Thick thuds of wind
In threes and fours the foughand sails rescind !

If the words *threes* and *fours* be pronounced with the deep northern guttural sound *chrees*, *fouhrs*, the *gh* in *foughand* as the Greek *χ* ; and rescind as it were written *reshind* (all after the Scottish pronunciation) I flatter myself that there will be found a feeble imitation of the original. So might a Scottish bard avail himself of such words as *docht* (doughty) *maucht* (might) *roch* (rough) *sich* (sigh) *teuch* (tough) with a better effect, I think, than would be produced by their English equivalents. May I be permitted to quote one of my own lines as an example ? It is the 18th of the translation of Virgil's first eclogue ; where I have endeavoured to express the great difficulty which poor Melibeus had to drag along his goat, by a word which, if I am not greatly deceived, has no match in English :

“ And en, this en I drékhli drag alyv ! ”

H h h

There

There is yet one thing, in which the dialects of the two nations may be compared; namely, their peculiar mode of spelling the same words. This, if I had more leisure, would afford me ample room for philological discussion. As it is, I must be contented with making a few observations.

Perhaps there never existed a nation, which had a consistent and uniform orthography; or, if it were so at first, it did not long so remain. Of the most ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts, that have escaped the wreck of time, there are not any two copies of the same author, in which the orthography is entirely the same: and although, since the invention of printing, much pains have been employed to reduce both those dead languages to some sort of orthographical system; it is, at this day, far from being a settled point, which is the best orthography.

With respect to living tongues, the variety is, and must be, much greater. In the space of almost every century, there are many changes made in the pronunciation; and this naturally leads to a change in orthography. So that, supposing the first writer, in every language, to have had the forming of his own alphabet, and to have so happily adjusted sounds and symbols, as that in the latter there was at first, neither deficiency nor redundancy; it is impossible that this perfect consonance could be of any long duration. But the first writers, at least in modern tongues, had not this advantage. They were obliged, or chose to adapt the Latin alphabet to their vernacular sounds; in the same manner that the Latins themselves had adapted the Greek, and the Greeks the Phenician alphabet.

But as there might be, and generally were, sounds in the vernacular tongue, which no letter or combination of letters in the Latin alphabet could express; an approximation was all that could be obtained;

tained ; unless new characters should be invented to supply the defect. This was sometimes attempted, but did not remove the difficulty. The new character remained ; but the sound which it at first represented, varied like its parent wind. A few examples will illustrate this.

When the Spanish, formed out of the Latin, began to be a written language, they very naturally adopted the Latin alphabet, and most probably found it adequate to the purpose. Let us suppose then, what is extremely probable, that the Latin word *foliosus*, was according to the genius of their tongue changed into *folioso*. In that case, the Latin letters would perfectly express the sound. But when the Moorish gutturals began to predominate in the Spanish language, the letters *f. o. l. i. o. f. o.* no longer expressed the sounds which they represented ; hence writers were under the necessity of substituting the guttural aspirate *h*, for the labial aspirate *f* ; and the deep guttural *x* (represented by *j*) for the liquid *li* ; which produced the word *hajosó*.

In like manner it is scarcely to be doubted, but the Italians at first wrote *sagitta* ; for the hard sound of *g* was as familiar to the northern nations who corrupted the Latin, as to the Latins themselves. But, in process of time, the sound was softened ; and *sagitta* no more expressed it : so that the word is now written *säetta*.

So the French *maitre*, and the English *master*, were, doubtless, originally *magister* ; the French *eveque* and the English *bishop* as certainly *ἐπισκοπος* ; and the French and English *beau* was *bellus*. It is not the least curious and entertaining part of etymology, to trace such words up to their roots, and to observe by what various gradations they have been metamorphosed into their present form. In *magister*, for instance, the first change that happened was in the

H h h 2

sound

found *g*, which, when it ceased to be hard, must be expressed by a softer element; hence *maïïster*. As this produced a sort of hiatus, one of the *i. i.* was soon ejected; this left *maïster*. In time the *s* ceased to be heard; it was therefore excluded, and the word *maiter* arose; and by a transposition of the *e*, the present *mâitre*: which, after all, does not express the present sound of the French word in any other pronounciation but their own and ours. For an Italian and a Spaniard would pronounce it *mawettré*, and a German *mytré**. The whole French orthography is equally imperfect, notwithstanding the pains that have been taken by their academy to render it a model.

It has been long the fate of England to be influenced by French usages. The Normans first corrupted our language, and from the more modern French we have adopted a very erroneous orthography. Our alphabet is at the same time both deficient and redundant. We are obliged to combine letters to denote simple sounds, and we denote compound sounds by single letters; the same letter, or combination of letters, represents different sounds; and the same sound is represented by different letters and combinations: we have sounds which none of our letters or combinations of letters can express; and our letters, and even the combinations of our letters, have often no sound at all. All this is so evident, that exemplification seems unnecessary. Nor is there any well grounded hope of a reformation. At least, those who have, from time to time, attempted it, have been only laughed at for their pains; from the ingenious Sir Thomas Smith, down to the ingenious Mr Elphinston. Yet
surely

* To express the sound represented by *maitre*, there should be only four elements or letters; and four letters, which should not represent any other sound. The Oriental orthography, which European prejudice has represented as so imperfect, is far more perfect than any of ours.

surely it were a desirable thing, that orthoëphy and orthography should correspond; and that every language had an alphabet sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to express all its simple sounds. It is nearly so with the present Italian, and might have been so with the present English, if our first writers had retained the Saxon alphabet, with the Saxon mode of using it.

The Scots, most certainly, deviated less from the Saxon orthography than the English: and hence, their oral and written language more resembled one another. Their letters and combinations of letters were much more simply adapted to their sounds, and more naturally expressed them: they generally painted the same sound by the same symbol; and they generally contented themselves with symbols that were barely necessary: so that a stranger, once acquainted with their alphabet, might nearly pronounce the word; and, on hearing the word, as nearly write it. The following instances taken at random from Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism, and contrasted with our English orthography, may serve as examples.

SCOTS.	ENGLISH.	SCOTS.	ENGLISH.
pepil	people	blud	blood
exempil	example	chast	chaste
wemen	women	gudnes	goodness
levit	levite	hevin	heaven
jugis	judges	gret	great
tym	time	ydilnes	idleness
epistil	epistle	brekars	breakers
brak	brake	tuk	took
parabil	parable	secund	second
steil	steal	evin	even
wysman	wiseman	pleasure	pleasure
fynally	finally	ludgin	lodging.
			Let

Let these two tables be presented to any foreigner, who knows no more of our language than the power of each single letter; I will venture to say, that he shall read the first in a manner much less unintelligible, even to an English ear, than he shall read the latter.

On the whole, then, I am of opinion, that if a philosophical grammarian had existed in Scotland, prior to the reign of Mary, or about that period, and turned his attention to this object; it would have been no hard matter for him to reduce the Scottish orthography into a system of equal perfection with that of the Italian. But I will go yet a step farther; and, supposing myself to be such a grammarian, will attempt to do, what I fancy he might have done: or rather what I would do at this day, if I had to reform the Scottish orthography. If this be accounted a folly, it is at least an innocent one. I do not expect that my system will ever be followed; but it pleases myself, and cannot well displease any one besides. It is on occasions like this, that theory may take its free swing; because its swings can do no injury.

If the Scottish were still an unwritten language, and if I were permitted to regulate its orthography, I would certainly reduce the number of our present letters, change some of their forms, and add two or three which are wanting: so that my alphabet should be as short at least as that of the Hebrews, and yet more comprehensive than the English one: but since the eyes of my countrymen have been so long familiarized to the latter, I will not offend them by making any violent innovation in their horn-book. Contenting myself with the common symbols, and their common arrangement, I will only endeavour to ascertain and distinguish their powers, and to supply their deficiency, either by diacritic marks, or approximate combinations.

combinations. The numerical figures in the following Table, refer to the subsequent observations.

T A B L E.

SYMBOLS.		POWERS.
1.	a	<i>a</i> short, as in <i>hand</i> , or nearly so.
2.	á	<i>a</i> Italian, as in <i>father</i> .
3.	à	<i>a</i> broad, as in <i>law</i> .
4.	â	<i>a</i> slender, as in <i>fate</i> , <i>nation</i> .
5.	b	<i>b</i> .
6.	c	<i>c</i> soft.
7.	d	<i>d</i> .
8.	e	<i>e</i> short, as in <i>element</i> .
9.	é	<i>e</i> middle, as in <i>send</i> .
10.	è	<i>e</i> long, as in <i>scene</i> .
11.	ei	<i>ei</i> German and Italian, nearly English <i>ay</i> .
12.	f	<i>f</i> or <i>ph</i> .
13.	g	<i>g</i> hard.
14.	gh	<i>y</i> consonant.
15.	h	<i>h</i> .
16.	i	<i>i</i> short, as in <i>fin</i> .
17.	ì	<i>i</i> Italian, or English <i>ee</i> .
18.	iou	<i>iou</i> a sound peculiar to the Scots.
19.	j	<i>j</i> or <i>g</i> soft.
20.	k	<i>k</i> .
21.	kh	χ Greek, <i>ch</i> German, <i>x</i> Spanish.
22.	l	<i>l</i> .
23.	m	<i>m</i> .
24.	n	<i>n</i> .

SYMBOLS.

POWERS.

25.	o	o short, as in <i>hot</i> .
26.	ò	o long, as in <i>bone</i> .
27.	p	p.
28.	ph	f.
29.	q	q.
30.	r	r.
31.	s	s.
32.	sh	sh, or sch, German.
33.	t	t.
34.	th	th, or θ, Greek.
35.	u	u short, as in <i>shut</i> .
36.	ù	oo, or u, Italian.
37.	û	u English as in <i>pure</i> .
38.	v	v.
39.	w	w.
40.	x	x.
41.	y	y as in <i>by</i> , or i as in <i>wine</i> .
42.	z	z.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. This is not entirely the English *a* short, as in *hand*, a sound not known in Scotland, till very lately; but the shortest and most indistinct of all vocal sounds, and which might be almost equally well expressed by a very short *i*, and even by *e* or *u*. Sir William Jones informs us, that, in all the Indian dialects, "this vowel is considered as *inherent* in every consonant*;" and so it seems evidently

* See Asiatic Researches, vol. i. p. 14.

dently to have been by the Hebrews, Chaldees, Syrians, and Arabs. I have retained it particularly in all active participles; as *doand*, *writand*, &c. where it is plain, that *i*, *e*, or *u*, if rapidly pronounced, might be readily substituted for it.

2. The Scots seem formerly to have known no other sound of this letter, which is indeed the general sound all over the world, except in England.

3. This is only a prolongation of the preceeding.

4. This is plainly a simple sound, and would be better represented by the Greek *η*. I believe the Scots have but lately adopted it from the English. It approximates to *é*, but is longer.

5. This letter is almost uniformly pronounced over all Europe, though in some countries it is confounded with *v*.

6. There is absolutely no need for this letter; but I have retained it to express occasionally the sound of *s*, and, in combination with *b*, that of *tsh*.

7. The Saxons used this letter with a dash through it, to express the Greek *θ*, or *th*.

8. *E* short is less common in Scots than in English; the next letter commonly taking its place.

9. The mean sound of *e*, though not mentioned by grammarians, is more or less an English sound: for surely it is not pronounced exactly in the same manner in *elegy* and *lend*. But the difference is much more apparent in Scots.

10. The sound of this letter is hardly distinguishable from that of *z* or English *ee*.

11. The combination *ei* is not known in England, at least in the Metropolis. It is the Italian *ei*, and nearly the English *ay*.

12. This letter renders *ph* unnecessary. See No. 28.

13. This letter was originally *z* or *zeta*, but by degrees took place of *c* or *gamma**. In English it has a hard and soft sound; but here it is always hard. See No. 19.

14. I have chosen to make this combination express our *y* consonant, both because I find it was the old Saxon usage, and because our Scottish writers almost universally adopted it. See No. 42. In some parts of Scotland it is still aspirated.

15. This is the softest of all aspirates, and might, by the aid of two diacritic points, serve to denote other two harder ones. See No. 21.

16. This letter has often so nearly the sound of short *a*, that it may be used for it.

17. This is the true original sound of *i*, and the only one the Italians, Spaniards, and Germans know. It is often used by the northern Scots, where the English pronounce it *y*, as in *write*, *rival*, *skill*.

18. By this combination I express a sound peculiar to the Scots and northern English, and might in English be written *you*; or it might

* In the Gothic alphabet *g* had the sound of *i*.

might be expressed by some diacritic mark over the preceding consonant, like the Spanish *n̄*. See No. 22.

19. The *j* represents sufficiently the sound of soft *g*. It would have been better, perhaps, to have retained the latter with a diacritic point.

20. This letter is the Greek *kappa*, and renders *c* hard altogether unnecessary.

21. I choose to express the hard guttural χ by this combination. See No. 15.

22. This is the softest of all the liquids, and the Scots make it still more liquid than the English, by retaining its Gaelic or Celtic sound; which is also common in Spanish, and expressed by *ll*. It is nearly the *ll* in French, and exactly the *gl* in Italian. It might in my alphabet have been denoted by a diacritic point —; but as other three liquids are liable to a familiar modification, and as one combination of vowels, namely *iou* after the single consonant, suits all the four, I thought it better to use that combination, than, without necessity, to multiply symbols.

23. The liquid sound of this letter alluded to above, is found in the word *marw* (in English *mew*) which is to be pronounced *midu*; and so I write it.

24. Liquid *n*, or Spanish *n̄*, is heard in the word *anew*, (beneath) which is pronounced and here written *anion*.

25. It has been observed, that this sound when rapidly pronounced, coincides nearly with *a* short.

26. This sound might be expressed by *oo*, for *o* long, is only a protraction of *o* short.

27. This letter was frequently used by the Scots for *b*.

28. I have retained this combination to express the Greek ϕ , and Latin *ph*. It is otherwise entirely superfluous.

29. This letter is equally redundant; but I retain it in some words derived from the Latin. The Scottish writers combined it with *uh* to express what the English do by *wh*; as *quhen*, *qhuat*, *quhy*, which they probably pronounced more gutturally than they now do. The present sound is sufficiently expressed by *hu* or *hw*, for it is a solecism in orthography, to put the *w* foremost.

30. In some parts of Scotland this letter is pronounced with an aspiration, though not so hard as that of Northumberland. The Greeks seem to have given it the same sound.

31. This sound is exactly the same with soft *c*. One of them is therefore superfluous.

32. That we want a symbol to denote this simple sound is evident; for neither the French *ch*, nor the German *sch*, nor our own *sh*, at all express it. It is the Hebrew *w*; and might be distinguished from *s*, by a diacritic point. The nearest sound is that of *si*, which, in Greek and Latin words, might be substituted.

33. This letter is, in Scots, combined with *i* in the same manner as the liquids, as *tiaiv*; the long small root of *heather*.

34. This seems also to be a simple sound; badly represented by *th*. The Greek element θ might be adopted, or *t* with a diacritic point might be its substitute.

35. This short sound of *u* is peculiar I think to the Scots and English.

36. This is the genuine sound of *u*. How we came to express it by *oo*, it is not easily conceived. The Scottish combination *ou* was much nearer the sound.

37. This is in reality a compound of *e* and *u*. It is, however, to be observed, that it is not founded exactly in the same manner by the Scots and English. In the mouths of the latter it seems to be composed of *i* and *eù*; while the former pronounce it more like the French *u* or *eu* in the word *peur*.

38. This letter is by the Scots often interchanged with *f*, and in some countries with *w*, as in London.

39. This is an unnecessary element; I have used it only at the beginning of words in the form of a consonant.

40. This letter is entirely useless; as its two shades of the same sound are perfectly represented by *gs* and *ks*.

41. I appropriate this letter, and this alone, to denote the English *i* long, or the Italian *ai*. I have not even excepted the pronoun *I*, although I know its place will, at first, seem awkwardly filled by *Y*.

42. This symbol I always use to express its softer sound, or that of *s* in the English word *praise*. Its harder sound which is that of *ds*
or

or *ts*, may be expressed either by that combination, or by a diacritic point. The Scottish writers generally used *z* instead of *y* consonant. But in this I think they were mistaken. The figure which they found in manuscripts, though resembling an *z*, was in reality an abbreviation of *gh*, and so Wickef, and the English writers of his day always wrote. But the strong resemblance between the abbreviation of *gh*, and the last letter of the alphabet, made them gradually to be taken for the same. See No. 14.

I admit no superfluous or mute vowel, nor improper diphthong or triphthong. Whether double consonants should also be excluded, I have some doubt. They may serve occasionally to make the sound more smart and determinate, and so to regulate the emphasis : but this can only happen in middle syllables.

I am perfectly sensible that this novel orthography will, at first, have an uncouth appearance, even to Scottish readers ; but I flatter myself, that such of them as are capable of reflection, and can read with both ears and eyes, will soon recover from their astonishment ; and confess that my symbols represent their sounds more properly and distinctly than their present orthography.

I have now only to put my theory in practice ; and this the reader will find done in the two last of the following pieces. For the first, or *epistle*, I have left nearly in the same form in which it was originally written and sent to the Society. It thenceforth became in some sort their own ; and I hardly thought myself at liberty to make experiments on it. I have ventured, however, to make the orthography a little more uniform, and more agreeable to the Scottish idiom, than the orthography of the present day. Thus *ou* and *ow* are never confounded. The former is equivalent to the English *oo*, the latter to *ow* in *town*, or *ou* in *loud*. *Eu* and *ew* likewise

likewise express distinct sounds, *eu* is equivalent to the English *eu* or *ew*, but *ew* has a sound peculiar to Scotland, and which can hardly be represented in English characters; perhaps the combination *iow* pronounced smartly, will give some idea of it. The combination *ie* is always to be pronounced as *ee*, and *ea* like *e* short, or as the English pronounce *ea* in death.

These rules are only necessary for those who would read the lines according to the Scottish pronunciation. An Englishman may read them according to his own; only he is to remark that the rimes must be pronounced à l'*Ecossoise*; otherwise they will frequently be no rimes at all.

It was once my intention to add a complete glossary for the whole; but this, in my present situation, I find impracticable. A Scoto-Saxon Lexicon I take to be a desideratum in English literature; and would earnestly recommend it to the attention of the Scottish Antiquaries. It is probable that the Society hath members in every county. These might, with little pains, collect the words and phrases that are peculiar to the people among whom they live. In the shires of Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, the Scottish still exists in its native purity, or, if you will, in its native rudeness. But even there it is every day losing ground; and yielding to the English idiom. Hence the greater expediency of collecting the old terms as soon as possible, and from the mouths of the oldest inhabitants.

Although any person who has common sense and can write, might be employed to make such a collection; yet it were to be wished that men of some learning would charge themselves with the task. The minister of the gospel would find here a pleasant relaxation from his apostolic labours; and the idle gentleman an innocent and useful amusement.

In forming the collections, no word should be omitted, however barbarous it might appear; no phrase rejected, howsoever vulgar. The common names of plants, shrubs, and trees; of beasts, birds, and fishes; of brooks, and rivers; of hills, and mountains; of towns, castles, villages, and even single homesteads; of every domestic utensil; of every implement of husbandry; of every tool and engine peculiar to the manual arts, &c. all should be scrupulously noticed.

The different collections being sent to the Society, should be put into the hands of a person capable of digesting them into one body. That person must have made a previous study of analytical grammar, and general etymology; so as to be able to trace the same term through all the variety of pronunciation which it assumes in different provinces, often in the same province, and sometimes in the same parish. He ought, moreover, to be well acquainted not only with Latin and Greek; but also with the ancient Saxon and other Teutonic dialects. The want of this knowledge was one of the greatest defects of our great English Lexicographer.

EPISTLE

EPISTLE

TO THE

*President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Scottish
Society of Antiquaries,*

On being chosen a Correspondent Member.

HOW fal the Muse o' modern days
Attemp in geud ald Scottis phraze,
To thank you for the mekil honour
Sa graciously confer't upon her?

Wow! Sirs, how vogie wu'd she be
To dow in Scottis phraze to-gi'e
Her gratefu' thanks.—But ah! fu' fair
It grieves her heart, that sud'ren lair
Has banis't a' the canty strains,
She con't upon her nati' plains
In days of yore; and, in their stead,
Wi' fremit gew-gaws pang't her head.

The pink, the pansy, and the gowan,
And uther flours of our a'in grown';
The faucy girl has lang despis't,
And noght but rair outlandics pris't:

The filler brotch, the filken snude,
The pinner plain, the sancted hude,

121

K k k

The

The plaitit hair, and bodkin bonny,
 The kirtle, kurtch, and cokernonny,
 She wu'd na——na, she wu'd na wear,
 But chang't for Anglo-gallic gear :
 Gauze, laces, ribbans, straps, and strings ;
 And uther sik-like gaudy things :
 And, nou, whan these her taste ha' spil't,
 She sees her folly, owns her guilt,
 Regrets her skaith, and wu'd ha' fain
 Her ald habiliments again.

In vain : for her exploring ee
 Nor swatch nor sample nou can see.
 She goifs around——and, strange to tell,
 Finds ilka Caledonian belle
 As fairly feulish as herself.

Whare nou the nimphs, that weent to feed
 Their flocks upon the banks o' Tweed ;
 And sang sa mony a winsom air
 About the bus abeun Traquair ?
 Wa's me ! sin Ramsay disappear'd,
 Their tunefu' voice is na mair hear'd.
 Nor ha' their charms sin syne been thown,
 Except to Ferguson alone.
 Ill-wierdet wight ! Wha wu'd prefer
 A reaming bicker o' Bell's beer,
 To a' the nectar that distills
 Fre Phoebus' munt in fucar't rills :
 And loo'd ald Reckie's bouffom lasses,
 Mair than the maidens o' Parnassus.

Yet he had ilka art to please,
And win the dortiest ev'n of these.
His was the reed sa sweet and shill
That sang *the Lads of Patie's Mill*;
To him belang't the wiel-strung lyre
That temper't Hammy's nati' fire;
And Forbes' fife, sa feat and trim,
Was left, but ony doubt, to him.
Bot nouthier reed, nor lyre, nor fife,
Regarded he—bot drank thro' life,
And leugh—until the cald o' death
Chill't his heart-blude, and stapt his breath.
He died; peur faul! and wi' him died
The relict-muse o' Mither-Lied.

Bot wu'd o' verse the pours divine
Grant me, their slave, bot ae propyne;
And dart upon my mental night
A leam of leel poetic light;
I'd catch a sparkie from its flashes,
And yet revive the ha'f-floot ashes.
Foster't by you, the sacred fire
Su'd ne'er a second time expire;
Bot ilka day expand and grow
Intil a mair majestic low:
Til time and aidant care su'd raise
Its glim'ring dawn to noon-tide blaze.

What then were wanting, bot to find
A virgin o' the vestal kind
To act the priestly part, and lay
Neu fuel on it e'er ilk day:

To trim its hearth, and in their turn
The elder and the etnach burn?

Nor will the search be hard or long :
For tho' 'tis true, that Mither-tongue
Has had the melancholy fate,
To be neglekit by the great,
She still has fun an open door
Amang the uncurrupit poor,
Wha be na weent to treat wi' scorn
A gentlewoman bred and born ;
Bot bid her, thoch in ratter's drest,
A hearty welcome to their best.

There aft on ben-maist blink she fits,
And sharps the edge of cuntry wits,
Wi' routh of gabby saws, an' says,
An' jokes, an' gibes of uther days :
That gi'e si'k gust to rustic sport,
And gar the langsome night leuk short.

At uther times, in some warm neuk
She to the cutchok ha'ds a beuk,
And reids in si'k a magic tone,
'The deeds that our forbeirs ha' done :
That——as 'tis said of that fain't Greek
Wha gaed to hell his wife to seek,
Sa sweet he fang, Ixion's wheel
And Syfiphus's stane stood still :
Nay mair ; those greedy gleds, that iver
'Till nou had peck't Prometheus' liver,

Forgat

Forgat their prey, op't wide their throats,
And lent their lugs to Orpheus' notes.
Sa here, gif ye attention gi'e,
Sik ald warld wunders ye may see :
May see the maiden flap her wheel;
The mistress cease to turn the reel ;
Lizzy, wi' laddle in her hand,
Til pot boil over, gapand stand :
Ev'n hungry Gib his speun depose,
And, for a mament, spare his brose !

Sal it be said, that si'k a charmer
Can only captivate the farmer
And farmer's folks ; while Lord and Laird
Treat her like ony common caird ;
And seem to be asham't to see
Themsels in si'k mean company ?

'Tis yours, my gen'rous, gentle brithers !
T'affert the honor of your mithers ;
An' shaw they gaif as pure and gude
A language as they gaif a blude.
'Tis yours wi' diligence and care
To seek the lang-neglekit Fair ;
Whither she lodge in barn or byre ;
Or whatfoe'er be her attire ;
Be not afraid to own her birth ;
And bring to light her nati' worth.

An' then to trim her up fu' tight
An' mak her leuk as braw an' bright,

As were the wis of ony las
 That wu'd na for a strumpet pass;
 Ye need nae foreign foppish stuff
 To set her nat'ral beuties off:
 Our a'in geud hamil claith (if but
 Accordan' to the fashion, cut)
 Will please the lassie mekil better:
 An', sure am I, fu' weil will set her.

Gin still this drefs owr little gay
 Ye deem, an' mair out owr wu'd hai'
 A garland til adorn her hair
 And poseys on her breast to wear;
 A fouth o' flours may yet be fund,
 Wi' pains, on Caledonian grund,
 Dig for their roots, 'ere they be dead,
 Fre Gretna-green to Peterhead;
 And plant them quick, as soon as got,
 In ae Lexicographic plot;
 I trou they'll soon baith live and thrive
 And gi'e you flours enew belyve.
 Or, gin si'k labor seem o'wr sterk,
 There's yet anuther way to werk:
 Collect, wi' judgment, skill an' care,
 The words and phrasies rich an' rare,
 That in ald beuks, for ages by,
 Like herbs in *hortis siccis*, ly.
 Expose them to the apen air;
 And wash, and clean, and trim, and pare
 Their wufant parts—I'm fair mista'en
 I yet they dinna grow again.

"Grow,"

"Grow," did I say? Yes grow they will,
An' propagate, an' prosper, till
Our envious neighbours, in amaze,
Sal on their various beuties gaze;
An' pilfer seeds, an' slips, an' sections
To amplify their best collections.

Let bragart England in disdain
Ha'd ilka lingo, but her a'in:
Her a'in, we wat, say what she can,
Is like her true-born Englishman*,
A vile promiscuous mungrel† seed
Of Danish, Dutch, an' Norman breed,
An' prostituted, since, to a'
The jargons on this earthly ba'!
Bedek't, 'tis true, an' made fu' smart
Wi' mekil learning, pains an' art;
An' taught to baik, an' benge, an' bou
As dogs an' dancin' masters do:
Wi' fardit cheeks an' pouder't hair,
An' brazen confidential stare—
While ours, a blate an' bashfu' maid
Conceals her blushes wi' her plaid;
And is unwillan' to display
Her beuties in the face o' day.

Bot strip them baith—an' see wha's shape
Has least the semblance of an ape?
Wha's lim's are straughtest? Wha can sheu
The whiter skin, an' fairer heu;

An'

* See Daniel de Foe:

† *Hybrida quidem lingua Anglicana est.* Hickes.

An' whilk, in short, is the mair fit
 To gender genuine manly wit?
 I'll pledge my pen, you'll judgment pass
 In favor of the Scottis lass.

Bot, dropping metaphor, an' grantan'
 That some embellishment is wantan'
 To grace our lied, an' mak it shine,
 England! with a' the glare o' thine:
 Yet hast thou little cause for crawin';
 To mere hap-hazard was it awin';
 That thy, not Scotia's, lied an' stile
 Became the standart o' this isle,
 Had Jammie never seen the Thames,
 Nor chang't the Abbey for St James',
 Edina's Court had nou been fund in
 As geud a plight, as that of Lundin:
 And nowther PIR or FOX had been
 Politer speakers than MACQUEEN.

Do bot compare each nation's phraze
 In BESS's and in MARY's days,
 Is English prose mair orthodox
 Than that of Kennedy an' Knox?
 Does Melvil's story muddier flow
 Than those of Holinshed an' Stowe?
 Are Barclay's rimes mair tight an' terse
 Than Lindsay's or Montgom'ry's verse?
 Does Spencer, deathless bard, precel
 The peerless Bishop o' Dunkel?

If from that period, to this day,
Our tongue has suffer't a decay :
An' gin we hai' nae bard to cope
Wi' Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope :
The cause is obvious——fin' that age,
Our writers all haif had the rage
Their a'in ald language to neglect,
An' mimic fud'ren dialect.

Yet here, ev'n here, our strenth appears :
Leuk only bak for fourscore yeirs ;
An' see what English verse an' prose
To Caledonian authors owes.

Wha' first, wi' method, did impart
The maxims of the healin' art ?
Pitcairn.—Wha first in Britain's isle
Rais't the Logarithmatic pile,
On whilk great Newton built his fame ?
Need I, need I, a Napier name ?
Wha was the man o' polis't mind,
That English humor first refin'd :
Was he an Englishman or Scot ?
The warld weil kens, 'twas Arbuthnot.
Wha first fre Nature's store-house drew
Her latent treasures forth to view ?
To solve the question is not hard :
'Twas Thomson, Nature's dawtit bard.
What English preacher yet can vie
Wi' Farquhar, in simplicity ;
Or, in the pathos, can compare
Wi' Carr, wi' Leechman, or wi' Blair ?

What paultry stuff were novels, 'till
 Adorn't by Smollet's fertile quill?
 Hist'ry hou tedious, yet hou tume
 'Till trim't by philosophic Hume?
 And what were criticism's best claims
 'Till fixt by legislative Kaims?
 Or when did on the stage apeer
 To pierce the heart and dra the teir,
 A tender mournfu' tale fa fit,
 As what the uthir Hume has writ.

Had thae, and other fo'ks o' fame,
 Dead and alive, wham I cu'd name;
 Ta'en ha'f the trouble an' the pyne
 The Scottis idiom to refine;
 Their writings wu'd, I ween, appear
 As elegant, correct, an' clear,
 Haif a' the English air an' figure
 Wi' far mair stalwartness an' vigor.

For, say, will ony man wha heeds
 The properties of baith the lieds,
 Affirm that English e'er can be
 Mair full o' force or harmony?
 Wu'd the substantial stile o' Smith
 In Scottis language hai' less pith?
 Wu'd Robertson's enchantan page
 The enraptur't reader less engage,
 Wu'd Stew'rt in fainter shades express
 A Queen's unparallel't distress?
 Wu'd Beatie's fire or Campbell's force
 Be less resistless in their course,

Or

Or Reid in less choice terms dispense,
The dictates of geud common sense?
Shaw me the man—unless his pate
Be crackit—wha will dare to say't.

Ye then, wham Heav'n ordains to be
The guardians of antiquity!
Can ony thing mair fit, an' mair
Important occupy your care,
Than to revive, and bring in use
The Lied o' Wallace and o' Bruce?
A Lied, whilk, tho' sa lang neglekit,
By you encourag't an' protekit,
May yet become the admiration
And honor of the Scottis nation.
Let but Mecaenases arise
To point the way, an' shaw the prize;
I warrant there sal spring to view
Baith Horaces an' Virgils too.

Ah! hou imagination plays
On the bright scenes o' future days!
The clouds already seem to fly,
That hai' sa lang obscur't our sky:
The lift assumes a deeper blue,
And earth puts on a cheerier hue;
To welcome, to fair Scotia's plain,
The lang-lost muses back again.

Hail! JOCKIE MAYNE*; I think I see
Anuther Ramsay rise in thee:

L l l 2

And

* Author of *the Siller-gun*, *Glasgow*, and other ingenious poems.

And he—thy friend—height Eskdale TAMMY*,
 May yet become a second HAMMY.
 If, thence, the Grampian hills I cross,
 I find a SHIRREFFS† and a ROSS‡.
 The Buchan lad, sa blyth an' braw,
 Wha wrate, short-syn, *the Farmer's Ha'*;
 Shall yet mair noble ditties write,
 An' baith the ROBS § in ane unite.

An', nou, the Muse wi' rapture turns
 To *Coila's* glory, self-taught BURNS:
 Wha mid the constant avocation
 Of a laborious occupation,
 Finds time to cull fi'k transient flours
 As bleum on Galovidean moors;
 And, at the pleugh, or at the team,
 Glows with a pure poetic gleam.

Whither, in numbers smooth and easy,
 He sing the dirgie of a deasy:
 Or in a strain mair free an' frisky
 Refoun' the praise of Highland whisky:
 Or, with a Goldsmith's pencil, trace
 The virtues o' the cottage race:
 Or, wieldan' satire's heavy flail,
 The cantan' hypocrite assail:

Or

* A correspondent of the former. See the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine.

† Author of a comedy called *Jamie and Bess*.

‡ Author of *Helenore or the unfortunate Shepherdess*.

§ Forbes and Fergusson.

Or mind a patriot of his duty ;
Or tune a faster pipe to beauty ;
Or, in a frolic wanton teen,
Describe the fun of Hallow-e'en :
Tho' some few notes be harsh an' hard,
Yet still we see the genuine Bard.

Hale be thine heart,—thou wale o' swains,
That grace the Caledonian plains :
May ilka sort o' blifs thee follow,
That suits the vot'ries of Apollo.
A merry heart, a murkless head ;
A conscience pure, an' void o' dread ;
A weil-thak't hut, an' ingle clear ;
A fu' pint-stowp of reaming beer ;
A daily fark, a Sunday coat ;
Thy pocket ne'er without a groat ;
An' for the solace of thy life,
A bonny, braw, belov'd wife.

Su'd Fortune, mair outowr, befriend thee ;
An' fouth o' gowd an' gear attend thee :
Bewar of indolence an' pride ;
Nor cast thine aiten reed aside :
Bot trim, an' blaw it mair an' mair ;
An' court the Muses late and air :
Wi' critic skill explore the grain }
An' fan an' fan it ower again }
'Till ne'er a bit of caff remain. }
So sal thy name be handit down
With uther poets o' renoun ;

An'

An' BURNS in gowden cyphers shine
 Wi' INGLIS, LINDSAY, BALLANDYNE,
 GILBRAITH, MONTGOM'RY; an' far
 Before the laif, ornate DUNBAR.

Thy rare example sal inspire
 Our rising youth with rival fire:
 Wha yet may emulate the lays
 Of loftiest bards of ancient days.
 Then may some future DOUGLAS sing
 A Christian, not a Pagan king:
 Scots hirds may Mantuan hirds defy,
 And FERGUS with ÆNÆAS vy*!

You'll say—my fancy paints our high
 This pleasant piece of imag'ry.
 Perhaps it does: I'm apt to paint
 My portraits rather full, than faint.
 Yet, were our letter't men inclin'd
 To hai' the Scottis tongue refin'd,
 An' did our lang-purs't chieftains chuse
 To patronise the Scottis Muse,

An'

* Of all the unoccupied subjects for an Epic poem, I know none more proper than the restoration of Fergus II. It is sufficiently near our time to afford general facts and dates; and sufficiently remote to admit a number of circumstantial embellishments. The poem might begin with his leaving the court of Scandinavia; he might then be sent to Ireland, thence to Icolmkil, where some holy visionary might tell him the fate of himself and successors down to the Union, &c. &c. The whole action might be compleated in the course of one year. The Scottish bard who would choose this subject, might, like Homer, avail himself of all the dialects which are used in the different counties: purifying them as much as possible from vulgarism, and reducing them to one uniform system of orthography and grammatical analogy.

An' gi'e to bards (like chiefs before)
A pittance o' that shinan' ore
Whilk they, wi' light an' lavish hand
Waste, yearly, in a thankless land :
Wha kens, bot Arthur-Seat might rise
Another Pindus to the skies ;
An' sweet St Anton's Well be seen
To match Beotia's Hippocrene !

BUCHAN ! what eulogies are due
To patriotic chiefs, like you ?
Wha, wi' the love of freedom fir't,
An' far fre venal courts retir't,
Dare to be virtuous, to be sage
Ev'n in this dissipatit age :
An' like the knabs of ancient stony,
E'er jealous of your country's glory,
Make the great int'rests o' the nation
Your unremittit occupation.

What thogh in vain you strove to break
The fetters that debase the neck
Of ev'ry Peer ? Gin Peers be fain
To wear the shameful galling chain,
Why, let them wear it—still your claim
To public praise is just the same.

What tho' your Antiquarian scheme
A project wild to some might seem ?
Your perseverant resolution
To put that scheme in execution,

(In

(In spite of ilka rub that lay
 By chance or malice in your way)
 Has bravely triumph't—and at last,
 The event has all our hopes surpasst.

As on the names I cast mine eye
 That form this New Society;
 I greet for gladness; an' grow vaia
 Amon' the laif to see mine a'in.
 Happy gif ye admit a novice,
 Like me, to the maist menial office:
 "Water to draw, or wood to hew;"
 Or ony uther thing I dow;
 That may bring nae disgrace nor odi-
 um on the Venerable Body.

May you, my Lord, be lang the soul
 And master-movement o' the whole.
 By you inspir't, as by the heart,
 Each vital limb sal act its part:
 An' Caledonian blude, but stain,
 Sal flow afresh in ilka vein:
 An' thence a race of heroes rise
 Wha's fame sal reach the beunmaist skies.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BEFORE proceeding to the following Pieces, the Reader is requested to turn back to the Orthographical Table, p. 431. and to attend in particular to the diacritic accents over the vowels. By reading a few lines with these in his eye, he will soon be able to go on with ease.

The First Eklog of Virgil,

Tránsláitit into Skottis vers.

Melebèus.

HUYL wè fre nàti' fèlds an' dèrest hèm
Ar fors't to flè, in forran klyms to rèm;
Thù raxt at èz, aniou the shâdan bûs
O that brâd bèch, meist wù the filvan mûs
An' tèch the wu'ds, responsif to thy leis
To ekho bak fâr Amarillis' preis.

Tìtirus.

A God he was, my frènd!—At lèst to mè
The god-lyk mán a god fál ivir bè,
Hua gà' this invy'd blis : héns aft, as dû,
My fáttist lám's his áltar fál imbû.
He bàd my bèvs, as huylom frè to fèd;
Mè as y list, to tùn my rustik rèd.

Melebèus.

Thy lot and luk, in thir unlukki deis,
Myn admiràshón, not myn invy reis :
Sith ál árùn' huàrè'r y turn myn é
Nokht but distrubil in the lánd y fè.

M m m

Lo!

Lo! hère; thir gòts wi' mikil pyn y dryv;
 And en, that en, y drèkhli drág alyv!
 Shè, mang the hizils, kidan' on a rok,
 Ther léft hir tuins, the hòp of à' my flok.
 Ah! gin sum glàmor had ne blèr't ùr èn,
 Láng fyn this ìvil mokht wè hà' forfèn,
 Hù áft the bláflit ák an' bòdan krà
 Tàld us, misfortun was ne fár awà.
 But Tìt'rus! fei, gif it bè fàr to spèr,
 Huat fáv'ran' God hè is, hua kèps thè hère.

Tìtirus.

O Melebèus! 'or y ged to Rèm,
 Y thokht that cìti lyk ùr àn at hèm;
 To huilk, nù fìvir't fre their blètan' dásms,
 Wè shephirds dryv, on márkat-deis ùr lams.
 Huat fùl was Y? For Rèm as fár exèds
 All uthèr tùns, as firs our-táp the rèds.

Melebèus.

But, fei, to Rèm huat motif mād thè hy?

Tìtirus.

The bést of motifs, frènd! Fàr liberty;
 Huilk, tho' but shòrt-sin-fyn shè on mè dàn'd,
 And ne till èld had with his hòri hand
 Bèspren't my témpils an' my chin wi' grei;
 Yit dàn'd at láft, an' ápin't into dei:

Sin (Gálatèa bânis't fre my brest)
 Suèt Amárellis à' my fàl posses't.
 For Y confés, to ny it wér in vein,
 Huy! Gálatèa hèld mè in hir trhein,
 Y nouthèr lûk't for lìberti; nor kâr't
 Hù wi' mysel' or wi' my floks it fâr't.
 Tho' fùth of fátlin's áften wér sént dún,
 An' wâl o' kebbaks to th' ungrâtfu' tùn;
 Th' ungrâtfu' tùn but ill repeid my kâr;
 My purs kám rârli lâdin fre the fâr.

Melebèus.

Y wundir't huat mād Amárellis kry
 To à the Gods that wun abùn the sky:
 Huy on the trèss unpù'd hir âpils háng,
 And huy shè ne mer ply'd the mirri sáng.
 Tìt'rus was ábsint—Ilike shrub an' trè
 An' brùk an' funtin, Tìt'rus! murn't for thè.

Tìtirus.

Huat su'd Y dù? Nen uthèr mèn Y fà
 To kèp drèd thráldom's hivi curs awà.
 Nor ku'd Y hòp in oni uthir huèr
 To mèt wi' Gods se bontiful as thèr.
 Thèr Melebèus! thèr my lángh' èn
 Fìrst fà the Ghùth, belén't us frem abèn,
 To huam tuél tyms ùr áltars ilken ghèr
 Wi' grâtfu' viktim's rèkan' fál apèr.
 'Twas fre his lips Y hèr'd thir wurd's divyn:
 "Suâins! fèd ghùr floks (hè fâd) as àld-lang-fyn."

M m m 2

Melebèus.

Melebèus.

Háppi àld mán ! An' se thy fèlds remân
 Thyn â'n poséshon ? ilke thing thyn â'n !
 Enûkh, Y wát, for thy conténtit mynd :
 For tho' but bâr an' bárran, in its kynd ;
 Tho' stèns invád the hikhts, an' ségs the plân,
 Yet still, ò plèfant thokht ! 'tis à' thyn â'n.
 Thy prègnant ious ne frémit girs sál rot,
 Ne murrin tânt thém fre a frémit kot.
 Háppi ald mán ! hêr, mid thy nâti' burns
 An' funtins bublan fre thér sákred urns,
 Aniou the shâd of òdor-brethan' trêss
 Thù sitst an' kâtchist the refréthan' brêz :
 Huyl, áft ghon òsier-hédj (whà's ârli flûrs
 The human' bè with égernis devûrs)
 Sál with its gentil fuzurâshons flêp
 Thy klofand èn in blist an' bàmi slêp :
 On t'uthir fyd, the prùnirs rustick lág
 The bàmi slêp sál plèfantli proláng :
 Nor sál the turtil or the kushi-dù,
 (Ghùr kâr) refûs their lù-lørn nòts to ghù.

Tìtirus.

An' thèrefor, sùner sál the bunfan' dèr
 Fèd in the âr, an' fish on lánd appèr ;
 Sùner sál Párthians o' the Arár drink
 An' Gèrman Goths inhábit Tìgris' brink ;
 (Beth wullan' éxyls fre the spot thei luv't)
 'Or fre my brest his ìmaj bè remuv't.

Melebèus.

Melebeus.

But wè mun pas thro' traks unkent befòr,
To Scytia's frèzand, Afrik's burnan' shòr ;
To huèr Oáxis rous his rápid tyd ;
An' Britan klift fre à' the wárl'd besyd.
Ah ! fál Y nivir, in the kùrs o' tym,
Ens mèr revìsit this my náti' klym ?
Ens mèr wi' joiful an' wi' wundran' èn
Behàd my humbil kot beturft wi' grèn.
An' reinstatit in myn àld domân,
Be làrd of à' the tenement agân.
Or, fál sum fòjer or sum fòjer's boi,
My wèl-fàkht rigs for ivir-mèr injoi ?
A vyl bárbàrian rep my goudin fèids ?
Sè ! cìtizens, huát cìvil discord ghèlds !
Gáng, nù, an' plánt, inòkulat an' gráff,
An' prùn ghùr vyns, that frémit fouk mei quáff !!
Awà ! my gòts ! shòrt-syn en háppi flok ;
Ne mèr (huyl péndan' fre the tuftit rok
Ghe kráp the téndir àromátick flùr)
Sál Y, reklynand in sum shâdoi bùr,
Be hàd ghù brúzan'—ne mèr, huyl ghe brúz,
Attùn my pyp to the inspìran' Mús.

Titirus.

Yit hèr, at lèft this nikht, unháppi fuân !
In this wèl-shâdit bùr wi' mè remân.
A rùth o' nù-pù't ápils ryp an' râr,
Tchèfnuts, an' krùds, an' krèm fál bè ghùr fâr.

Lo !

Lo! kurls o' rèk fre nìb'ran kots ascénd,
An' lángr fhâdos fre the hils proténd!

The First Idillion of Theokritus.

Tránslâtít into Skottis vers*.

Shep-hird.

SUÈT, suèt, o gyt-hird! is the géntil brèz
That blàs thro' ghon'er firs, by yon wél-ès.
But suètir fár thy pyp!—Not Pán denys
Thy rival skìl; but ghèlds the fècund pryz.
Gif, thén, a buk wi buttan' horns bè dù
To him; a tèman' gyt belángs to ghù.
Or gif a gyt hè klem for his propyn,
Thén fál a gimmar (nè smà' bèn) bè thyn.

Gyt-hird.

Suèter, o shep-hird! ár the nòts ghù fìng
Than wàter trinklan' fre ghon rok-born spring!
Se gin the Mèscs in a ghou delikht,
A fát fát lám is thyn undùtit rikht.
Or gin thei lèvir tchùs to hà' the lám,
Thén, shep-hird, thén, thy pryz fál bè the dám.

Shep-hird.

* In the foregoing Eclogue of Virgil, the Edinburgh dialect has been chiefly imitated. In the version from Theocritus, the Buchan dialect (which may be called the Scottish Doric) has been generally preferred.

Shep-hird.

Wult'ù (lât mè by à the nyn intrèt)
Wult'ù on this brèm-hillok ták thy fèt ;
An' tèn thy fuffil to sum téndir âr ?
Mèn-huyl thy gyts fál bè my speifhal kâr.

Gyt-hird.

Nà ! shep-hird, nà ! 'Tis nù the nèn of dei ;
Huan o' the pyp wè gyt-hirds dár nà plei,
For fèr o Pán ; hua tyr't wi' filvan spòrts,
To sum quìl kòv, to rest himsel', refòrts :
A kánkirt god hè is—an' gif he shà.
His àtri fnùt, hè'll fàrli fleig us à'.
Râthir, ò shep-hird—for ghè kán relât
In miàkles numbirs Dáphnis' wefu' fât—
Kum ! fit wè dùn, aniou this élm's brùn fhâd,
Huàr hirdlik hánds a vérdant bink hà' mât :
Huar Nymph-devòted springs pérennial flow,
An' spring-féd âks, árùn, luxùriant grou
Kum, fit wè dùn !—An' Thirsis ! gif thy strân
Be fi'k as Khromis (of the Libian plân)
Erst try'd to máтч, but vânli try'd—To thè
A gyt, that ilken ghèr brings tuins, y'l gè :
A gyt, hua, tho' shè fukkil bèth the twei,
Sál fill ùtour the milk-kog tuys a' dei.
An', huat, than gyt Y vâlû mukil me
A brán-nú kap, 'láng wi' the gyt fál ge ;
Tua-luggit, lârlj, wi' wáx wèl féntit ; ánd
Eyn yit redòlènt ò' the wárk-mán's hánd.

Arùnd

Arund its lip the mìmik ìvi tuyns ;
 Thrù huilk the goudin heliokhryfus shyns :
 Nèr this a vyn's luxûriant téndrils shèt ;
 And on the tendrils hing the kluftir't fièt.
 Within en 'uman fits, divynli fâr ;
 A ròb hir lim's, a snèd adorns her hâr :
 On either syd, a wèl-kem't spârk is fèn
 Etlan to wun hir smyls an' katch hir èn ;
 Huyl shè, unmevt, at t'en an' t'ither lèrs ;
 An' sèman' bèth to forn. at bèth shè snèrs.
 Yet, still, thei stryv, wi' lé-lorn lûks to gân
 Hir rûles hârt—but stryv, lyk fèls, in vân.
 A bizi fìshir, nìst, groun grei with ghèrs,
 Hàland his net upon a krâg appèrs :
 Si'k wun'rus vigur the àld mán displeis,
 Ghù'd think hè still wur in his ghuthfu' deis :
 Si'k frèsh florefenc suèls in ilke vein :
 Si'k bràni shino's hè appèrs to strein.
 Ne far fre him, a vynyârd purpil't ò'r
 Wi ryp'nan' bèrris, lys aláng the shòr :
 A kállan kèps it—or, at lèft su'd kèp,
 But (hèdles hè) tuá wyli todlins krèp
 Thrù' the thin hédj—an', huyl this en distrois
 The joici grâps, thát en his ârt implois
 To rob the bág ; nor wil hè cès, Y wèn,
 Until the lád bè léft withùt disjèn.
 Hè, filli fâl, for gráfopirs prepârs
 O rèds an' ráshe wèl-kompákit snârs ;
 An' neither for the bág nor vynghard kârs. }
 A ritsh akánthus, shèlan' frum aniou
 Its cirklan' lèvs, sèms, wunnirfu ! to grou !

A Kálidònian feilor fàld it mè :

A gyt it kost mè, and a kebbak tè.

This káp, as yit unprè'd by mortal mù,

This káp unèquál't wil Y gè to ghù :

Gin ghù'l but sing, an' sing wi' wèntit fyr

The dèr, tho dismal, ditti Y desyr.

In mè ne mènli jelus rìval drèd :

Huy su'd ghùr fangs gè wi' ghù to the dèl.

Shep-hird.

Sing, Mèses ! sing the fád bùkòlik strein :

Thirsis invòks ; lát net his preir bè vein.

Huàr wur ghè, Nimphs ! huàr, huàn th' il-fàtit Suàn

Ghùr dàtit Dáphnis, liàk't o' lè sik pân ?

Did Pindus, or did Peneus ghù posess,

Huàn hè lei ling'ránd in sík dèp distress.

For, neither huar Anàpus' wàter's glyd,

Nor huàr gret Etná rèrs, wi' mukil pryd.

His láfti tap ; nor by suèt Akis' wàv

Ku'd ghè bè fun', thé unháppi Suàn to fáv !

Sing, Mèses ! sing the fád bùkòlik strein,

Ev'n wùfs an tygirs murn't the dìan' Suain,

An' lyons in the wu'ds wur hárd to grân.

Sing, Mèses ! sing the fád bùkòlik strein.

His fàthfu' nout kum routan' fre the plân ;

The milk-huyt heifers tèrs o' piti shéd ;

The fullan bull hings dùn his lánguid héd ;

And sportif kàfs, desportif nù ne me,

Nèglék the uddir, and exprefs their we !

N n n

Sing,

Sing, Mèses ! sing the fád bùkòlik strein.
 The Gods thémself's ku'd pìti Dáphnis peín.
 Frìst géntil Hérmes kám, an' kyn'li seíd,
 " Huà kills thè Dáphnis ! Huát hárð-hàrit meíd ? "

Sing, Mèses ! sing the fád bùkòlik strein.
 Nor ku'd Priapus, thokh a wàg, refrein
 Fre pìtian' Dáphnis—" Dáphnis ! tél me, huà
 " Has stou'n thy hârt, an' te'n thy wits awà ?
 " Dáft mán ! huy duynst'ù ? huyl wi' fkorfu' glè
 " Shè trips the flùri làn, an' lákhs at thè ! "

Se thei : To à' their wurd's the diàn' hynd
 Mâd ne reply, but féd his gréf an' pyn'd.

Sing, Mèses ! sing the fád bùkòlik strein.
 At lénth Dâm Venus kám to fèth his peín :
 Kám smylan' ; but hir smyls (the frèt of ârt)
 But ill concèl't hir hiviness of hârt.
 " Dáphnis, she fád, ghù voustir ens, that ghù
 " Ku'd vinkis lèv—fei, huà has vinkis't nù ? "

Sing, Mèses ! sing the fád bùkòlik strein.
 To Venus Dáphnis thus reply'd agein :
 " Ah ! krùil Goddes ! Hua but ghù's to blâm,
 " That kendil't in my brest this fliakles flàm ?
 " Odius to mánkynd !—Lo ! hù fèn my fun
 " His rápid cùrs, throu thy vyl ârts is rùn !
 " The fàl of Dáphnis finks this veri hùr
 " To héll—fád sampil o' thy murd'ran' pùr !
 " Suyth ! to munt Ida, huar, gin fâm fei trù,
 " A nout-hird, ens, did—huat wè ken—wi' ghù !

" Suyth !

" Suyth ! to Ankhises ; and on Simois' banks,
" Mid cyprus-gròvs, plei our ghùr wèntir pranks.
" Or to Idálian hills wi' spèd repèr ;
" Ghùr páramùr Adonis weits ghù thèr ;
" Thèr ténds his floks, an' fmits the bristli bèr !
" Syn hy to Diomed, an' boftfu' sei :
" Y vinkis't Dáphnis—fekht mè, gin ghè mei !"

" Ghè wùfs ! ghè bèrs and à' ghè filvan rac
" Fârwèl !—Ne me ghùr hànts fál Dáphnis trác."

" Suèt Arethùsa-an' ghè fillir rills,
" That wàter Thimbris fre the nìb'ran' hills,
" Fârwèl !—Y'm Dáphnis, hua se áftin drâv
" His wèl-féd bèvs to drink ghùr kristal wâv."

" O Pan ! O Pan ! huarè'r ghù hap to ròv ;
" Or on the hill that hálloit is to Jòv ;
" Or on thyn ân Menálian muntin gei ;
" Bák to Sikelian mèds, ah ! spèd ghùr wei.
" Lat thè nor Heliká's intchántan' meim,
" Nor Menelus' prùd mònumént detein :
" Kum ! king of hirds !—an' fre a dìan suein,
" The pyp, that erst ghù gâ', recèv agein :
" The suètist è'r was blâ'n by mortal breth
" Yet kánna tsharm awă' the goblin Deth !"

End, Mèses ! end the fád bùkòlik strein.
He spák ne me—but, stryk't upon the plein,
Expyran' lys.—In vein the Quèn o' luv
Attempts to reis him, an' the Fâts to muv.
His thrèd is kut ; the flouan' flèds o' Deth
Quénsh lyf's fânt fyr, an' stap his gaspan' breth :

The Mèses darlin' an the Nymph's delikht ;
Dáphnis is plunj't in ivirlástan' nikht.

Bè nâtur tshanj't !—Let brumils vy'lits bèr ;
An' prikli huins prodûc the joici pèr ;
Lat dáffindillis on the étnagh grou,
An' doui dèrs lèd mastifs in a tou ;
Lat hùlits rìval Phìlomèla's àr,
Sin' Dáphnis, luvli Dáphnis, is ne mâr.

End, Mèses ! end the fád bùkòlik strein.
Nù, gè the pryz ; nor lát me sing in vèin :
Gè kap an' gyt ; that, milkan' hir, Y mei
A dû libâshon to the Mèses pei.
Hâl, Mèses ! hâl—Gin ghè inspyr, èr lang
Y'll sing a láftier and a suèter fang.

Gyt-hird.

O shep-hird ! mei thy mù bè ivir fil't
Wi fragrant henni fre the kem distil't :
Eigàtian figs, and ilka thing that's râr,
Intchantan' fángstir ! bè thy deili fâr.
Hèr, tak the kap ! observ hù wèl it sméls ;
Ghù'd think the Hùrs had dipt it in their wéls.
Ge, Kìssitheia ! bring the gyt bedén,
An' milk hir hèr befòr oür Thyrsis' èn.
Mèn-huyl, my gimmirs ! be ghur sports forborn !
Or drèd the mukil buk's mistchivus horn.

Dissertation

Dissertation on the Scottish Music.

Read in the Antiquarian Society by W. Tytler, Esq; of Woodhouselee.

THE genius of the Scots has, in every age, shone conspicuous in Poetry and Music. Of the first, the Poems of *Osian*, composed in an age of rude antiquity, are sufficient proof *. The peevish doubt entertained by some of their authenticity, appears to be the utmost refinement of scepticism. As genuine remains of *Celtic* Poetry, the Poems of *Osian* will continue to be admired as long as there shall remain a taste for the *sublime and beautiful*.

The *Scottish Music* does no less honour to the genius of the country. The old Scottish songs have always been admired for the wild pathetic sweetness which distinguishes them from the music of every other country. I mean, in this Essay, to try to fix the æra of our most ancient melodies, and to trace the history of our music down to modern times. In a path so untrodden, where scarce a track is to be seen to lead the way, the surest guide I have to follow is the music itself, and a few authorities which our old historians afford us. After all, the utmost I aim at is probability; and, perhaps, by some hints, I may lead others to a more direct road.

From

* Our historian Buchanan, born on the banks of Loch Lomond, in the mouth of the Highlands, in his History of Scotland, written above 200 years ago, gives the following testimony of the antiquity and authenticity of the Gaelic bards and their poems:

“ Accinunt autem carmen, non inconcinne factum, quod fere laudes fortium virorum contineat; nec aliud fere argumentum eorum bardī tractant.”—*Buch. Hist. lib. primus, p. 14. folio edit.*

From their artless simplicity, it is evident, that the Scottish melodies are derived from very remote antiquity. The vulgar conjecture, that *David Rizio* was either the composer or reformer of the Scottish songs, has of late been so fully exposed, that I need say very little to confute it. That the science of music was well understood, and that we had great masters, both theorists and performers, above a century before Rizio came to Scotland, I shall immediately show. He is by no contemporary writer said to have been a composer. He is not even extolled as a great performer; nor does tradition point him out as the author of any one particular song; and, although we should allow him to have had ability, the short time he was in Scotland, scarce three years, was too busy with him to admit of such amusement.—Let us endeavour to trace back our music to its origin.

The origin of music, in every country, is from the woods and lawns*.

The simplicity and wildness of several of our old Scottish melodies, denote them to be the production of a pastoral age and country prior to the use of any musical instrument beyond that of a very limited scale of a few natural notes, and prior to the knowledge of any

* The rise of music is so beautifully described by *Lucretius*, that the classical reader will excuse the following quotation.

At liquidas avium voces imitauer ore
Ante fuit multo, quam laevia carmina cantu
Concelebrare homines possent, aureisque juvare:
Et zephyri cava per calamorum fibila primum
Agresteis docuere cavae inflare cicutas,
Inde minutatim dulcis didicere querelas,
Tibia quas fundit digitis pulsata canentum,
Avia per nemora, ac silvas saltusque reperta,
Per loca pastorum deserta, atque otia dia.

LUCRET. lib. 5.

any rules of artificial music. This conjecture, if solid, must carry them up to a high period of antiquity.

The most ancient of the Scottish songs, still preserved, are extremely simple, and void of all art. They consist of one measure only, and have no second part, as the later or more modern airs have. They must, therefore, have been composed for a very simple instrument, such as the shepherd's reed or pipe, of few notes, and of the plain *diatonic scale*, without using the semitones, or sharps and flats. The distinguishing strain of our old melodies is plaintive and melancholy; and what makes them soothing and affecting, to a great degree, is the constant use of the concordant tones, the third and fifth of the scale, often ending upon the fifth, and some of them on the sixth of the scale. By this artless standard some of our old Scottish melodies may be traced; such as *Gil Morice—There came a ghost to Marg'et's door—O laddie, I man loo' thee—Hap me wi' thy pettycoat*—I mean the old sets of these airs, as the last air, which I take to be one of our oldest songs, is so modernized as scarce to have a trace of its ancient simplicity. The simple original air is still sung by nurses in the country, as a lullaby to still their babes to sleep. It may be said, that the words of some of these songs denote them to be of no very ancient date: But it is well known, that many of our old songs have changed their original names, by being adapted to more modern words. Some old tunes have a second part; but it is only a repetition of the first part on the higher octave; and these additions are probably of more modern date than the tunes themselves.

That the science of Music, and the rules of composition, were known amongst us before the 15th century, is certain. *King James the First* of Scotland is celebrated by all the Scottish historians not only as an excellent performer, but as a great theorist in Music, and

a composer of airs to his own verses. 'Hic etenim in musica (says Fordun) in artis perfectione, in tympano et choro, in psalterio et organo, ad summæ perfectionis magisterium, natura creatrix, ultra humanam aestimationem, ipsum vivaciter decoravit.' *Scotichron. vol. 2. lib. 16. cap. 28.*—Fordun has a whole chapter, the 29th of his History, on King James's learning and knowledge in the ancient Greek, as well as in the more modern scales of music, which, for its curiosity, is worthy to be read by the modern theorists in music.

The next authority is *John Major*, who celebrates King James I. as a poet, a composer, and admirable performer of music. Major affirms, that, in his time, the verses and songs of that Prince were esteemed amongst the first of the Scottish melodies. I shall give the whole passage:

'In vernacula lingua artificiosissimus compositor; cujus codices plurimi, et cantilenæ, memoriter adhuc apud Scotos inter primos habentur.—Artificiosam cantilenam (composuit) *Yas sen*, &c. et jucundum artificiosumque illum cantum, at *Beltayn*, quem alii de *Dalketh* et *Gargeil* mutare studuerunt, quia in arce, aut camera, clausus servabatur, in qua mulier cum matre habitabat.'

It is a pity that neither the words nor the music of these celebrated ballads have come down to us. According to the historian, the last must have been full of humour, and extremely popular; his words may imply, that several parodies or imitations of the subject had been made, which time has likewise deprived us of.

Amongst the number of our old Scottish melodies, it is, I think; scarce to be doubted, that many of King James's compositions, which were esteemed among *the first of the age*, are still remaining, and
make

make a part of our finest old melodies; but, as no tradition down to our time has ascertained them, they, in all probability, pass undistinguished under other names, and are adapted to modern words. There can be little doubt, however, that most of James's compositions have shared the same fate with many other old airs. Tassoni, the Italian poet, as afterwards mentioned, says expressly, that 'King James composed many sacred pieces of vocal music,' which are now lost. All our old heroic ballads, such as *Hardiknute*, and others, were undoubtedly sung to *chants* composed for them, which are now lost. Among those still preserved, are the episodes of *Ossian*, which are at this day sung in the Highlands. *Gil Morice—The Flowers of the Forest—Hero and Leander*, &c. are still sung to their original pathetic strains. These, however, are but a few of many old ballads whose airs are now unknown. In the MS. collection of Scottish Poems, made by Banatyne before the year 1568, the donation of the Earl of Hyndford to the Advocates Library at Edinburgh, the favourite poem, *The Cherry and the Slae*, and likewise a poem of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, father of the famous Secretary Maitland, are entitled, 'To be sung to the tune of the *Banks of Helicon*.' This must have been a well known air 200 years ago, as it was sung to such popular words; but it is now lost. It cannot exist under other words, as the metrical stanza of the *Cherry and the Slae* is so particular, that I know no air at this day that could be adapted to it. We find also, in old books, many names of songs, yet neither of the verses or tunes do we know any thing at this day. *Gavin Douglas*, in his prologue to the 12th *Æneid*, recites the beginning words of three well known songs in his time, 1480, thus:

' The schip sailis over the salt fame,
' Will bring thair merchandis and my leman hame,
—— ' I will be blyith and licht,
' My hert is lent upon sa gudly wicht.
—— ' I come hidder to wow.'

O o o

And,

And, in the prologue to 13th Æneid,

— 'The jolly day now dawis.'

In the same way a great many of King James I.'s poetical pieces are now lost, or, perhaps, as his poem of *Christ's Kirk of the Green*, may erroneously be ascribed to others.

It may be suspected, from the above high-strained testimonies, that his countrymen have rather allowed themselves to be carried too far in displaying the qualifications of their King. I shall, however, produce the authority of a foreigner, a celebrated author, who does James still more honour than the writers of his own country; and, singular as the proposition may appear, I shall endeavour to prove, that the Scottish melodies, so far from being either invented or improved by an *Italian* master, were made the models of imitation in the finest vocal compositions of one of the greatest masters of composition in Italy of his age.

The celebrated *Carlo Gesualdo*, Prince of Venosa, formerly Venusium, famous as the place of birth of Horace, flourished about the middle or towards the end of the 16th century, and died in 1614. *Blancanus*, in his *Chronologia-Mathematicorum*, thus distinguishes him: 'The most noble Carolus Gesualdus, Prince of Venusium, was the prince of musicians of our age; he having recalled the *Rythme* into music, introduced such a stile of modulation, that other musicians yielded the preference to him; and all fingers and players on stringed instruments, laying aside that of others, every where eagerly embraced his music *.'—He is also celebrated by Mersennus, Kircher, and almost all the writers of that age, as one of the most learned and greatest composers of vocal music in his time.

To

* Sir J. Hawkins, vol. 3. p. 212.

To apply this account of the Prince of Venosa to the present subject.—*Alessandro Tassoni*, in his *Pensieri Diversi*, lib. 10. thus expresses himself: 'We may reckon among us moderns *James King of Scotland*, who not only composed many sacred pieces of vocal music, but also, of himself, invented a new kind of music, plaintive and melancholy, different from all other; in which he has been imitated by *Carlo Gesualdo, Prince of Venosa*, who in our age has improved music with new and admirable inventions *.'

How perfectly characteristic, this, of the pathetic strains of the old Scottish songs! What an illustrious testimony to their excellency!

Some of the Dilettanti, in the Italian music of the present times, may perhaps sneer at being told, that the *Italians*, the restorers of music, owe the improvement of their music to the early introduction of Scottish melody into it: Yet nothing is more certain, not only from the candid acknowledgment of *Tassoni*, but from the testimony of the Italian music itself before the Prince of Venosa's time, as I shall attempt to illustrate.

O o o 2

It

* 'Noi ancora possiamo connumerar, tra nostri, *Jacopo Re di Scozia*, che non pur cose sacre campose in canto, ma trova da se stesso, una nuova musica, lamentevole e mesta, differente da tutte l'altre. Nel che poi e stato imitato da *Carlo Gesualdo, Principe di Venosa*, che in questa, nostra eta ha illustrata anch' egli la musica con nuove mirabili inventioni.'—Let me here do justice to the restorer of this record, who, next to *Tassoni*, deserves the thanks of every Scotsman; I mean the late *Patrick Lord Elbank*: For, although *Tassoni* is well known as a poet, particularly by his celebrated *Secchia rapita*, the first of the modern mock heroic poems, yet his book *De Diversi Pensieri*, though printed near two centuries ago, and containing a great deal of learned and curious observations, is but little known on this side of the Alps: And the above curious passage, which had so long escaped notice, might quietly have slept in the dark repose of great libraries, had not the penetrating research of this learned Nobleman, about twenty years ago, produced it to light.

It is at this day no longer a question, that the art of composition in parts, or what is called *harmony*, is the invention of the moderns; but by whom invented, or at what particular aera, is not so clear. As the cultivation of modern music was chiefly among the ecclesiastics, on account of the church services daily in use to be sung by them, the rules of harmony undoubtedly took their rise, and were improved among them. *Guido d'Arezzo*, a Benedictine monk, about the beginning of the eleventh century, is, by many authors, said to have reformed the scale, by introducing the lines and the notation on them by points, instead of the letters of the alphabet, formerly in use; from which the name of *counterpoint*, for the art of composition in parts, is derived. From that period, it was by degrees improved, until it was brought to perfection in the golden age of the restoration of other polite arts and sciences in Italy, the Pontificate of Leo X. At this time flourished the venerable *Palestrina*, stiled the *father of harmony*; and in the same century, though later, the Prince of Venosa, mentioned above. As the productions of a harmonist and thorough master of the art of counterpoint, the compositions of *Palestrina*, even at this day, strike us with admiration by their artful fugues, and the full and sublime harmony of their parts. Nothing in the church stile, except the grandeur and loftiness of the choruses of the late great *Handel*, can exceed them: Yet, in one great point, the music of *Palestrina* is deficient. We may be entertained with the artful contrivance and learning of a well wrought *fugue*, or elevated by the harmony of a full choir of voices, yet still melody or air is wanting in the music of the venerable *Palestrina*. To any person versant in the compositions of the great masters of harmony in *Palestrina's* time, there will appear the same stile, artful contrivance, and learning, running through every species of their compositions; their *massa's*, *motetti*, *madrigals*, and *canons*. The harmony is full, but they are deficient in melody*.

I

* Although *Palestrina* is with propriety stiled the Father of Harmony in Italy, as,

R

I do not remember to have seen any cantata, or song for a single voice, of the age of Palestrina. The Italian music for private entertainment,

by the solemn grandeur of his harmony, and fine contrivances, he certainly carried the art of counterpoint far beyond any thing known before the age of Leo X.; yet it is but justice to say, that harmonic composition flourished in several parts of Europe besides Italy, and that there existed several eminent masters, even before the time of Palestrina. *Lewis Guicciardin*, (nephew of Francis, the historian), who was contemporary with Palestrina, and died before him in 1589, as cited by *Abbé de Bor*, in his *Critical Reflections*, gives a list of several eminent Flemish composers; and adds, that, in his time, it was the practice in the Netherlands, and had been a custom there of long standing, to furnish Europe with musicians. The old church-services that had been long in use both in England and Scotland, several of which still exist, are solid proofs of the profound knowledge of our old composers in counterpoint, before the time of Palestrina. The church services of *Marbeck*, and of *Tallis*, who was organist to Henry VIII. are original and learned, and abound in fine harmony. *Geminiani*, that great musical genius, on hearing *Tallis's* anthem, ' *I call and cry*' is said to have exclaimed, in rapture, ' The man who made this must have been inspired!' No less eminent was *Birde*, the scholar of *Tallis*, and several others mentioned by *Morley*, in his *Introduction to Practical Music*, in the number of which *Morley* himself may be ranked. From that time a continued succession of very eminent composers in the church stile, through the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and Charles I. have flourished.—To digress a little on the subject of the English music. The science of music, from the earliest ages, appears to have been patronised by the Kings of England; hence the study of music became a branch of education, through every rank, from the Prince downwards, insomuch that the gentleman who had not been taught music was judged to be deficient in his education. *Morley*, whose excellent book was printed in 1597, mentioning, in his introductory dialogue, in what universal use and reputation skill in music was then held, makes *Philomathes* thus speak: ' Being at a banquet, supper being ended, and music-books, according to custom, brought to table, the mistress of the house presented me with a part, earnestly intreating me to sing; but when, after many excuses, I protested unfeignedly that I could not, every one began to wonder, yea some whispered to others, demanding how I was brought up.'—In *Peacham's Complete Gentleman*, a book held in great esteem in the reign of James I. the author requires of his gentleman ' to be able to sing his part sure, and at sight, and withal to play the same on the viol or lute.'—In the following reign of King Charles I. both the knowledge and practice of music continued to be universal.—In *Walton's Complete Angler*, a book which contains

tainment, at that time, seems to have been the *madrigal*, usually composed for some favourite stanza or love verses of Petrarcha, Ariosto,

contains many curious facts and critical observations relating to the times, the learned and ingenious annotator, Sir John Hawkins, mentions the following: 'In an old book of *enigma's*, the solution of one of them is a *barber*, who is represented by a wooden cut as shaving a person, while another, who is waiting for his turn, is playing on a lute, and on the wall hangs another lute or cittern.' This fact, says the annotator, explains a passage in *Ben Johnson's Silent Woman*, which none of his editors seem to have understood. *Morofo*, in Act 3. Scene 5. cries out, 'That cursed barber! I have married his *cittern*, that's common to all men.' His editors Upton and Whaley, not understanding the manners of the time when Ben Johnson wrote, read the above, 'his *cistern* or reservoir.'—The music cultivated for private entertainment, at that time, was the Madrigal and Glee, in three or more parts, many of which still continue to be sung in several societies of vocal music. Their harmony is good, though generally languid and deficient in air.—The time was now at hand when the triumph of harmony was to cease in England. The purity of the times would not admit of so superstitious an appendage to devotion as music: When the *Book of Common Prayer*, of *Thanksgivings*, and *Praises to God*, was condemned by the meeting of *Westminster Divines*, as 'a great hindrance to the preaching of the word *,' the choral church service, of course, was expelled. The Psalms of David made a narrow escape. To strip them, however, of any pretence to music, it was enjoined the minister or clerk, 'to read the psalm, line by line, before the singing thereof.' In conformity with these ordinances, the Parliament, 4th January 1644-5, repealed the statutes of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, for uniformity in the *Common Prayer*, and ordained the same to be *abolished* and *disused* in every church and chapel throughout England and Wales. To follow out these ordinances, the organs were removed from the churches; and, to put an end to the study as well as practice of church music and harmony, the choral service-books were zealously collected together and destroyed. The painted glass windows, as favouring of idolatry, were broken down. It was well the churches themselves escaped demolition. The cathedral of St Paul's and other churches were converted into barracks and horse-quarters, and the porticoes were leased out for shops. Where had the muse of Milton now taken flight, who thus exclaims?

O! let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloysters pale,

And

* Neal's Hist. of the Puritans.—Nov. 1644.

or Tasso, commonly in the *fugue* stile, and of three or four parts. The madrigal, when sung by proper voices, is soothing and pleasant; but, wanting

And love the high embowed roof,
With antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light;
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voic'd choir below,
In service high and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear
Dissolve me into extasies,
And bring all heaven before mine eyes.

Il Penseroso.

Happily the reign of fanaticism was short. The year 1660 restored the liturgy, and with it re established the choral church-service, with the organs and choristers. The Italian opera had been established from the beginning of the century in Italy, and had now found its way into France. Melody, in the songs for a single voice, with the recitative and chorus, attended with instrumental accompaniments, were novelties which began to be adopted by the English composers. On the Restoration, by the opening of the theatres, with music as their attendant, the national taste became much improved. Into the solemn, rigid, harmonic stile, a mixture of air and melody was introduced. The canon, the madrigal, and glee, gave way to airs for a single voice, duets, and catches, more suited to the convivial taste of the English. In the number of the old organists and chapel-masters, several fine composers appeared. Musical interludes were introduced into the old plays of Shakespear, and Beaumont and Fletcher. *Matthew Lock*, a chorister originally, and the composer of some fine anthems, set to music recitatives and songs for the incantation scenes of the witches in *Macbeth*, which, for the expression of the words, particularly in the first recitative. "Speak, sister, speak!" and the solemnity and sweetness of the songs, and fullness of the chorus, may at this day be esteemed fine compositions.—*Michael Wise*, besides his anthems, which are excellent, composed some good duets and catches: His two-part song, *Old Chiron*, is well known.—*Purcell* next appeared; one of the greatest musical geniuses that England or any nation, either before or since his time, can boast of. *Purcell* was fond of the Italian music; and in that which he composed for the theatre, he certainly formed his taste on it. In his songs there

wanting air, soon becomes languid and dull : A certain proof this, that the music of Italy, at the above time, was altogether artificial and harmonic ; and that *melody*, the soul of music, was not then regarded

there is a mixture of recitative ; but the recitative of Purcell (as Lock's before him) exceeds in melody that of the Italian, which is often dry, and unvaried. In his cantata, '*From rose bowers*,' the first recitative cannot be exceeded, either for melody or expression. In judging, however, between the Italian stage-music, and that of the English at this time, we must consider, that the Italian recitative, in their opera's, was meant to express a sort of musical discourse, with proper regard to emphasis and cadence, without running into song, which in its part was kept distinct from any mixture of recitative. The English stage-music, or that of the interludes introduced into plays, was confined by no such strict rules ; and, therefore, where the subject or words required expression, a mixture of recitative and air was agreeable and pleasing to an English ear. This seems to be the taste, very properly adopted by the English composers for the stage at this time. The genius of Purcell was universal. For sublimity and grandeur in the church stile, his *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* will keep their rank while any taste for church-music shall remain : For his stage-music, consisting of single-voice songs or cantatas, and songs of two and three parts, they are well known. His most applauded, are those made for Dryden's *King Arthur*, the *Tempest*, *Indian Queen*, and *Oedipus*. That fine collection, the *Orpheus Britannicus*, which contains most of his stage-songs, is in the hands of every lover of music. His love-songs are pathetic and tender, and finely varied ; and his martial songs are most animating and spirited. His two-part song in the tragedy of *Bonduca*, '*To arms !*' and '*Britons, strike home !*' is one of many which might be mentioned. He was the first who introduced the trumpet as an accompaniment to his songs. I have been told by a person who was well acquainted with Handel, that, on hearing one of Purcell's songs, accompanied by Grano on the trumpet, that great master was so struck with it, that, in his opera of *Rinaldo*, the first which he composed in England, he made the song '*Hor la tromba*' for Grano, one of the finest trumpet songs that ever was composed, or perhaps ever will be composed, as that noble, martial instrument is now neglected and laid aside, as too manly for the soft manners of the age ! Indeed, the whole opera of *Rinaldo* is excellent, notwithstanding the ridicule of the Spectator, which, by the bye, does not affect the music.—To conclude : If we are to look for a good national taste in music, at any time, in England, I imagine it must be in the compositions of Purcell, and his contemporaries Lock, Wise, Blow, &c. To speak of the merit of the present theatrical music in England, would be rash : I shall therefore here conclude this digression, which, in an essay on so desultory a subject, will, I hope, be excused.

ed or cultivated. Harmony, and the art of composition in parts, it must be confessed, is one of the noblest of the modern inventions: That a fondness, however, for that only, to almost the total neglect or exclusion of air and melody in music, should have universally prevailed at this time in Italy, is a remarkable fact*. We shall further illustrate this from another historical fact in the annals of music.

The *Opera*, that noble and elegant species of the musical drama, now so much improved and established in most of the theatres in Europe, and which chiefly consists in *airs* for a *single voice*, with instrumental accompaniments, was not known in Palestrina's or the Prince of Venosa's time. It was first introduced in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The dramatic poem of *Euridice*, made by *Ottavio Rinuccini*, a Florentine poet, was set to music by *Jacopo Peri*, who, on that occasion, invented the *recitativo*, or musical discourse. The opera of *Euridice* was first represented on the theatre at Florence in the year 1600, on occasion of the marriage of Mary of Medicis with King Henry IV. of France. What appears most remarkable, so much was harmonic composition universally established, that, in the above opera, there is not one air or song for a single voice. The whole opera consists of *duetti*, *terzetti*, *cori*, and *recitativo*.—To return to my subject:

In the above state of music in Italy, we may suppose the Scottish melodies of King James I. had found their way into that country. Is it, then, to be wondered at, that such a genius as the Prince of Venosa should be struck with the genuine simplicity of strains which spoke directly to the heart, and that he should imitate and adopt

P p p

such

* It is curious to observe, that the state of music in England, at the same period, appears to have been precisely similar to that in Italy, that is, purely harmonic, as may be seen from the compositions of Marbeck, Tallis, Birde, &c.; and, after them, of Henry Lawes, Lanere, and Campion, down to the Restoration.

such new and affecting melodies, which he found wanting in the music of his own country? The sweet, natural, and plaintive strains of the old song *Waly waly up the bank—Will ye go to the ewe-bughts, Marion—Be constant ay*—and many other of our old songs about that age, must touch the heart of every genius, of whatever country, and might enrich the compositions of the greatest foreign master.

Purpureus late qui splendeat unus et alter.
Adfuitur pannus.——HOR.

I hope we will no longer hear the absurd tale, that the Scottish music was either invented or improved by an *Italian*, when we see it proved, by so great an authority, as *Taffoni*, that the Scottish melodies, above two centuries ago, and in *his time*, had been adopted into some of the finest vocal compositions of the Italians.—To return to the Scottish songs :

It cannot be doubted, that, under such a genius in poetry and music as King James I. the national music must have greatly improved. One great step to the improvement of the science of music, was the introduction of *organs*, by that Prince, into the cathedrals and abbeys of Scotland, and, of course, the establishment of a choral service of church music. We have seen, that he had composed several anthems, or vocal pieces of *sacred music* *, which shews, that his skill in the scientific parts of music must have been very high ; and he established a full choir of singers in the church service, which was brought by him to such a degree of perfection, as to fall little short of the English †, who, at that time, were thought to excel all other nations in church music.

King

* Che cose sacre compose in canto. *Taffoni*.

† *Divinus Cultus*, hoc rege, decentibus, mirum in modum, ornatus est ceremoniis,
Introducto

King James is said to have been a fine performer on the lute and harp, with which he accompanied his own songs *. Playing on these instruments must, by the Prince's example, have become fashionable; and, of course, a more regular and refined modulation in the Scottish songs must have been introduced. The simple scale of the pipe, by the introduction of the stringed instruments, became, in consequence, much enlarged, not only by a greater extent of notes, but by the division of them into semitones.

The great aera of poetry, as of music, in Scotland, I imagine to have been from the beginning of the reign of King James I. down to the end of King James V's. †. The old cathedrals and abbeys,

P p p 2

those

Introducto novo cantandi ritu musico: Qua in arte ipse plurimum pollebat, virosque domi in ea peritissimos alebat. Insuper quae vocant *organa* qualia nunc sunt, antea enim veteribus et nescio an fatis, ad *sacram harmoniam*, accommodis cantibus utebantur, tum primum per eum in Scotiam sunt adducta. Tantum vero quidam nostrates ea in re brevi proficere, ut Anglis (quos aiunt reliquis nationibus hac in arte anteferri) haudquaquam deinceps inferiores haberentur. *Boeth. Hist. lib. 17.*—A noble testimony this of the establishment and excellency of church music in England and Scotland in the time of King Henry VI. and James I.; that is, a century before *Palestrina*.

In corroboration of this testimony of Boethius, I have in my possession one of the choral service-books which belonged to the Abbey Church of Scone, which has escaped the general havoc at the Reformation. It contains a great variety of masses and church hymns, set for three, four, or more voices, but wanting the bass parts, which being along with the organ part, were, I conjecture, bound together in a separate book. The counterpoint is good, the movements grave and solemn, but deficient in air.

This book has the following signature written on one of the hymns: "Missa quam composuit Dominus Robertus Carbor Canonicus de Scona, An^o Dmi M^o. cV^o. VIII^o. Etatis X^oIII^o. ad honorem Dei et Sancti Michaelis."

* In sono vocis, et in tactu Citharae (natura) dulciter et dilectabiliter illum praedotavit. *Fordun, vol. 2. c. 28.*

† Within this aera flourished Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, whose excellent translation of Virgil's *Aeneis* may compare with Chaucer, the first poet of that age; Bellenden, arch-dean of Murray; Dunbar, Henryson, Scott, Montgomery, Sir D. Lindsay, and many others, whose fine poems have been preserved in Banatyne's excellent collection, of which several have been published by Allan Ramsay, in his *Evergreen*.

those venerable monuments of Gothic grandeur, with the choristers belonging to them, according to the splendour of their ritual church service, were so many schools or seminaries for the cultivation of music. It must be owned, however, that, although the science of harmonic music was cultivated by the church composers, yet, as the merit of the church music, at that time, consisted in its harmony only, the fine flights and pathetic expression of our songs could borrow nothing from thence.

This was likewise the aera of chivalry: The feudal system was then in its full vigour.

The Scottish nobility, possessed of great estates, hereditary jurisdictions, and a numerous vassalage, maintained, in their remote castles, a state and splendour little inferior to the court of their Kings. Upon solemn occasions, *tilts* and *tournaments* were proclaimed, and *festivals* held with all the Gothic grandeur and magnificence of *chivalry*, which drew numbers of knights and dames to these solemnities.—Thus the picturesque, the sublime *Warton*!

Illumining the vaulted roof,
 A thousand torches flam'd aloof,
 From massy cups, with golden gleam,
 Sparkled the red Metheglin's stream:
 To grace the gorgeous festival,
 Along the lofty windowed hall,
 The storied tapestry was hung,
 With minstrelsy the rafters rung;
 Of harps, that, with reflected light,
 From the proud gallery glittered bright.
 To crown the banquet's solemn close,
 Themes of *British* glory rose;
 And, to the strings of various chime,
 Attempered the *heroic* rhyme.

ODE on the Grave of King Arthur.

James

James IV. and V. were both of them magnificent Princes : They kept splendid courts, and were great promoters of those heroic entertainments *. In the family of every chief, or head of a clan, the *Bard* was a very considerable person : His office, upon solemn feasts, was to sing or rehearse the splendid actions of the heroes, ancestors of the family, which he accompanied with the harp. At this time, too, there were *itinerant* or *strolling minstrels*, performers on the harp, who went about the country, from house to house, upon solemn occasions, reciting *heroic ballads*, and other popular episodes.

These *wandering harpers* are mentioned thus by Major : ‘ *In Cithara, Hibernenses aut silvestres Scoti, qui in illa arte praecipui sunt.*’—To these sylvan minstrels, I imagine we are indebted for many fine old songs, which are more varied in their melody, and more regular in their composition, as they approach nearer to modern times, though still retaining ‘ their wood-notes wild †.’

To

* Pittscottie’s History of James IV. Leslie, &c.

We have two fine pictures of these Princes by two very eminent masters, which I cannot resist the pleasure of exhibiting in this place.

The learned Erasmus thus describes King James IV. ‘ *Erat ea corporis specie, ut vel procul Regem posses agnoscere, ingenii vis mira, incredibilis omnium rerum cognitio.*’

The French poet *Ronsard*, who came to Scotland with the Princess Magdalene, wife to James V. and was an officer in the King’s household, gives the following beautiful description of that Prince :

*Ce Roy d’Ecosse etoit en la fleur de ses ans
Ces cheveux non tondus comme fin or luisans.
Cordonez et cresppez, flotans dessus sa face ;
Et, par son col de lait, lui donnoit de bon grace.
Son Port etoit Royal, son regard vigoureux,
De vertus, et de bonheur et de guerre amoureux.
La douceur, et la force, illustroient son visage,
Si que VENUS et MARS en avoient fait partage.*

† To frame an idea of the heaven-born genius of the ancient minstrel or wandering harper, in a rude age, see Dr Beattie’s fine poem, the *Minstrel*, Part I.

—Song

To the wandering harpers we are certainly indebted for that species of music which is now scarcely known, I mean, *the Port*. Almost every great family had a *Port* that went by the name of the family. Of the few that are still preserved are, *Port Lennox*, *Port Gordon*, *Port Seton*, and *Port Athole*, which are all of them excellent in their kind. The *Port* is not of the martial strain of the *march*, as some have conjectured; those above named being all in the plaintive strain, and modulated for the harp.

The *Pibrach*, the march or battle-tune of the *Highland Clans*, with the different strains introduced of the *coronich*, &c. is fitted for the *bagpipe* only: Its measure, in the *pas grave* of the *Highland piper*, equipped with his flag and military ensigns, when marching up to battle, is stately and animating, rising often to a degree of fury.

To

—Song was his favourite, and first pursuit,
The wild harp rang to his adventurous hand,
And languish'd to his breath the plaintive flute;
His infant muse, though artless, was not mute.—

Meanwhile, whate'er of *beautiful*, or *new*,
Sublime, or *dreadful*, in earth, sea, or sky,
By chance or search, was offered to his view,
He scanned with curious and romantic eye,
Whate'er of lore tradition could supply,
From Gothic tale, or song, or fable old,
Rous'd him, still keen to listen, and to pry;
At last, though long by penury controll'd,
And solitude, his soul her graces 'gan unfold.

Minstrel, Part I.

The last of these strolling harpers was *Rory* or *Roderick Dall*, who, about fifty years ago, was well known and much cared for by the Highland gentry, whose houses he frequented. His chief residence was about Blair in Athole and Dunkeld. He was esteemed a good composer, and a fine performer on the harp, to which he sung in a pathetic manner. Many of his songs are preserved in that country.

To class the old Scottish songs according to the several aeras in which we may suppose them to have been made, is an attempt which can arise to conjecture only, except as to such of them as carry more certain marks, to be afterwards taken notice of.

Of our most ancient melodies, I have, in the beginning of this essay, mentioned a few, such as *Gil Morrice*, &c. with what I imagine to be the signatures of their antiquity. To what aera these can be referred, I do not pretend to say: My conjecture, however, is, that, from their artless simplicity, they belong to an age prior to James I. The investigation of other pieces of our oldest music, by the same standard, may be an agreeable amusement to the curious.

From the genius of King James, his profound skill in the principles of music, and great performance on the harp, we may esteem him the inventor, or at least the reformer of the Scottish vocal music. Of his age (some of them very probably of his composition) may be reckoned the following simple, plaintive, and ancient melodies: *Jocky and Sandie—Waly waly up the bank—Ay waking Oh!—Be constant ay—Will ye go to the ewe-bughts, Marion.*

From these, by an insensible gradation, we are led to what I conjecture may be called the *second epoch* of our songs, that is, from the beginning of the reign of *King James IV. James V.* and to the end of that of *Queen Mary*, within which period may be reckoned the following songs, the old tragic ballads, *Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bride—Hero. and. Leander—Willie's rair and Willie's fair—Cromlet's Lilt—The Flowers of the Forest—Gilderoy—Balow my boy—The Gaberlunye Man—The bonny Earle of Murray—Leeder Haughs and Yarow—Absence will never alter me—Tak' your auld cloak about ye.* In the preceding airs, besides a more varied melody, there is likewise an artful degree of modulation, observable in several

ral of them, in the introduction of the seventh of the key, as in *Waly Waly—The Flowers of the Forest—The bonny Earle of Murray*. This strain is peculiarly characteristic of the ancient Scottish songs, and has a fine pathetic effect, which must give pleasure to the most refined ear. As, in the foregoing observation, it is remarked by Tassoni, on the new-invented music of King James I. that it ‘*was plaintive and melancholy, and different from all other music**,’ it may, with probability, be conjectured, from James’s skill and masterly performance on the stringed instruments, that this peculiar strain, of the seventh of the key, may have been first invented and introduced into our old music by that Prince.

In the third aera, which comprehends the space of time from Queen Mary to the Restoration, may be classed the following songs, *Through the lang muir I followed my Willie—Pinky House—Etrick Banks—I’ll never leave thee—The Broom of Coudenknows—Down the burn Davie—Auld Rob Morris—Where Helen lies—Fie on the wars—Thro’ the wood, laddie—Fie let us a’ to the wedding—Muir-land Willie*.

From these we are led to the last aera, that is, from the *Restoration to the Union*. Within this period, from their more regular measure, and more modern air, we may almost with certainty pronounce the following fine songs to have been made, *An’ thou wert mine ain thing—O dear minnie, what sal I do—The bush aboon Traquair—The last time I came o’er the moor—Mary Scot, the flower of Yarow—The bonny boatman—Sae merry as we ha’ been—My dearie an’ thou die—She rose and let me in—My apron, dearie—Love is the cause of my mourning—Allan water—There’s my thumb I’ll ne’er be-guile thee—The Highland laddie—Bonny Jean of Aberdeen—The lass of*

* Il truova da se stesso, un nuova musica, lamentevole e mesta, differente da tutte l’altre.

of Patie's mill—The yellow-hair'd laddie—John Hay's bonny lassie—
Tweed side—Lochaber.

We are not, however, to imagine, that, from this last period, the genius of Scottish music had taken flight: That is not the case. Indeed, the number of Scottish songs has of late not much increased; it, nevertheless, is true, that, since that last period, several fine songs have been made, which will stand the test of time. Amongst these are, *The birks of Invermay*—*The banks of Forth*—*The banks of Spey*—*Roslin Castle*—*The braes of Ballendine*. The two last were composed by Oswald, whose genius in composition, joined to his taste in the performance of the Scottish music, was natural and pathetic.

In thus classing the songs as above, it is obvious, that no fixed or certain rules can be prescribed. Some of these old songs, it is true, ascertain of themselves the precise æra to which they belong; such as, *The flowers of the Forest*, composed on the fatal battle of *Flowden*, where the gallant *James IV.* and the flower of the Scottish nobility and gentry fell;—*The Souters of Selkirk*, composed * on the same occasion;—*Gilderoy*, made on the death of a famous outlaw hanged by *James V.*;—*The bonny Erle of Murray*, slain by *Huntlie* in 1592. In general, however, in making those arrangements, be-

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fides

* This ballad is founded on the following incident: Previous to the battle of *Flowden*, the town-clerk of *Selkirk* conducted a band of eighty *souters*, or shoemakers, of that town, who joined the royal army; and the town-clerk, in reward of his loyalty, was created a Knight-banneret by that Prince. They fought gallantly, and were most of them cut off. A few who escaped, found on their return, in the forest of *Ladywood edge*, the wife of one of their brethren lying dead, and her child sucking her breast. Thence the town of *Selkirk* obtained, for their arms, a woman sitting upon a sarcophagus, holding a child in her arms; in the back-ground a wood; and on the sarcophagus the arms of Scotland.

fides the characters which I have mentioned, as I know of no other distinguishing marks of a fixed standard, the only rule I could follow was to select a few of the most undoubted ancient melodies, such as may be supposed to be the production of the simplest instrument, of the most limited scale, as the shepherd's reed; and thence to trace them gradually downward, to more varied, artful, and regular modulations, the compositions of more polished times, and suitable to instruments of a more extended scale.

If, in following this plan, I have been successful, it will afford entertainment to persons of taste, to trace the simple strains of our rude ancestors through different ages, from King James I. who truly may be stiled the Father of the Scottish songs, so distinguished from the music of every other country, progressively downwards, to modern times. This, to a musical genius, may afford the same amusement it has given to me, in considering the melodies thus selected and arranged, trying them by the signatures above pointed out, and adding others to the number.

A second point I also had in view: It was, from the number of our Scottish songs, to select a few of those which I imagine to be the finest, and most distinguished for originality of air, agreeable modulation, and expression of the subject for which they have been composed. Upon a review of these airs, thus far I may venture to say, that, for genuine fancy, pleasing variety, and originality, they will stand the test of comparison with the music of any country, and afford entertainment to the most refined taste.

I have hinted, that our Scottish songs owe nothing to the *church-music* of the cathedrals and abbeys before the Reformation; for, although music made a considerable part of the ritual church-service, yet, from some of their books, which have escaped the rage of the Reformers,

Reformers, we find their music to have consisted entirely of harmonic compositions, of four, five, often of six, seven, and eight parts, all in strict counterpoint. Such were perfectly suitable to the solemnity of religious worship; and, when performed by a full choir of voices, accompanied by the organ, must undoubtedly have had a solemn and awful effect upon a mind disposed to devotion. Church-music has nothing to do with the passions. The stile of such composition is to calm the mind, and inspire devotion, suitable to the majesty of that *Being* to whom it is addressed. Nothing, however, can be more opposite than such harmonic compositions to the genius of love-songs, which consist in the simple melody of one single part.

It is a common tradition, that, in ridicule of the cathedral-service, several of their hymns were, by the wits among the Reformed, burlesqued, and sung as profane ballads. Of this there is some remaining evidence. The well known tunes of *John come kiss me now—Kind Robin loves me—and John Anderson my jo—*are said to be of that number.

At the establishment of the Reformation, one of the first pious works of the Reformed clergy was to translate, into Scottish metre, the Psalms of David, and to introduce them into the kirks, to be sung to the old church-tunes. John Knox's book of psalms, called *The Common Tunes*, is still extant, and sung in the churches, and consists of four parts; a treble, tenor, counter-alt, and bass. The harmony of these tunes is learned and full, and proves them to be the work of very able masters in the counterpoint.

In order, however, to enlarge the psalmody, the clergy soon after were at pains to translate, into Scottish metre, several parts of Scripture, and some old Latin hymns, and other pieces. At the same

time, as they had no objections to the old music, they made an effort to reclaim some of those tunes from the profane ballads into which they had been burlesqued, and sung by the vulgar.

A collection of these pieces was printed at Edinburgh about 1590, by Andro Hart, in old Saxon, or black letter, under the title of, *A compendious book of godly and spiritual songs, collectit out of sundrie parts of the scripture, with sundrie of other ballats, changed out of prophaine sanges, for avoiding of sinne and harlotrie, &c.*

Among these ballads, *John come kifs me now* makes his appearance; stripped, indeed, of his *prophane dress*, which had promoted *sinne and harlotrie*; but, in exchange, so strangely equipped in his *penitential habit*, as to make a more ridiculous figure than his brother Jack, in the *Tale of a Tub*. As a curiosity, I shall give two or three of the stanzas of this new-converted godly ballad.

John come kifs me now,
John come kifs me now,
John come kifs me by and by,
And mak na mair adow.

The Lord thy God I am,
That (John) does thee call
John, represents man,
By grace celestial.

My prophets call, my preachers cry,
John come kifs me now,
John come kifs me by and by,
And mak na mair adow.

- *To laugh were want of godliness and grace,*
- *And to be grave exceeds all power of face?*

POPE.

What

What a strange medley of canting absurdity and nonsense; of shocking and indecent familiarity, under the name of Devotion! This was the leaven, which, fermenting into that wild spirit of fanaticism in the following age, involved the nation in blood, and overturned the state of the three kingdoms. Of this leaven, from some late appearances, there is reason to apprehend that too much still remains amongst us.

If the other tunes, preserved of the old church-music, were in the same stile of *John come kiss me now*, our fine old melodies, I think, could borrow nothing from them.

The Scottish melodies contain strong expression of the passions, particularly of the melancholy kind, in which the air often finely corresponds to the subject of the song. In this, I conjecture, the excellency of the ancient Greek music consisted, of which we are told such wonderful effects. The Greek musicians were also poets, who accompanied their own verses on the harp. Such, likewise, was the Saxon Alfred; and in the same light we may see our James I. who both of them accompanied their own poems on the lute or harp. Terpander is said to have composed music for the Iliad of Homer; Timotheus played and sung his own lyric poems; and the poet Simonides his own elegies:

‘ Quid moestius lacrymis Simonidis!’

exclaims Catullus; and, inspired with the genius of music, in this fine apostrophe, cries out our great poet!

And, O sad Virgin, could thy power
But raise Museus from his bower!
Or bid the soul of Orpheus sing,
Such notes as warbled on the string,
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek,
And made *hell* grant what *love* did seek.

Let

Let us acknowledge the excellency of the Greek music; yet, as the principles of harmony, or composition in parts, seem not to have been known to them, at least as far as has yet been discovered, this excellency of their music must have resulted from the natural melody of their airs, expressive of the words to which they were adapted. In this light, therefore, we may run a parallel between the ancient Greek music and our Scottish melodies; and, in spite of the prejudiced fondness which we are apt to conceive in favour of the ancients, it is probable that we do the best of their music no hurt in classing it with our own.

What person of taste can be insensible to the fine airs of, *I'll never leave thee—Allan Water—An' thou wer't mine ain thing—The braes of Ballendine, &c.* when sung with taste and feeling!

Love, in its various situations of *hope, success, disappointment, and despair*, are finely expressed in the natural melody of the old Scottish songs. How naturally does the air correspond with the following description of the restless languor of a maid in love!

Ay wa'king oh!
Wa'king ay and wearie;
Sleep I canna get,
For thinking o' my dearie.

When I sleep, I dream;
When I wake, I'm irie*:
Rest I canna get,
For thinking o' my dearie.

The simple melody of the old song *Waly! Waly!* is the pathetic complaint of a forsaken maid, bemoaning herself along the late-frequented

* *Irie* is a Scottish word that has no correspondent term in English. It implies that sort of fear which is conceived by a person fearful of apparitions.

quented haunts of her and her lover. The old Scottish word *waly* signifies *wail*, or heavy sorrow and lamentation.

O Waly, Waly ! up the bank,
And waly, waly ! down the brae ;
And waly, waly ! on yon burn side,
Where I and my true love did gae.

Thus *Petrarch*, in one of his beautiful sonnets :

*Valle, che de lamenti miei se' piena,
Fiume, che spesso del mio pianger cresci.—
Calle che mi piacesti, hor mi rincresci,
Où' ancor par usanza amor mei mena—
Quinci vedea' l mio bene !—&c.*

How soothing and plaintive is the lullaby of a forsaken mistress over her child, expressed in *Lady Anne Bothwell's lament* ! How romantic the melody of the old love-ballad of *Hero and Leander* ! What a melancholy love-story is told in the old song of *Jocky and Sandy* ! And what frantic grief expressed in *I wish I were where Helen lies* !

It were endless to run through the many fine airs expressive of sentiment and passion in the number of our Scottish songs, which, when sung in the genuine natural manner, must affect the heart of every person of feeling, whose taste is not vitiated and seduced by *fashion* and *novelty*.

As the Scottish songs are the *flights of genius*, devoid of art, they bid defiance to artificial graces and affected cadences. A Scots song can only be sung in taste by a Scottish voice. To a sweet, liquid, flowing voice, capable of swelling a note from the softest to the fullest tone, and what the Italians call a *voce di petto*, must be joined

sensibility

sensibility and feeling, and a perfect understanding of the subject and words of the song, so as to know the *significant word* on which to *swell* or *soften* the tone, and lay the force of the note. From a want of knowledge of the language, it generally happens, that, to most of the foreign masters, our melodies, at first, must seem wild and uncouth; for which reason, in their performance, they generally fall short of our expectation. We sometimes, however, find a foreign master, who, with a genius for the pathetic, and a knowledge of the subject and words, has afforded very high pleasure in a Scottish song. Who could hear with insensibility, or without being moved in the greatest degree, *Tenducci sing I'll never leave thee*, or *The braes of Ballendine!*—or *Will ye go to the ewe-bughts, Marion*, sung by Signora Corri?

It is a common defect in some who pretend to sing, to affect to smother the words, by not articulating them, so as we scarce can find out either the subject or language of their song. This is always a sign of want of feeling, and the mark of a bad singer; particularly of Scottish songs, where there is generally so intimate a correspondence between the air and subject. Indeed, there can be no good vocal music without it.

The proper accompaniment of a Scottish song is a plain, thin, dropping bass, on the harpsichord or guitar. The fine breathings, those *heart-felt touches* which genius alone can express, in our songs, are lost in a noisy accompaniment of instruments. The full cords of a thorough-bass should be used sparingly, and with judgment, not to overpower, but to support and raise the voice at proper pauses.

Where, with a fine voice, is joined some skill and execution on either of those instruments, the air, by way of symphony, or introduction to the song, should always be first played over; and, at the close

close of every stanza, the last part of the air should be repeated, as a relief for the voice, which it gracefully sets off. In this *symphonic part*, the performer may shew his taste and fancy on the instrument, by varying it *ad libitum*.

A Scottish song admits of no cadence ; I mean, by this, no fanciful or capricious descant upon the close of the tune. There is one embellishment, however, which a fine finger may easily acquire, that is, an easy *shake*. This, while the organs are flexible in a young voice, may, with practice, be easily attained.

A Scottish song, thus performed, is among the highest of entertainments to a *musical genius*. But is this genius to be acquired either in the performer or hearer ? It cannot. *Genius in music, as in poetry, is the gift of Heaven*. It is born with us ; it is not to be learned.

An artist on the violin may display the magic of his fingers, in running from the top to the bottom of the finger-board, in various intricate *capricios*, which, at most, will only excite surprise ; while a very middling performer of taste and feeling, in a subject that admits of the *pathos*, will touch the heart in its finest sensations. The finest of the Italian composers, and many of their fingers, possess this to an amazing degree. The opera airs of those great masters, *Pergolese, Jomelli, Galuppi, Perez*, and many others of the present age, are wonderfully pathetic. Genius, however, and feeling, are not confined to country or climate. A maid at her spinning-wheel, who knew not a note in music, with a sweet voice, and the force of a native genius, has oft drawn tears from my eyes. That gift of Heaven, in short, is not to be defined : It can only be felt.

I cannot better conclude this essay, than in the words of one who possessed it in the most exalted degree. Addressing himself to a young composer, he speaks thus : ‘ Seek not to know what is *genius*. If thou hast it, thy feelings will tell thee what it is. If thou hast it not, thou never wilt know it. The genius of the musician subjects the universe to its power. It draws its pictures by sounds. It expresses ideas by feelings, and feelings by accents. We feel in our hearts the force of the passions which it excites. Through the medium of genius, *pleasure* assumes additional charms, and the *grief* which it excites breaks forth into cries. But, alas ! to those who feel not in themselves the spring of genius, its expressions convey no idea. Its prodigies are unknown to those who cannot imitate them. Wouldst thou know if thou art animated with one spark of that bright fire ? Run, fly to *Naples*, and there listen to the master-pieces of *Leo*, *Durante*, *Jomelli*, *Pergolesi*. If thine eyes are filled with tears, thy heart palpitates, thy whole frame is agitated, and the oppression of transport arises almost to suffocation ; take up *Metastasio*, his genius will inflame thine own, and thou wilt compose after his example. These are the operations of genius ; and the tears of others will recompense thee for those which thy masters have caused thee to shed. But, if thou art calm and tranquil amidst the transports of that great art ; if thou feelest no delirium, no *ecstasy* ; if thou art only moved with pleasure, at what should transport thee with rapture, dost thou dare to ask what *genius* is ? Profane not, vulgar man, that name sublime ! What does it import thee to know what thou canst never feel ? *

On

* Rousseau, sous le mot *genie*.

*On the Fashionable Amusements and Entertainments in
Edinburgh in the last Century, with a Plan of a grand
Concert of Music on St Cecilia's Day, 1695.*

Read by W. Tytler of Woodhouselee, Esq;

It affords no unpleasant exercise to the mind to take a retrospect of the manners and customs, and even of the amusements of the past times, and to compare them with those of the present age. In the short research which forms the subject of the following paper, I mean to go little farther back than a single century, and to take a cursory view of a few of the entertainments and amusements that were in use amongst the people of rank and fashion in Scotland towards the end of the last, and of the beginning of the present century.

In the years 1681 and 1682, while the Duke of York, then Commissioner from the King to Parliament, with his Dutchess*, and his daughter the Princess Anne, (afterwards Queen Anne), resided in Edinburgh, a splendid court was kept at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, to which resorted the principal of the nobility and gentry. The Duke, though a bigot in his religious principles, was no Cynic in his manners and pleasures. Our fathers of the last age used to talk with delight of the gaiety and brilliancy of the court of Holyroodhouse.

R r r 2

* Mary D'Este, daughter of the Duke of Modena, celebrated by Lord Landfdown, Dryden, and other wits of the time, for her beauty and decency of manners.

roodhouse. The Princesses were easy and affable, and the Duke then studied to make himself popular * among all ranks of men.

Tea, for the first time heard of in Scotland, was given as a treat by the Princesses to the Scottish ladies who visited at the Abbey. Balls, plays, and masquerades, were introduced: These last, however, were soon laid aside. The fanaticism of the times could not bear such ungodly innovations. The masquerade was stiled *promiscuous dancing, in which all sorts of people met together in disguise* †. The vulgar gave it the name of the *Horn Order*. This profane entertainment was therefore soon given up.

The fate of the stage seems to have been equally adverse. The spirit of the times was still too much tainted with fanaticism to expect that the execrated profane entertainment of the stage would then succeed. A play-house was always held in abhorrence, and anathematized by the clergy ‡. Indeed the actors, who were part of

* Bishop Burnet, who is seldom lavish of his encomia on James, gives the following account of the Duke's deportment and government in Scotland at that time: 'The Duke (says the Bishop) behaved himself, upon his first going to Scotland, in so obliging a manner, that the nobility and gentry who had been so long trodden on by the Duke of Lauderdale and his party, found a very sensible change; so that he gained much on them all. He continued still to support that side; yet things were so gently carried, that there was no cause of complaint. It was visibly his interest to make that kingdom sure to him, and to give them such an essay of his government as might dissipate all the hard thoughts of him with which the world was possessed; and he pursued this with great temper and success. In matters of justice he shewed an impartial temper, and encouraged all propositions relating to trade: And so, considering how much the nation was set against his religion, he made a greater progress in gaining upon them than was expected.'—*Burnet's Hist. Edin. edit. vol. 2. p. 322.*

† A phrase used by the fanatics, which they meant should import something very mysterious.

‡ The Duke seems to have been neither wise nor politic in his attempt to introduce such an innovation even in the amusements of such times. It was scarce two years before

of the Duke of York's company, and were considered as belonging to his household, seem not to have been the most eminent of the profession,

fore this, when those enthusiasts, the Covenanters, had collected their force, and given battle to the King's troops, commanded by the Duke of Monmouth. Although they suffered a defeat at Bothwell Bridge, and were dispersed, yet the spirit was kept up by their preachers in different parts of the kingdom. Cameron, the famous head of that sect of Covenanters stiled, from him, *Cameronians*, was killed in arms. Cargil, a distinguished Covenanter and field-preacher, having convened his followers at the Torwood, near Stirling, after renouncing all allegiance to the King and government, with great solemnity excommunicated, and consigned to the Devil, Charles, his brother the Duke of York, with the Dukes of Monmouth, Lauderdale, and Rothes.

To what degree the spirit of fanaticism prevailed in the minds of these poor people, we may see from an abstract from Cargil's excommunication, which may be esteemed a curiosity at this day. After a sermon suitable to the occasion, he thus proceeds: 'I, as a minister of Jesus Christ, and having authority from him, do, in his name, excommunicate and cast out of the true church, and deliver up to Satan, *Charles the Second*: First, For his contempt of God, after he had acknowledged his own sins, his father's sins, his mother's idolatry, and had solemnly engaged against them, &c. 2dly, For his great perjury, after he had solemnly subscribed that *Covenant*, did so presumptuously renounce, disown, and command it to be burnt by the hand of the hangman. 3dly, For his having rescinded all laws for establishing the religion and the *Covenant*, &c.

'By the same authority, I excommunicate, cast out of the church, and deliver up to Satan, *James Duke of York*, and that for his idolatry, (for I shall not speak of any other sins but what have been perpetrated by him in Scotland), and for setting up idolatry, to defile the Lord's land, and his enticing and encouraging others to do so.'

By the same authority, Cargil excommunicates, and consigns to the Devil, the *Dukes of Monmouth, Lauderdale, and Rothes*. I shall transcribe part of his charges against these three last grandees. That against *Monmouth*, is 'for his leading armies against the Lord's people, who were constrained to rise, being killed in, and for the right worshipping of the true God, and for refusing a cessation of arms at Bothwell Bridge.

'Against *Lauderdale*, for his *apostatizing from the Covenant*; for his scoffing and droling at the Scriptures; for his adulteries and uncleanness; and for assisting the King in his tyrannies against the true religion, &c.

'And against *Rothes*, for his adulteries and uncleanness, and for his allotting the Lord's Day for his drunkenness,' &c. &c.

After denouncing this excommunication to a numerous convention of Covenanters, September 1680, they affixed it to the crosses of Dumfries, and other places. Cargil, some

profession, if we give any degree of credit to Dryden's satirical account of this troop. It would seem, that the best part of the company had gone to Oxford, as they were in use to do, to perform at the annual public acts there. Dryden, with great humour, makes them thus apologise to the University for the thinness of the company, while they insinuate that the best remained, and that the refuse only had gone to Edinburgh.

Our brethren have from Thames to Tweed departed,
To Edinborough gone, or coach'd, or carted :
With bonny blue cap there they act all night
For Scotch half crowns, in English 3 pence hight.
One nymph to whom fat Sir John Falstaff's lean,
There with her single person fills the scene.
Another, with long use and age decayed,
Died here old woman, and rose there a maid.
Our trusty door-keeper, of former time,
There struts and swaggers in heroic rhyme.
Tack but a copper lace to drugget suit,
And there's a hero made without dispute ;
And that which was a capon's tail before,
Becomes a plume for Indian Emperor.
But all his subjects to express the care
Of imitation, go like Indian, bare.

Dryden's Misf. vol. 2.

The poet's fancy was, no doubt, indulged satirically at the expense of the Scottish theatre. It is not improbable, however, that there

some time after, was apprehended, brought to trial, and condemned, with a few of his followers, to be hanged. Bishop Burnet says, ' That they suffered with an obstinacy so particular, that though the Duke sent the offer of pardon to them on the scaffold, if they would only say, God bless the King, it was refused, with great neglect.' Such persons were truly more proper objects of pity than punishment. Accordingly Burnet continues, ' After 15 or 16 of them had thus seemingly gladly suffered for their opinion, the Duke stopt further prosecution, and appointed them to be put in a house of correction.'—*Vol. 2. p. 324.*

there might be some truth in this ludicrous description. A regular theatre, with its appendages of scenery, dresses, &c. is not to be created *extempore*.

Where this play-house was situated can only be guessed. I remember somewhere to have seen a play-bill in capital letters, advertising *the Indian Emperor* to be acted at the *Queen's Chocolate-house*. This was, no doubt, near the Abbey; but the precise situation, or the date of the advertisement, is not now known.

Another entertainment was sometimes exhibited at court, in which the Lady Anne, (the usual name given to the Princess), with other young ladies of quality, represented some of the ancient heathen mythological characters. These were called *Masks*, a sort of musical drama, such as the *Comus* of *Milton*, and other such pieces as we see in the works of Ben Johnson, Shirley, Davenant, and other dramatic poets of the last century. These interludes were accompanied with music, and set off with splendid dresses and decorations.—So much for the court entertainments.

The golf*, and playing at tennis†, were the favourite amusements of the gentry of those times. The Duke of York was frequently
seen

* King Charles I. is said to have been fond of the exercise of the golf. The following anecdote I have been told of him: That, while he was engaged in a party at golf on the Green or Links of Leith, a letter was delivered into his hands, which gave him the first account of the insurrection and rebellion in Ireland. On reading which, he suddenly called for his coach; and, leaning on one of his attendants, and in great agitation, drove to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, from whence next day he set out for London.

† The game of tennis, which is now entirely given up in Scotland, was an exercise much in vogue all over Europe in the last century. In every large town there was a tennis court. Some remains of them are yet to be seen in Edinburgh; one, in particular, at the Water Gate, nigh to the Palace. I have heard it said, that the famous John Law of Laurieston, afterwards comptroller-general of the finances in France, and James Hepburn, Esq; of Keith, were most remarkable players at tennis.

seen in a party at golf on the Links of Leith, with some of the nobility and gentry. I remember in my youth to have often conversed with an old man, named Andrew Dickson, a golf club maker, who said, that, when a boy, he used to carry the Duke's golf clubs, and to run before him and announce where the balls fell.

On the rejection of the exclusion bill, the Duke being recalled to London, the courtly entertainments at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, of course, were no more.

Private balls and concerts of music, it would seem, were now the only species of public entertainments amongst us. With regard to the compositions performed at these concerts, who were the performers, and on what musical instruments they performed, I am pleased that I have it in my power to gratify the curiosity of the *dilettanti* of the present time, by exhibiting the original plan of a grand concert of music performed at Edinburgh on St Cecilia's day, anno 1695. This curious paper was given by James Christie, Esq; of Newhall to my worthy friend William Douglas of Garwall-foot, and by him to me.

The

[illegible]

*The Order of the Instrumental Music for the Feast of St Cecilia, 22d
November 1695.*

	<i>First Violin.</i>	<i>Second Violins.</i>	<i>Flutes.</i>	<i>Hautbois.</i>	<i>Basses.</i>
<i>Clerk's Ouver- ture.</i>	Pitmedden Tho. Pringle Will. Cooper Tho. Brown Will. Gordon Sir Jo. Pringle John Stewart	Ja. Hamilton Fra. Toward Adam Craig Henry Burn Sir Tho. Nicolson	Lord Elcho Sir Jo. Erskine Jo. Falconer of Fefdo Jo. Russell Jo. Corfe Sir Al. Hamilton	Will. Carfe Mat. M'Gibbon	James Christie of Newhall Mr Ro. Gordon Mr Sinkholm Ja. M'Clachlan Henry Crumbden Jo. Middleton
<i>Torrelli's So- nata for 4 violins.</i>	<i>1st Violin.</i>	<i>2d Violin.</i>	<i>3d Violin.</i>	<i>4th Violin.</i>	<i>Basses.</i>
	Pitmedden Tho. Pringle Ja. M'Clachlan	Ja. Hamilton Adam Craig Will. Cooper	Will. Carfe Mat. M'Gibbon Sir Jo. Pringle	Henry Burn Fra. Toward Will. Gordon	Ja. Christie Mr Ro. Gordon Mr Sinkholm Dan. Thomson
<i>Barrett's Trumpet So- nata.</i>	<i>1st Violin.</i>	<i>2d Violin.</i>	<i>Hautbois.</i>	<i>Trumpet.</i>	<i>Basses.</i>
	Sir Jo. Pringle Will. Gordon Adam Craig Henry Burn Will. Cooper Tho. Kennedy	Pitmedden Fra. Toward Ja. Hamilton Tho. Pringle Tho. Brown Will. Carfe	Mat. M'Gibbon	Dan. Thomson <i>Tenor,</i> John Wilson	Ja. Christie Mr Ro. Gordon Mr Jo. Middleton Mr St Columb Ja. M'Clachlan
			<i>Scena 2da.</i>		
<i>Pepulsh for 2 flutes and 2 violins.</i>	<i>1st Flute.</i>	<i>2d Flute.</i>	<i>1st Violin.</i>	<i>2d Violin.</i>	<i>Basses.</i>
	Pitmedden Newhall Fr. Toward Fefdo Jo. Middleton Sir Jo. Erskine	Sir Jo. Pringle Will. Gordon Ja. Hamilton Mat. M'Gibbon	Tho. Pringle Adam Craig Ja. M'Clachlan	Henry Burn Will. Cooper Will. Carfe	Ut antea
<i>Finger for 2 flutes and 2 haut.</i>	<i>1st Flute.</i>	<i>2d Flute.</i>	<i>1st Hautboy.</i>	<i>2d Hautboy.</i>	<i>Basses.</i>
	Mr Crumbden Ja. Hamilton Pitmedden	Tho. Pringle Fra. Toward Jo. Middleton	Mat. M'Gibbon	Will. Carfe	Ut antea

Tunes.	1st Treble.	2d Treble.	Hautbois.	Trumpet.	Basses.
2 Trumpets.	Tho. Pringle Will. Gordon Ja. Hamilton Fra. Toward Tho. Kennedy	Adam Craig Pitmedden Henry Burn Tho. Brown Sir Jo. Pringle	M. M'Gibbon Will. Carse	Dan. Thomson Tenor. Jo. Wilson	Omnes
			Chorus.		
Pepulsh, 2 violins, and 2 haut.	1st Violin.	2d Violin.	Scena 3tia.	2d Hautboy.	Basses.
	Adam Craig Will. Gordon	Mr Toward Ja. M'Clachlan	1st Hautboy. Mat. M'Gibbon	Will. Carse.	Omnes
Bassani Sonata.	1st Violin.	2d Violin.	Harpfichord.		
	Tho. Pringle Adam Craig	Fra. Toward Will. Gordon	Henry Crumbden Scena 4ta.	Schollars Dan. Thomson's boy	Songs and Mot- tetti of Bassa- ni
Correlli's Sonata.	1st Violin.	2d Violin.			
	Mr Toward Will. Gordon	Tho. Pringle Adam Craig	Sonata, Lord Col- ville	Harpfichord	
Fingers Trumpet Sonata.	1st Violin.	2d Violin.	Hautboy.	Trumpet.	Basses.
	Sir Jo. Pringle Pitmedden Henry Burn Will. Cooper Ja. M'Clachlan	Tho. Pringle Fra. Toward Ja. Hamilton Will. Carse. Jo. Stewart	Mat. M'Gibbon	Dan. Thomson Tenor. Jo. Wilson	Omnes
Torelli's Sonata.	1st Treble.	2d Treble.			Bass.
	Will. Gordon	Adam Craig			Omnes
Chacon.	Division.	Plain Part.	3d Part.	Tenor.	Bass.
	Will. Gordon Ja. M'Clachlan Mat. M'Gibbon	Dan. Thomson Fra. Toward Henry Burn	Pitmedden Sir Jo. Pringle	Jo. Wilson	Omnes

Solo by Adam Craig.
— by John Middleton.
Grand Chorus.

(Signed) JAMES CHRYSTIE of
Newhall, PRESES.

Upon this curious piece I shall make a few observations.

It appears from this plan, that, a hundred years ago, there was a general taste for music in our metropolis, that could exhibit a public concert, with an orchestra, consisting of above 30 performers, of whom were 19 gentlemen of the first rank and fashion, supported by 11 professors, or masters of music*.

In the opening piece, or overture, we see 7 first violins, 5 second violins, 6 flutes, 2 hautbois. The bass consisted of a harpsichord (Crumbden) and 5 violincellos, and viol de Gambos, to which we may add a viola, or tenor. Such an orchestra at this day would be respectable.

The music, indeed, seems little accommodated to the taste of a modern audience; but it consisted of the compositions of some of the best masters of the time. The Motetti of Bassani, and the Sonatas of Corelli, it is believed, will still give pleasure to a genuine taste that is not vitiated by fashion †.

Such,

* The masters, as far as I have been able to trace, or could learn, were the following:

Mr Henry Crumbden.

Mr Thomas Brown.

Mr St Columb.

Mr Henry Burn.

Mr William Cooper.

Mr Matthew M'Gibbon.

Mr Adam Craig.

Mr Daniel Thomson.

Mr Francis Toward.

Mr John Wilson.

Mr James M'Clachlan.

The rest were gentlemen performers.

† The following particulars relating to the performers may perhaps gratify some musical readers.—I begin with the gentlemen performers.

Lord Colvill, it is said, was a thorough master of music, and understood counterpoint well. He played on the harpsichord and organ.

Sir

Such, from the above plan of the music performed on St Cecilia's Day in 1695, appears to have been the state of music, and the musical

Sir John Pringle, and his brother Mr Thomas Pringle writer to his Majesty's Signet, and Mr Seton of Pitmedden, were esteemed excellent performers on the violin.

Mr Carse, collector of his Majesty's , was a fine player on the hautbois.

Mr Chrystie of Newhall, Preses of the Concert, I remember in my youth to have heard play. His instrument, I think, was the viol di Gambo, on which he was an excellent solo performer.

Mr John Middleton, afterwards General Middleton, played on different instruments. In the above plan, we see him marked as a bass and as a flute performer. He sung, as I have been told, a song with much humour, which he sometimes accompanied with the key and tongs.

Lord Elcho, afterwards Earl of Wemyss, Mr Falconer of Phesdo, Mr John Russell writer to the signet, and Mr John Corse keeper of the records of the low Parliament-house, were good players on the flute. Mr Russell I have often heard play. He read and understood music; and, in his younger days, it was said he had a good voice, and sung an Italian air with taste. The flute a-bec was the only flute used at that time. The German, or traverse, of modern invention, was not then known in Britain. I have heard, that Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Lord Justice Clerk, who had been taught the German flute in France, and was a fine performer, first introduced that instrument into Scotland about the year 1725.

These gentlemen performers were supported by the masters mentioned in the above plan or order of music. Of these last, I shall mention such particular anecdotes as I have been told concerning them.

Mr Henry Crumbden, by birth a German, was long the Orpheus in the music school of Edinburgh. He was a fine performer of lessons on the harpsichord, and taught singing and the thorough bass. He greatly promoted the spirit and taste for music by giving benefit concerts, which were much frequented. In these concerts, several young ladies, his best scholars, used to perform. Two of these I remember to have heard with rapture in my younger days, Mrs Forbes of Newhall*, and Mrs Edgar†. They were both fine performers on the harpsichord. Their excellence, as far as I could then judge, lay in the genuine performance of Scots songs, which they sung in a plain, but fine taste, and accompanied with a thorough bass, in such a stile and manner

* Grandmother of the present Countess of Dumfries.

† Mother of James Edgar, Esq; one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland.

cal taste at Edinburgh, near a hundred years ago. To draw a comparison between it and the languid spirit and taste for music in the metropolis at present, affords, I am afraid, not a very agreeable reflection.

Topographical

manner as, in my judgment, there are only two or three of the present time can come up to.

Matthew M'Gibbon was esteemed a good performer on the hautbois. He was the father of William M'Gibbon, well known and celebrated in his time for his great execution on the violin. William was sent early to London by his father, and studied many years under Corbet, then reckoned a great master and composer. Corbet's sonatas for two violins and a bass were esteemed good, and often played as act tunes in the Play-house. His scholar William M'Gibbon was for many years leader of the orchestra of the Gentlemen's Concert at Edinburgh, and was thought to play the music of Correlli, Geminiani, and Handel, with great execution and judgment. His sets of Scots tunes, with variations and basses, are well known. As he understood composition, he likewise composed a set of sonatas or trios for two violins and a bass, which were esteemed good.

Adam Craig was reckoned a good orchestra player on the violin, and teacher of music. I remember him as the second violin to M'Gibbon, in the Gentlemen's Concert.

Daniel Thomson was one of the King's trumpets, and was said to have understood music, and to have been a good performer of the obligato, or solo parts, in the trumpet songs of Purcell's Opera of Dioclesian, Bonduca, and other theatrical pieces then exhibited on the stage. The two-part song of *To Arms*, and *Sound Fame thy brazen trumpet*, accompanied with the trumpet, were long great favourites with the public.—His son, William Thomson, the boy mentioned in the above plan, was early distinguished for the sweetness of his voice, and the agreeable manner in which he sung a Scots song. He went to London; and, at the time when the Opera, and the compositions of Handel, were at their height, the sweet pathetic manner of Thomson's singing a Scot's song, which he accompanied with a thorough bass, became a fashionable entertainment at court, where he often performed. He published an excellent collection of Scots songs, with the words and thorough bass, which was patronised by Queen Caroline, to whom he dedicated his book, and obtained a large subscription. I have been told that he taught some of the Princesses to sing Scots songs.

*Topographical Description of the Parish of Aberlady.**By the Reverend Dr Neil Roy, Minister of that Parish.*

THIS parish is not so extensive as formerly, the lands of *Cotts*, and greatest part of the estate of *Redhouse*, having been disjoined from it, and annexed to *Gladsmuir* at the erection of that church and parish, 1695.

Aberlady church, in the county and presbytery of Haddington, and commissariat of Dunkeld, stands near the shore, about fifteen miles east of Edinburgh. The parish is bounded on the north and west by the sea, on the south by Gladsmuir and Haddington, on the east by part of Haddington and Dirleton, from the last of which it is separated by the water of Peffer, which rising on the lands height near Congalton, runs almost due west, till it falls into Aberlady Bay at Luffness-point. From this point, or a little above it, where the tide ceases to flow, the whole Bay, between Aberlady and Gulan shores, is left dry at low water for near two miles. At spring tides, vessels of sixty or seventy tons may come up the Peffer to within a few hundred yards of Aberlady, and lie perfectly safe, on a soft clay bottom, if properly secured by anchors against the north-east wind.

The town of Haddington claims a right, by royal grant, of a road forty feet wide, from the west gate of the borough to Peffer-shore, and the shore-dues, in virtue of the same grant. Along the shore, from Aberlady to the westernmost point of the parish, runs a track or border of links or sandy ground of considerable breadth, and abounding with rabbits.

Within

Within this border, for a considerable way, the soil is, for the most part, light, with a mixture of loam; but the middle part of the parish, almost from the east to the west extremity of it, is generally poor, flat, sandy, and partly liable to be flooded during heavy rains. From this flat, the ground rises gradually towards the south, being part of that fertile bank of land which extends from Fawside to Whitekirk.

The landed property of the parish, exclusive of a small part of Redhouse, is divided into four baronies, Aberlady, Gosford, Balnecrieff, and Luffness.

Barony of Aberlady.

The barony of Aberlady comprehends the village of Aberlady, and the lands of Craighelaw. It is of a peninsular form, having the sea on the north and west. The castle or fortalice of *Kilspindy*, the principal messuage, stands low on the shore; but the farm-house of Craighelaw, the only one in the barony, stands on the highest part of the peninsula; and the ground, rising with a gentle swell on every side, commands a noble, beautiful, and extensive prospect. By merely turning round, a spectator has under his eye not only the whole parish, but the south coast of Fife, with its rising hills, royal boroughs, villages, and gentlemen's seats; the Forth, with its islands, as far up as Hopetoun-house, Leith, the shipping in the Roads, Edinburgh Castle, with all the south coast as far east as Garleton-hills, Waughton-house, the seat of the Honourable Charles Hope, Fenton-tower, North Berwick Law, the Bass, Dirleton heights, and Gulan-hill, on the opposite side of the Bay.

Aberlady probably derived its name from a religious house dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, frequently distinguished by the appellation of *Our Lady*.

When

When or by whom that house was founded, or where it stood, is not certainly known. There are, still visible, the vestiges of a small chapel on the north-west corner of the church-yard*, the patronage of which belongs to Luffness; but most probably the chapel of Our Lady stood where the fortalice of Kilspindy was afterwards built. The word *Aber* shews it to have stood by the water side; and *Kilspindy* (cell of black hoods) shews it to have been a religious house. It had, at first, probably been a cell of the Culdees.

These religionists, supposed by some to have been the first Christian clergy in Scotland, had many settlements in different parts of the kingdom, particularly at St Andrews and Dunkeld. At the latter place, they had a considerable monastery†, from which they were expelled by David I. who founded that bishopric, and converted the monastery into a cathedral church; with other places, that Royal Saint may have bestowed Aberlady on that newly erected see. Aberlady had been, from time immemorial, a patrimonial church of Dunkeld, and continued so till the Reformation‡. The Bishop's patrimony was ample, amounting to L. 1704 : 5 : 2, Scots money, and near four hundred chalders of victual, of which forty chalders were paid out of the kirk and Mains of Aberlady.

In the minority of James V. Sir Archibald Douglas, uncle to the Earl of Angus, and brother of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, celebrated for his translation of Virgil's *Æneis*, and other poetical works, was proprietor of Aberlady, which he seems to have held of the Bishop. He was a man of rank and abilities, and much confided in by his nephew, who put him about the person of the young King. He was High Treasurer and Lord Provost of Edinburgh

T t t

1526;

* Charta penes Carol. Hope.

† Mylne's Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld.

‡ Manuscript in the Advocates Library.

1526; but the Hamiltons pretending they could not safely attend the meeting of Parliament if Sir Archibald retained the command of the city, he resigned, and was succeeded by Robert Logan, a citizen. A few days after his resignation, happened the memorable encounter between the Douglasses and Hamiltons on the High-street of Edinburgh, called '*Clear the Gafway* *,' when the latter, though near ten to one, were chased out of the city. When his Majesty escaped from the Douglasses, Sir Archibald was deprived of the treasurer's office, and was succeeded by Cairncross, provost of Corstorphin, whom Buchanan calls a man '*pecunia quam virtute potior*.'

Sir Archibald having been concerned in the attempt to occupy the city of Edinburgh, and prevent the meeting of Parliament, was forfeited for high treason 1528. He retired into England; but, after some time, presuming on former favour, he ventured to return, and threw himself in the King's way at Stirling. His Majesty, being of too princely a mind to proceed against him capitally, after he had thus put himself into his power, commanded him to leave the kingdom, and wait his further pleasure. He withdrew to France, where he died. The year after the King's death, the forfeiture was reversed, and the estate of Kilspindy, or Aberlady, restored to his son Patrick Douglas.

This Patrick, or rather his son of the same name, built the castle of Kilspindy 1585, as appears by the initials of his name, and his arms over the principal door.

Anno 1589, he obtained from the Bishop of Dunkeld, with consent of the Dean and Chapter, 'a procuratory of resignation of the parish-kirk of Aberlady, with the teind-sheaves thereof in the hands of the King, that his Majesty might erect a rectory or parsonage at
' the

* Buchanan.

the said parish-kirk, and give full right and disposition of the advocation, donation, and right of patronage thereof, to Patrick Douglas, and his lawful heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Douglas, and that the same might be dissolved from the bishopric for ever.

The resignation was accepted, and a charter granted under the great seal, in terms thereof, erecting, uniting, and incorporating the whole lands, village, right of patronage, teinds, and others, into a free barony, to be called the Barony of Aberlady, in all time coming.

From the Douglasses, the barony, with the right of patronage, came by progress to the Fletchers; and, some time between 1664 and 1667, when the Fletchers were making up their titles, it was thought expedient to obtain from the then Bishop of Dunkeld, with consent of the Dean and Chapter, a ratification of the former procuratory, and also a new procuratory of resignation, that the subsequent charter might rest on the firmest foundation.

Accordingly, Sir Andrew Fletcher obtained from the Crown a charter, under the great seal, of the barony, with the advocation, &c. * of the parish-kirk of Aberlady, and the teind-sheaves thereof, as well parsonage as vicarage. This charter passed the King's hand, contains a *novodamus*, and was ratified in Parliament.

From the Fletchers, the barony and patronage, as described in former charters, came by purchase to the Earl of Portmore 1733. His Lordship's right of patronage, though so firmly founded, was absurdly contested 1768 and 1769, but finally established by decision of the House of Peers 1770.

* Penes the Earl of Portmore.

Barony of Gosford.

Sir Andrew Murray, Lord of Bothwell in Clydesdale, slain in the battle of Stirling-bridge, had married a sister of King Robert I. and had by her a son, Sir Andrew Murray, governour of Scotland in the minority of David II. Maurice Murray his son, and successor in the lordship of Bothwell, obtained from King David a charter of the lands of Gosford in the 20th year of his reign. By the marriage of his daughter to the Earl of Douglas, Gosford became the property of that great family. There is a charter of Gosford by the Earl of Douglas to Christian Ramsay, 1421, '*reddendo unum denarium*, for 'ward, relief, marriage, and suits of court.' This charter was confirmed by Mordac Duke of Albany, during the absence of James I. in England. King James II. gave to Thomas Sinclair a charter of Gosford *, to be held of his Majesty in feu and heritage, for 16 l. 16 s. Scots, 24 capons, and 48 poultry, *nominae feudae firmae*, 1458 †.

From the Sinclairs, Gosford was acquired by Alexander Achison, burghers of Edinburgh, ancestor to the present Lord Viscount Gosford of the kingdom of Ireland, by charter, to be held of Queen Mary, 1561 ‡.

By the Achisons, Gosford was disposed to Sir John Achmutie of Scougal 1622, when it was erected into a barony. This gentleman was fined L. 1000 Sterling by Oliver Cromwell. From Achmutie, Gosford was acquired by Sir Peter Wedderburn 1659, and lately purchased from the Wedderburns by the Right Honourable Francis Charteris, Earl of Wemyss ||.

Sir Peter Wedderburn presented to the church of Aberlady four handsome silver cups for the communion service, and granted an obligation,

* Penes Lord Wemyss.

† Penes eundem.

‡ Penes eundem.

|| Penes eundem.

obligation, binding himself, his heirs, and assignees, in the principal sum of 1600 merks Scots, the yearly interest thereof to be paid to backgone tenants and others in the lands of Gosford. This is the only charity fund in the parish.

Spital, now part of Gosford, including Red Spital, or part of Redhouse, was formerly a prebend of the collegiate church of Dun-glas. Francis Wilson, prebendary of Spital, granted to Douglas of Borg a charter of Spital, to be held of him and his successors in that prebend for L. 22 Scots yearly. There is a confirmation of this charter by Pope Paul IV. dated at St Peter's at Rome, 5th Id. Martii, *anno pontificatus sui primo*. It is observed by Bishop Keith, that the Dominicans or Black Friars had paid them out of the lands of Gosford 24 merks yearly, as appears by a charter of March 28. 1474.

All along the shore, from Aberlady towards Longniddery, are a great many stone graves, all of them that have been opened containing human bones; particularly in Gosford Links, they are laid almost as thick as in a church-yard, and fill a very considerable space of ground. It is remarkable, that many of them lie nearly south and north. In searching lately for a stone-quarry, there were found in a hole, inclosed with stones, about 30 inches by 18, the bones of a human body, and a small well formed tessellated urn, of a very light blue colour; but the workmen had not been curious enough to observe whether there was any thing in the urn, or if it had a cover. It is in the custody of the Earl of Wemyss. At a small distance from these graves are two pretty large tumuli.

In this estate there are promising appearances of coals, and it is hoped they will soon be found.

King James V. is said to have been fond of Gosford, and that it was suspected by his contemporaries, that, in his frequent excursions
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to that part of the country, he had other purposes in view besides golfing and archery. Three favourite ladies, Sandilands, Weir, and Oliphant, one of whom resided at Gosford, and the others in the neighbourhood, were occasionally visited by their Royal and gallant admirer, which occasioned the following satirical advice to his Majesty from Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon.

Sow not your seed on Sandylands,
Spend not your strength in Weir,
And ride not on an Elephant
For spoiling o' your gear.

Balncrieff.

The most extensive of the four baronies, comprehends Balncrieff-house, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Elibank, with the parks around it, the village, Balncrieff Mains, Lochill, Stantalane, and Myrton. On the south-west it hath part of Gosford; on the south and south-east it is confined by the Cotts, Caldra, and Byres, formerly the seat of the intrepid Lord Lindsay, now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun; and on the north by Luffness.

With other lands and lordships, Balncrieff and Gosford were annexed to the Crown 1455, not to be alienated without advice, deliverance, and decret of the haill Parliament. Lochill, part of Balncrieff, was granted by Queen Mary to David Borthwick, her Majesty's Advocate. From him it was purchased by Bernard Lindsay, groom of the King's chamber, 1608, who sold it to Sir Patrick Murray 1632. From Sir Patrick it came to Sir Peter Wederburn 1679. Lochill, with Stantalane, Balncrieff Mains, and Myrton, formerly parts of the barony of Balncrieff, were repurchased and re-annexed to the said barony by the late Patrick Lord Elibank 1755.

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The Barony of Luffness

Lies east of Aberlady, and north of Balncriff. On the east it is bounded by Mungo's Wells, and on the north by Pepper Water. A little to the west of Luffness-house, within an inclosure of six or seven acres, called the *Friarward*, are the vestiges of a chapel and other buildings, said to have been a monastery of Red or Maturine Friars. In an arched nich, in the north corner of the chapel, lies a stone effigy of a man, as large as life, with a shield or coat of arms on his breast, and his right hand grasping his sword. It goes by the name of Friar Bickerton. If this gentleman was a friar, he must have been a military one.

The Bickertons were proprietors of Luffness about the end of the 14th century. One of them, who attended the Earl of Douglas *, is said to have treacherously stabbed him in the back, in the heat of the battle of Otterburn, in revenge for the Earl's having reproved him the preceding evening for neglect of duty. There is a tradition, that this Bickerton was outlawed, and afterwards slain at his own gate by Ramsay of Waughton. The form of a large fish pond belonging to the monastery is still discernible, and might be easily restored.

The French general Des Thermes raised a fort at Aberlady 1549, for straitening the English garrison at Haddington. The house of Luffness, built by the Hepburns 1584, stands within a fortification, an irregular four sided figure, the longest side of which is about 140 yards. The ditches still remain full of water, unless where they have been filled up for more commodious access to the house. About a mile westward, on the shore, are the vestiges of a small entrenched

* Hume's History of the Douglasses.

trenched camp, much defaced by the plough. Both these two places were probably the work of Des Thermes: They commanded the whole Bay, and prevented the landing of provisions or supplies of any kind; in consequence of which, the English garrison was withdrawn.

In the Talbot papers lately published, there is a letter from Sir Ralph Sadler, dated at Berwick, August 23. 1547, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, lieutenant-general of the English army in Scotland, ordering and recommending to fortify some place about the Paths, and particularly White Castle or Aberlady, to enable the English to keep Haddington; with which order, it would seem, Shrewsbury did not comply. The following passage of Sadler's letter shews the great importance of having the command of Aberlady Bay:

' I have much ado to get the victuallers out of the haven; but I
' have made some of them believe they shall be hanged if they do
' not go out this tide. Have already made them draw to the ha-
' ven's mouth, and I trust they shall be at Aberlady some time to-
' morrow. Those that were at Holy Island have already past this
' morning towards Aberlady.'

Redhouse.

The Laings were proprietors of Redhouse: One of them was Treasurer of Scotland 1465, Bishop of Glasgow 1473, and Lord High Chancellor 1483. John Laing of Redhouse was one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the reign of James VI.*. He left an only child, a daughter, married to Sir Andrew Hamilton, brother to the first Earl of Haddington. With that gentleman's heirs the estate continued, till the last of them lost both lands and life for ha-
ving

* Not mentioned in Lord Hailes's Catalogue. Sir Andrew Hamilton of Redhouse was admitted a Lord of Session 30th of June 1608.

ving engaged in the rebellion 1745. The estate was purchased by the late Patrick Lord Elibank.

The whole landed property in the parish, exclusive of some inclosures about the houses of Balncrieff and Gosford, and a few acres belonging to the feuers in Aberlady, is possessed by eight farmers. The farms are large, which is unfriendly to population. The imperfect manner of keeping the parish records till within about five and twenty years ago, renders it difficult to compare the present population with that of former times. The village of Gosford is entirely destroyed; that of Balncrieff falling to decay. Probably the parish is less populous at present than it was 50 or 60 years ago. By an accurate inquiry very lately made from house to house, the number of souls was found to be precisely 800, of which number 386 were in the village of Aberlady. At an average of births and marriages for the last 25 years, there have been precisely four births to each marriage.

There are no charity funds or mortified money in the parish but the above mentioned 1600 merks by Sir Peter Wedderburn. The poor, who are not very numerous, are supported by the weekly collections at the church doors, aided occasionally by a voluntary parochial assessment, of which the tenants pay one half. These assessments have been so rare and so moderate, that, for one and twenty years past, the heritors have contributed, at an average, no more than one pound seven shillings Sterling annually. The valued rent of the parish amounts to L. 7445 : 6 : 8 Scots.

The old church of Aberlady was a disgrace to the parish: It was 100 feet long, 16½ feet wide, and between 10 and 11 feet high.

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The walls partly built of mud ; and the floor some feet lower than the surface of the ground without. In the year 1773, the heritors built a very commodious church, 50 feet by 37 within walls, and 20 feet high. They agreed on an uniform plan of seats and galleries ; and the whole, when finished, was divided among them in the most amicable manner, in proportion to each heritor's valued rent.

Adjoining to the north side of the church are two ailes, or burial-places, one of which belongs to Balncrieff, and the other to Gosford. In Balncrieff aile, the late Patrick Lord Elibank erected an elegant marble monument to the memory of his amiable Lady. The principal figure is an Angel leaning over an urn, and extinguishing an inverted torch. The inscription on the pedestal is said to have been composed by his Lordship himself.

En tibi lector tumulus Mariae Margaretae
Cornelii de Young, domini de Elmeet clarâ Marcanorum domo oriundi
Belgiique foederati quaestoris filiae
Primis nuptiis Domino North et Grey, secundis junctae Patricio Domino de Elibank ;
Cui se per annos XXVIII dulcissimam vitae sociam comitemque prae-buit,
Et formae et ingenii felicissima natalium decus animi magnitudine
Opum splendorem liberalitate illustravit
Omnibus quascunque mortalium fors ferre potest virtutibus cumulata
Amicis alloquio jucunda exemplo utilis pauperum ita miserata est
Ut inopes ille nullo discrimine sublevandos
Ægestas sola fatis commendaret.
Morte abreptam VI Id. Junii MDCCLXII
Maritus nimis heu superstes inanique desiderio prosequutus
Hoc monumento tandem donavit
Cum illa quacum omnia semper habuerat communia
Ubi Dei jussu e vivis exierit
Commune sepulchrum olim habiturus.

Letter

Letter from the Countess Dowager of Nithsdale to her
Sister the Countess of Traquair, giving an account of the
Earl's escape out of the Tower in 1716.*

DEAR SISTER,

MY LORD's escape is now such an old story that I have almost forgotten it; but, since you desire me to give you a circumstantial account of it, I will endeavour to recal it to my memory, and be as exact in the narration as I possibly can; for I owe you too many obligations to refuse you any thing that lies in my power to do.

I think I owe myself the justice to set out with the motives which influenced me to undertake so hazardous an attempt, which I despaired of thoroughly accomplishing, foreteeing a thousand obstacles which never could be surmounted but by the most particular interposition of Divine Providence. I confided in the Almighty God, and trusted that he would not abandon me, even when all human succours failed me.

I first came to London upon hearing that my Lord was committed to the Tower. I was at the same time informed, that he had expressed the greatest anxiety to see me, having, as he afterwards told me, no body to console him till I arrived. I rode to Newcastle, and from thence took the stage to York. When I arrived there, the snow was so deep, that the stage could not set out for London. The season was so severe, and the roads so extremely bad, that the

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post

* This sensible, spirited Lady, who saved her husband's life, and preserved the family estate for her son, was the daughter of William Marquis of Powis.

post itself was stopt : However, I took horses and rode to London through the snow, which was generally above the horse's girth, and arrived safe and sound, without any accident.

On my arrival, I went immediately to make what interest I could among those who were in place. No one gave me any hopes ; but all, to the contrary, assured me, that, although some of the prisoners were to be pardoned, yet my Lord would certainly not be of the number. When I inquired into the reason of this distinction, I could obtain no other answer, than that they would not flatter me : But I soon perceived the reasons which they declined alledging to me. A Roman Catholic upon the frontiers of Scotland, who headed a very considerable party ; a man whose family had always signalized itself by its loyalty to the Royal House of Stewart, and who was the only support of the Catholics against the inveteracy of the Whigs, who were very numerous in that part of Scotland, would become an agreeable sacrifice to the opposite party. They still retained a lively remembrance of his grandfather, who defended his own castle of Calaverock to the very last extremity, and surrendered it up only by the express command of his Royal Master. Now having his grandson in their power, they were determined not to let him escape from their hands.

Upon this I formed the resolution to attempt his escape, but opened my intentions to nobody but to my dear Evans. In order to concert measures, I strongly solicited to be permitted to see my Lord, which they refused to grant me, unless I would remain confined with him in the Tower. This I would not submit to, and alledged for excuse, that my health would not permit me to undergo the confinement. The real reason of my refusal was, not to put it out of my power to accomplish my designs : However, by bribing the guards, I often contrived to see my Lord, till the day upon which
the

the prisoners were condemned ; after that, we were allowed for the last week to see and take our leave of them.

By the help of Evans, I had prepared every thing necessary to disguise my Lord, but had the utmost difficulty to prevail upon him to make use of them : However, I at length succeeded by the help of Almighty God.

On the 22d February, which fell on a Thursday, our petition was to be presented to the House of Lords, the purport of which was, to intreat the Lords to intercede with his Majesty to pardon the prisoners. We were, however, disappointed the day before the petition was to be presented ; for the Duke of St Albans, who had promised my Lady Derwentwater to present it, when it came to the point failed in his word : However, as she was the only English Countess concerned, it was incumbent upon her to have it presented. We had but one day left before the execution, and the Duke still promised to present the petition ; but, for fear he should fail, I engaged the Duke of Montrose, to secure its being done by the one or the other. I then went in company of most of the ladies of quality who were then in town, to solicit the interest of the Lords as they were going to the House. They all behaved to me with great civility, but particularly my Lord Pembroke, who, though he desired me not to speak to him, yet promised to employ his interest in our favour, and honourably kept his word ; for he spoke in the House very strongly in our behalf. The subject of the debate was, Whether the King had the power to pardon those who had been condemned by Parliament ? And it was chiefly owing to Lord Pembroke's speech that it passed in the affirmative : However, one of the Lords stood up and said, that the House would only intercede for those of the prisoners who should approve themselves worthy of their intercession, but not for all of them indiscriminately. This salvo quite

quite blasted all my hopes ; for I was assured it aimed at the exclusion of those who should refuse to subscribe to the petition, which was a thing I knew my Lord would never submit to ; nor, in fact, could I wish to preserve his life on such terms.

As the motion had passed generally, I thought I could draw some advantage in favour of my design. Accordingly, I immediately left the House of Lords, and hastened to the Tower, where, affecting an air of joy and satisfaction, I told all the guards I passed by, that I came to bring joyful tidings to the prisoners. I desired them to lay aside their fears, for the petition had passed the House in their favour. I then gave them some money to drink to the Lords and his Majesty, though it was but trifling ; for I thought, that, if I were too liberal on the occasion, they might suspect my designs, and that giving them something would gain their good humour and services for the next day, which was the eve of the execution.

The next morning I could not go to the Tower, having so many things in my hands to put in readiness ; but in the evening, when all was ready, I sent for Mrs Mills, with whom I lodged, and acquainted her with my design of attempting my Lord's escape, as there was no prospect of his being pardoned ; and this was the last night before the execution. I told her, that I had every thing in readiness, and that I trusted she would not refuse to accompany me, that my Lord might pass for her. I pressed her to come immediately, as we had no time to lose. At the same time I sent for a Mrs Morgan, then usually known by the name of Hilton, to whose acquaintance my dear Evans has introduced me, which I look upon as a very singular happiness. I immediately communicated my resolution to her. She was of a very tall and slender make ; so I begged her to put under her own riding-hood, one that I had prepared for Mrs Mills, as she was to lend her's to my Lord, that, in coming out, he

he might be taken for her. Mrs Mills was then with child ; so that she was not only of the same height, but nearly of the same size as my Lord. When we were in the coach, I never ceased talking, that they might have no leisure to reflect. Their surprise and astonishment, when I first opened my design to them, had made them consent, without ever thinking of the consequences. On our arrival at the Tower, the first I introduced was Mrs Morgan ; for I was only allowed to take in one at a time. She brought in the clothes that were to serve Mrs Mills, when she left her own behind her. When Mrs Morgan had taken off what she had brought for my purpose, I conducted her back to the stair-case ; and, in going, I begged her to send me in my maid to dress me ; that I was afraid of being too late to present my last petition that night, if she did not come immediately. I despatched her safe, and went partly down stairs to meet Mrs Mills, who had the precaution to hold her handkerchief to her face, as was very natural for a woman to do when she was going to bid her last farewell to a friend, on the eve of his execution. I had, indeed, desired her to do it, that my Lord might go out in the same manner. Her eye-brows were rather inclined to be sandy, and my Lords were dark, and very thick : However, I had prepared some paint of the colour of her's, to disguise his with. I also bought an artificial head dress of the same coloured hair as her's ; and I painted his face with white, and his cheeks with rouge, to hide his long beard, which he had not had time to shave. All this provision I had before left in the Tower. The poor guards, whom my slight liberality the day before had endeared me to, let me go quietly with my company, and were not so strictly on the watch as they usually had been ; and the more so, as they were persuaded, from what I had told them the day before, that the prisoners would obtain their pardon. I made Mrs Mills take off her own hood, and put on that which I had brought for her. I then took her by the hand, and led her out of my Lord's chamber ; and, in passing through the next room,

room, in which there were several people, with all the concern imaginable, I said, My dear Mrs Catherine, go in all haste, and send me my waiting maid : She certainly cannot reflect how late it is : She forgets that I am to present a petition to night ; and, if I let slip this opportunity, I am undone ; for to-morrow will be too late. Hasten her as much as possible ; for I shall be on thorns till she comes. Every body in the room, who were chiefly the guards wives and daughters, seemed to compassionate me exceedingly ; and the centinel officiously opened the door. When I had seen her out, I returned back to my Lord, and finished dressing him. I had taken care that Mrs Mills did not go out crying, as she came in, that my Lord might the better pass for the lady, who came in crying and afflicted ; and the more so, because he had the same dress which she wore. When I had almost finished dressing my Lord in all my petticoats, excepting one, I perceived that it was growing dark, and was afraid that the light of the candles might betray us ; so I resolved to set off. I went out, leading him by the hand ; and he held his handkerchief to his eyes. I spoke to him in the most piteous and afflicted tone of voice, bewailing bitterly the negligence of Evans, who had ruined me by her delay. Then said I, My dear Mrs Betty, for the love of God, run quickly and bring her with you. You know my lodging ; and, if ever you made despatch in your life, do it at present : I am almost distracted with this disappointment. The guards opened the doors ; and I went down stairs with him, still conjuring him to make all possible despatch. As soon as he had cleared the door, I made him walk before me, for fear the centinel should take notice of his walk ; but I still continued to press him to make all the despatch he possibly could. At the bottom of the stairs I met my dear Evans, into whose hands I confided him. I had before engaged Mr Mills to be in readiness before the Tower to conduct him to some place of safety, in case we succeeded. He looked upon the affair so very improbable to succeed, that his astonishment, when he saw us, threw

threw him into such consternation, that he was almost out of himself; which Evans perceiving, with the greatest presence of mind, without telling him any thing, lest he should mistrust them, conducted him to some of her own friends, on whom she could rely, and so secured him, without which we should have been undone. When she had conducted him, and left him with them, she returned to find Mr Mills, who by this time had recovered himself from his astonishment. They went home together; and, having found a place of security, they conducted him to it.

In the mean while, as I had pretended to have sent the young lady on a message, I was obliged to return up stairs, and go back to my Lord's room, in the same feigned anxiety of being too late; so that every body seemed sincerely to sympathize with my distress. When I was in the room, I talked to him as if he had been really present, and answered my own questions in my Lord's voice as nearly as I could imitate it. I walked up and down, as if we were conversing together, till I thought they had time enough thoroughly to clear themselves of the guards. I then thought proper to make off also. I opened the door, and stood half in it, that those in the outward chamber might hear what I said; but held it so close, that they could not look in. I bid my Lord a formal farewell for that night; and added, that something more than usual must have happened, to make Evans negligent on this important occasion, who had always been so punctual in the smallest trifles, that I saw no other remedy than to go in person: That, if the Tower were still open when I finished my business, I would return that night; but that he might be assured I would be with him as early in the morning as I could gain admittance into the Tower; and I flattered myself I should bring favourable news. Then, before I shut the door, I pulled through the string of the latch, so that it could only be opened on the inside. I then shut it with some degree of

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force,

force, that I might be sure of its being well shut. I said to the servant as I passed by, who was ignorant of the whole transaction, that he need not carry in candles to his master till my Lord sent for him, as he desired to finish some prayers first. I went down stairs, and called a coach. As there were several on the stand, I drove home to my lodgings, where poor Mr Mackenzie had been waiting to carry the petition, in case my attempt had failed. I told him there was no need of any petition, as my Lord was safe out of the Tower, and out of the hands of his enemies, as I hoped ; but that I did not know where he was.

I discharged the coach, and sent for a sedan chair, and went to the Dutchess of Buccleugh, who expected me about that time, as I had begged of her to present the petition for me, having taken my precautions against all events, and asked if she were at home ; and they answered, that she expected me, and had another Dutchess with her. I refused to go up stairs, as she had company with her, and I was not in a condition to see any other company. I begged to be shown into a chamber below stairs, and that they would have the goodness to send her Grace's maid to me, having something to say to her. I had discharged the chair, lest I might be pursued and watched. When the maid came in, I desired her to present my most humble respects to her Grace, who they told me had company with her, and to acquaint her, that this was my only reason for not coming up stairs. I also charged her with my sincerest thanks for her kind offer to accompany me when I went to present my petition. I added, that she might spare herself any further trouble, as it was now judged more advisable to present one general petition in the name of all : However, that I should never be unmindful of my particular obligations to her Grace, which I would return very soon to acknowledge in person.

I then desired one of the servants to call a chair, and I went to the Dutchess of Montrose, who had always borne a part in my distresses. When I arrived, she left her company to deny herself, not being able to see me under the affliction which she judged me to be in. By mistake, however, I was admitted; so there was no remedy. She came to me; and, as my heart was in an ecstasy of joy, I expressed it in my countenance as she entered the room. I ran up to her in the transport of my joy. She appeared to be extremely shocked and frightened; and has since confessed to me, that she apprehended my trouble had thrown me out of myself, till I communicated my happiness to her. She then advised me to retire to some place of security; for that the King was highly displeased, and even enraged at the petition that I had presented to him, and had complained of it severely. I sent for another chair; for I always discharged them immediately, lest I might be pursued. Her Grace said she would go to court, to see how the news of my Lord's escape were received. When the news was brought to the King, he flew into an excess of passion, and said he was betrayed; for it could not have been done without some confederacy. He instantly despatched two persons to the Tower, to see that the other prisoners were well secured, lest they should follow the example. Some threw the blame upon one, some upon another: The Dutchess was the only one at court who knew it.

When I left the Dutchess, I went to a house which Evans had found out for me, and where she promised to acquaint me where my Lord was. She got thither some few minutes after me, and told me, that, when she had seen him secure, she went in search of Mr Mills, who, by the time, had recovered himself from his astonishment; that he had returned to her house, where she had found him; and that he had removed my Lord from the first place, where she had desired him to wait, to the house of a poor woman, directly

opposite to the guard-house. She had but one small room up one pair of stairs, and a very small bed in it. We threw ourselves upon the bed, that we might not be heard walking up and down. She left us a bottle of wine and some bread, and Mrs Mills brought us some more in her pocket the next day. We subsisted on this provision from Thursday till Saturday night, when Mrs Mills came and conducted my Lord to the Venetian Ambassador's. We did not communicate the affair to his Excellency; but one of his servants concealed him in his own room till Wednesday, on which day the Ambassador's coach and six was to go down to Dover to meet his brother. My Lord put on a livery, and went down in the retinue, without the least suspicion, to Dover, where Mr Mitchell (which was the name of the Ambassador's servant) hired a small vessel, and immediately set sail for Calais. The passage was so remarkably short, that the captain threw out this reflection, that the wind could not have served better if his passengers had been flying for their lives, little thinking it to be really the case. Mr Mitchell might have easily returned without being suspected of having been concerned in my Lord's escape; but my Lord seemed inclined to have him continue with him, which he did, and has at present a good place under our young master.

This is as exact and as full an account of this affair, and of the persons concerned in it, as I could possibly give you, to the best of my memory, and you may rely on the truth of it.

For my part, I absconded to the house of a very honest man in Drury Lane, where I remained, till I were assured of my Lord's safe arrival on the continent. I then wrote to the Dutchess of Buccleugh, (every body thought till then that I was gone off with my Lord), to tell her that I understood I was suspected of having contrived my Lord's escape, as was very natural to suppose; that, if I
could

could have been happy enough to have done it, I should be flattered to have the merit of it attributed to me: But that a bare suspicion, without proof, could never be a sufficient ground for my being punished for a supposed offence, though it might be motive enough to me to provide a place of security; so I intreated her to procure leave for me to go with safety about my business. So far from granting my request, they were resolved to secure me if possible. After several debates, Mr Solicitor General, who was an utter stranger to me, had the humanity to say, that, since I showed so much respect to government as not to appear in public, it would be cruel to make any search after me: Upon which it was decided, that if I remained concealed, no further search should be made; but, if that I appeared either in England or Scotland, I should be secured. But that was not sufficient for me, unless I could submit to expose my son to beggary. My Lord sent for me up to town in such haste, that I had no time to settle any thing before I left Scotland. I had in my hands all the family papers: I dared trust them to nobody. My house might have been searched without warning, consequently they were far from being secure there. In this distress, I had the precaution to bury them under ground; and nobody but the gardener and myself knew where they were. I did the same with other things of value. The event proved, that I had acted prudently; for, after my departure, they searched the house; and God knows what might have transpired from these papers.

All these circumstances rendered my presence absolutely necessary, otherwise they might have been lost; for, though they retained the highest preservation, after one very severe winter; for, when I took them up, they were as dry as if they came from the fire-side; yet they could not possibly have remained so much longer without prejudice. In short, as I had once exposed my life for the safety of the father, I could not do less than hazard it once more for the fortune

tune of the son. I had never travelled on horseback but from York to London, as I told you; but the difficulties did not now arise from the severity of the season, but from the fear of being known and arrested. To avoid this, I bought three saddle horses, and set off with my dear Evans and a very trusty servant, whom I brought with me out of Scotland. We put up at all the smallest inns on the road that could take in a few horses, and where I thought I was not known; for I was thoroughly-known in all the considerable inns on the north road. Thus I arrived safe at Traquair, where I thought myself secure; for the lieutenant of the county being a friend of my Lord's, would not permit any search to be made for me, without sending me previous notice to abscond. Here I had the assurance to rest myself for two whole days, pretending that I was going to my own house with the leave of the government, and sent no notice to my own house, lest the magistrates of Dumfries might make too narrow inquiries about me: So they were ignorant of my arrival in the country till I were at home, where I still feigned to have permission to remain. To carry on the deceit the better, I sent for all my neighbours, and invited them to come to my house, I took up my papers at night, and sent them off to Traquair. It was a peculiar stroke of Providence that I made the despatch I did; for they soon suspected me; and, by a very favourable accident, one of them was overheard to say to the magistrates of Dumfries, that the next day they would insist upon seeing my leave from government. This was bruited about; and, when I was told of it, I expressed my surprise that they had been so backward in coming to pay their respects; but, said I, better late than never: Be sure to tell them that they shall be welcome whenever they choose to come. This was after dinner; but I lost no time to put every thing in readiness, but with all possible secrecy; and the next morning before day-break I set off again for London with the same attendants; and, as before, I put up at the smallest inns, and arrived safe once more.

On

On my arrival, the report was still fresh of my journey into Scotland, in defiance of their prohibition. A lady informed me, that the King was extremely incensed at the news; that he had issued orders to have me arrested; adding, that I did whatever I pleased, in despite of all his designs; and that I had given him more anxiety and trouble than any woman in all Europe. For which reasons, I kept myself as closely concealed as possible till the heat of these rumours had abated. In the mean while, I took the opinion of a very famous lawyer, who was a man of the strictest probity; he advised me to go off as soon as they had ceased searching for me. I followed his advice; and, about a fortnight after, I escaped without any accident whatever.

The reason he alledged for his opinion was this, that although, in other circumstances, a wife cannot be prosecuted for saving her husband; yet, in cases of high treason, according to the rigour of the law, the head of a wife is responsible for that of a husband; and, as the King was so highly incensed, there could be no answering for the consequences; and he therefore intreated me to leave the kingdom.

The King's resentment was greatly augmented by the petition which I presented, contrary to his express orders; but my Lord was very anxious that a petition might be presented, hoping that it would be at least serviceable to me. I was, in my own mind, convinced that it would answer no purpose; but, as I wished to please my Lord, I desired him to have it drawn up; and I undertook to make it come to the King's hand, notwithstanding all the precautions he had taken to avoid it. So the first day I heard that the King was to go to the drawing-room, I dressed myself in black, as if I had been in mourning, and sent for Mrs Morgan, (the same who accompanied me to the Tower); because, as I did not know his Majesty personally

ally, I might have mistaken some other person for him. She staid by me, and told me when he was coming. I had also another lady with me; and we three remained in a room between the King's apartments and the drawing-room; so that he was obliged to go through it: And, as there were three windows in it, we sat in the middle one, that I might have time enough to meet him before he could pass. I threw myself at his feet, and told him in French, that I was the unfortunate Countess of Nithsdale, that he might not pretend to be ignorant of my person. But, perceiving that he wanted to go off without receiving my petition, I caught hold of the skirt of his coat, that he might stop and hear me. He endeavoured to escape out of my hands; but I kept such strong hold, that he dragged me upon my knees from the middle of the room to the very door of the *drawing-room*. At last one of the *blue ribbons* who attended his Majesty took me round the waist, whilst another wrested the coat out of my hands. The petition which I had endeavoured to thrust into his pocket fell down in the scuffle, and I almost fainted away through grief and disappointment.

One of the gentlemen in waiting picked up the petition; and, as I knew that it ought to have been given to the Lord of the Bed-Chamber who was then in waiting, I wrote to him, and intreated him to do me the favour to read the petition which I had had the honour to present to his Majesty. Fortunately for me it happened to be my Lord Dorset, with whom Mrs Morgan was very intimate. Accordingly, she went into the drawing room, and delivered him the letter, which he received very graciously. He could not read it then, as he was at cards with the Prince; but, as soon as ever the game was over, he read it, and behaved, as I afterwards learned, with the warmest zeal for my interest, and was seconded by the Duke of Montrose, who had seen me in the anti-chamber, and wanted to speak to me. But I made him a sign not to come near me,
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left his acquaintance might thwart my designs. They read over the petition several times, but without any success; but it became the topic of their conversation the rest of the evening; and the harshness with which I had been treated soon spread abroad, not much to the honour of the King. Many people reflected, that they had themselves presented petitions to the late King, and that he had never rejected any, even from the most indigent objects; but that this behaviour to a person of my quality was a strong instance of brutality.

These reflections, which circulated about, raised the King to the highest pitch of hatred and indignation against my person, as he has since allowed: For, when all the ladies whose husbands had been concerned in the affair, presented their petition for dower, mine was presented among the rest; but the King said I was not entitled to the same privilege; and, in fact, I was excluded; and it was remarkable, that he would never suffer my name to be mentioned. For these reasons, every body judged it prudent for me to leave the kingdom; for, so long as this hatred of the King subsisted, it was not probable that I could escape from falling into his hands. I accordingly went abroad.

This is the full narrative of what you desired, and of all the transactions which passed relative to this affair. Nobody living, besides yourself, could have obtained it from me; but the obligations I owe you, throw me under the necessity of refusing you nothing that lies in my power to do.

As this is for yourself alone, your indulgence will excuse all the faults which must occur in this long recital. The truth you may depend upon. Attend to that, and overlook all deficiencies.

Y y y

My

My Lord desires you to be assured of his sincere friendship.—I am, with the strongest attachment, my dear Sister, your's most affectionately,

(Signed) WINEFRED NITHSDALE.

A Letter from the late Dr Henry, author of the History of Great Britain, to William Tytler, Esq; with the Answer; and a Dissertation on the Marriage of Queen Mary with the Earl of Bothwell.

Communicated by Mr Tytler.

Dear SIR,

Millfield, 20th July 1790.

I RETURN you thanks for the valuable present you have done me the honour to make me, of the enlarged edition of your Enquiry. I have the second edition, and have read it oftener than once with pleasure. I have been long convinced, that the unfortunate Queen Mary was basely betrayed, and cruelly oppressed during her life, and calumniated after her death. Many things contributed to involve her in difficulties and dangers on her return to Scotland: Her invincible adherence to her religion;—her implicit submission to the dictates of her French friends;—her having roused the jealousy of Elizabeth, by assuming the English arms;—the ambition of her brother James;—and the faithless plotting characters of others near her person. In a word, an invisible political net seems to have been spread around her, from which it was hardly possible for her

to escape. She was unfortunate in her marriages. If Darnly had been a man of virtue and abilities, they would probably have baffled all their enemies: But his vices and follies ruined all. Her last marriage was the most unhappy; and there seems still to be some difficulty in vindicating her conduct in contracting that marriage. Was she seized by Bothwell, in her passage from Linlithgow, in consequence of a preconcert, and with her own consent; or was it by mere violence, and without her having any intimation that such an attempt was to be made? If I could answer that question, I should know what to think of several other things.

Your efforts, Sir, to relieve the memory of a much injured Princess from a load of calumny are generous and commendable; and, I can assure you, they have not been unsuccessful. There is a great and general change in the sentiments of the public on that subject. He would be a bold man who should publish a history of Queen Mary now in the same strain with our two late historians.

The last time I was in London, Mr Astle told me that there was in the Paper-office a great number of papers, containing the conversations which Queen Mary had with those about her every day, which were regularly sent to Queen Elizabeth. He made one of his clerks transcribe one of them for me. It is a very curious paper, which I shall show you the first time I come to town*.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT HENRY.

Y y y 2.

To

* The worthy writer lived not to fulfil his promise: He died within a few months after the date of the above letter. That Queen Mary, while detained in close confinement for many years, under the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, at his castle of Tulliberry, had spies placed about her to report her daily conversations, which were sent to Queen Elizabeth, is most certain. It now appears, from the correspondence by letters

To the Reverend Dr Robert Henry.

Dear SIR,

Your esteemed letter gives me very great pleasure. Your remarks are fair and candid, and written in the liberal spirit of criticism.

You have certainly placed your doubt upon the most difficult and obscure part of Queen Mary's story. As it was no part of my plan, I did not touch upon it. Your letter has made me look over my notes on that passage, and put them in order; and I send them inclosed for your perusal. It will give me very great pleasure if I am so fortunate as to satisfy you on that head. Meantime, let me assure you, that I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. TYTLER.

*Woodhouselee, 3d August 1790.**Dissertation*

letters carried on by the above Earl with Queen Elizabeth and her minister Cecil, lately published by Mr Lodge, that the orders given to Shrewsbury were not only, in general, to detail Queen Mary's conversations with those placed about her; but a refinement is added to this piece of treachery which is truly shocking, and of which the annals of Newgate, it is believed, can scarce show such an instance. Cecil incloses a letter from Queen Elizabeth to Shrewsbury, dated 5th September 1572, respecting Queen Mary, and thus writes himself: 'It is now fully discovered to her Mat^y what practices that Queen has had in hand both with the Duke of Norfolk and others, upon sending away of Rodolph into Spayne. Hir Mat^y wold have you tempt hir patience, to provoke hir to answer somewhat.'

The reflections of Mr Lodge on this infamous correspondence are those of a man of honour and humanity. We have here, says he, the prime minister of a powerful and wise monarch directing, by her order, one of the first noblemen of the realm to visit the cell of a prisoner, and to exercise *the office of a spy of the Inquisition*, by artfully drawing the proofs of the prisoner's guilt from her own mouth. The terms in which this treacherous mandate is couched aggravate the idea of its turpitude. The Earl, already master of all the known evidence against her, is ordered not only to sift her by artful questions, but to assail her passions, and to work upon the weakness of a feminine temper, which had been rendered infinitely irritable by a long series of misfortunes. In a word, 'to tempt her patience, to provoke her to utter somewhat.' What a frightful addition this to the horrors of Mary's prison, as they are described in the subsequent letter to this!—*Lodge's Original papers, &c. vol. 3. p. 71.*

Dissertation on the Marriage of Queen Mary with the Earl of Bothwell.

IN the defence of the unfortunate Mary, the most arduous point to be surmounted is her marriage with the Earl of Bothwell. This I shall now briefly consider.

The leading steps in it, to wit, the trial of Bothwell, his acquittal ratified in Parliament, and the bond of the nobles, addressing the Queen to be joined in marriage with him; all devised, matured, and perfected by the most artful and flagitious contrivance of Murray and his associates, have been fully exposed to view. I here proceed to show the subsequent steps taken by Bothwell for compelling the Queen into that fatal marriage.

In treating this affair, the later writers, Dr Stuart and Mr Whitaker, have penetrated the obscure cloud, and have furnished us with that clue that leads to a clear and thorough detection of facts so daringly flagitious, as scarce to be paralleled in history. These we now proceed to lay open, together with the grounds and evidence on which they rest.

The bond of the nobles was signed on the 19th, or early on the morning of the 20th of April.

This affair of the bond, the Queen declares, was kept secret from her until exhibited by Bothwell on the following occasion.

Bothwell having obtained the bond of the nobles, as has been before particularly set forth, without the Queen's knowledge, (we shall

shall take the recital in the words of the Queen herself), ' he began afar off to discover his intention to us, and to assay if by humble sute he might purchas our good will ; but, finding our answer nothing corresponding to his desire, he resolved quickly to prosecute his deliberation : He suffered not the matter to fall asleep ; but, within four days after, finding opportunity, he reason we were passit secretly towards Stirling, to visit the Prince our son, in our returning he awaited us by the way, accompanied with a great force *, and led us with all diligence to Dunbar †.'

Let us stop a little to consider.—The Queen's previous knowledge of the bond, and her acquiescence in the seizure of her person by Bothwell, are two facts that apparently seem to have the strongest opposition to each other. Had the Queen acted in concert with Bothwell, in obtaining the bond from the nobles, nothing remained, but, under the sanction of their unanimous address, to have directly proceeded to the marriage. Instead of which, can we suppose her so weak as to reject that address, and rather choose that Bothwell should attempt to seize and carry her off by violence ? an attempt which many accidents might frustrate, and which, at all events, could not fail to render him, or both of them, odious to the whole nation. Common sense, then, as well as candour, must induce us to believe that the scheme of seizing the Queen was solely the contrivance of Bothwell and of his associates, who prompted him to it on her rejecting his suit.

That we may omit nothing that serves to throw light on this affair, although Sir James Melvill stands confessed the partizan of Murray and his associates against the Queen ; yet, as being on the spot, let us take his account of the Queen's seizure.

' Shortly

* A thousand horsemen in arms.—*Robertson*, vol. 1. p. 417.

† The Queen's instruction to the Bishop of Dumblane, her minister in France, to be communicated to the King and Queen.—*Keith*, p. 389.

‘ Shortly after her Majesty went to Stirling, and in her return-
‘ ing, between Linlithgow and Edinburgh, the Earl of Bothwell
‘ rencountered her with a great company, and took her Majesty’s
‘ horse by the bridle. His men took the Earl of Huntly, the Se-
‘ cretary Lethington, and me, and carried us captives to Dunbar :
‘ All the rest were permitted to go free. There the Earl of Both-
‘ well boasted he would marry the Queen, who would, or would
‘ not, yea, *whether she would herself or not.* Captain Blackater,
‘ who had taken me, alledged that it was with the Queen’s own
‘ consent.’ Thus Melvill. It was also reported, that the Queen
made no resistance. The Queen being thus seized and carried to
Dunbar Castle, of which Bothwell had the command, Huntly, Le-
thington, and the other attendants on the Queen, were dismissed the
next morning. As to Blackater’s saying that this seizure was with
the Queen’s consent, it is most likely that Bothwell would so give out,
otherwise how could he think to prevail with his men to join him in
so daring and treasonable an attempt? With regard to the Queen’s
making resistance or clamour, Melvill says not a word. In her situa-
tion, it is hard to say how she must have been affected. The sud-
denness of so audacious an attack from one who had, on every other
occasion, shown such uniform loyal attachment to her, must have so
confounded her, as to have prevented any resistance against such
force ; a resistance which, after all, must have been ineffectual, and
probably attended with bloodshed. On the other hand, had the en-
terprize been concerted previously, and with her consent, it is pro-
bable, that, to save appearance, she would have affected a great show
of resistance. Without, however, resting this matter altogether up-
on the Queen’s own testimony, genuine and unaffected as it appears
to be, we shall proceed to more unexceptionable evidence, no less
than the testimonies of the rebel associates against her, at the time
when the affair was recent, and while apologizing for their conduct
in imprisoning her in Lochlevin Castle, where they compelled her to
resign

reign the government in their own favour. 'Bothwell,' say they, 'having got into credit with the Queen, enterprised to *ravish her person*, and kept her a prisoner at Dunbar until he accomplished a sudden marriage with her.' Several of our writers, from an overstrained delicacy, construe this as applicable only to Bothwell's seizure of the Queen, and carrying her by force to Dunbar Castle. The fact, however, is most certain, and literally true, that having her in his power in that Castle, he actually committed a rape on her person. The evidence of this is most explicit and clear. In the above answer * given by the rebel associates to Sir Nicolas Throgmorton, the envoy from Queen Elisabeth, sent down to the rebels to inquire into the facts, and their reasons for imprisoning the Queen, they, in the following most remarkable words, declare, 'How shamefully the Queen was led captive by Bothwell, and by *force, fear*, and (as by many conjectures may well be suspected) *by other extraordinary and more unlawful means compelled to become his bed-fellow.*'

The testimony of Sir James Melvill to the same most atrocious act puts it beyond all doubt. 'The Queen,' says he, 'could not but marry him, (Bothwell) seeing he had ravished her, and lain with her against her will †.'

What those extraordinary unlawful means, above alluded to, were, we are left to conjecture ‡.

We shall now see how far the account which the Queen gives of Bothwell's

* 11th July 1567; Keith, p. 418.

† Melvill; Glasgow edit. p. 156.

‡ Dr Stuart thinks it might have been by medicine, or what are called *love powders*. But that is not agreeable to Sir James Melvill, or the above words of the rebel answer to Throgmorton. Mr Whitaker, with more probability, conjectures it to have been a strong opiate, or stupifying dose.

Bothwell's procedure in the Castle of Dunbar agrees with the preceding testimonies.

' Being thair, (at Dunbar) we reprochit him,' says the Queen,
' with the favour we had always schawin him, his ingratitude, with
' all uthir remonstrances which might serve to redd us out of his
' handis; albeit we fand his doings rude, yet were his anser and
' words bot gentill, that he wald honour and serve us. He askit
' pardon of the bauldness he had tane, to convoy us to ane of our
' awin housis, whareinto he was driven be force, as well as con-
' straint be love, the vehemencie of which had maid him set apart
' the reverence which naturally, as our subject, he bore to us, as al-
' so for safety of his awn life. He began to make discourse to us
' of his haille lyfe; the malice of his enemies; that he could find
' no security without he were assurit of our favour without altera-
' tioun, and uther assurance thair of, he could not lippin (trust) in,
' without it would pleis us, to do him that honour, to tak him to
' husband; protesting always, that he wald seik na uther sove-
' reignty, but as of before, to serve and obey us all the days of
' our lyfe. When he saw us like to reject all his sute and offeris,
' in the end he shewed us how far he had proceedit with our haille
' nobilitie and principallis of our estates, and what they had pro-
' misit him under thair hands. Giff we had cause then to be asto-
' nished, we remit us to the judgement of the King and Queen, and
' other friends. Seeing ourself in his puissance, sequesterate from
' the cumpany of all our servants, and others of whom we might
' ask council; yea, seeing them upon whose council and fidelitie we
' before depended, whose force ought and maun maintain our au-
' thoritie, without whom we are nathing, (for what is a prince
' without a peopill), before hand already yieldit to his appetite, and
' we left alane, as it were a prey to him, never a man in Scotland *

Z z z

' making

* Murray, Morton, and their partisans, had the administration of government in their

‘ making any mint to procure our deliverance, it appearing by thair
 ‘ silence and thair hand writes that he had won thame all.’ In this
 helpless situation the Queen seems quite confounded, and astonished
 to find herself entirely under the power of a daring, desperate man.
 She finds it necessary to soften her tone. ‘ After he had by this
 ‘ means,’ says she, ‘ brought us agaitward (seemingly favourable) to
 ‘ his intent, he partlie extorted, and partlie obtaned our promise to
 ‘ take him to our husband.’ She insists for a delay until she should
 communicate the same to her friends, the King and Queen of
 France. He penetrated her design. ‘ Fearing evir some alteration,
 ‘ he wald not be satisfied with the just reasons for a delay ; but as,
 ‘ by a bravade in the beginning, he had win the first point, so ceised
 ‘ he not till be persuation and importune sute, *accompanied with*
 ‘ *force*, he has driven us to end the work, as he thought might best
 ‘ serve his turn.’

To this miserable situation had the severe fate of the unfortunate Mary now reduced her. One of the most bitter circumstances in her case, too, was, that, in her justification of the fatal marriage which degraded her in the eye of the world; and to which she was compelled by the most flagitious act of violence committed on her person, she was restrained by modesty from speaking out the whole truth. In her detail, when approaching to the shocking catastrophe, we evidently see the struggle between the earnest desire of a modest woman to vindicate herself from a most injurious suspicion, and female delicacy, which restrains her from speaking out the whole circumstances,

their hands ; and as, in procuring the bond of the nobles, they had insinuated the Queen’s knowledge of it ; so they now spread the report of her being carried to Dunbar with her own consent, which prevented any attempt to rescue her by her loyal subjects. The rebels, in their proclamation 12th June 1567, when they rose in arms against the Queen, on pretence of rescuing her from Bothwell, acknowledged to the public, that, after Bothwell’s seizing her, ‘ she was *left destitute of all counsale and servants*.’—And. vol. i. p. 131.

circumstances. She attempts to conceal that truth which unwillingly breaks out from her; and, with the same breath, she wishes to throw a veil over it.

Thus we apprehend, that nothing can be more clear and explicit than the evidence of the seizure and rape committed on the person of the Queen, proved by the united testimonies of the associated conspirators themselves with Bothwell against her.

As they must have been well informed as to every circumstance relating to the horrid scene acted by their confederate Bothwell in the Castle of Dunbar; accordingly the sonnets, or scandalous love verses fabricated by them in the name of the Queen, let us into the following particulars that happened there:

That Bothwell, after committing the rape, stung with remorse on witnessing the frantic distress, grief, and lamentation of the Queen, and the bitter reproaches levelled against himself, made an attempt on his own life, and gave himself a desperate wound with his sword in her presence, which was followed by a great effusion of blood *. This, in express terms, is mentioned in the sonnets. We shall recite from the beginning of the ninth stanza.

Pour lui aussi j'ay jetté mainte larme
Premier qu'il fut de ce corps possesseur,
Duquel alors il n'avoit pas le coeur.
Puis il me donnoit un autre dur alarme
Quant il versa de sang sang, mainte dragme
D'ont de grief me vint laisser douleur,
Qui m'en pensa ôter la vie †.

Z z z z

What

* We owe the discovery of this incident to the penetration of Mr Whitaker.

† For him I poured out many tears,
First when he made himself possessor of this body,

What a scene of horror is here displayed, and what agony of distress must the unfortunate Mary have suffered, when awakened to the full sense of her dreadful situation ! What conflict of passions must have taken place within her breast * ! In the frenzy of rage which first must have possessed her, she naturally, amidst the most bitter reproaches, pours threats of vengeance upon the head of the ravisher. As rage subsides, settled grief succeeds, and she dissolves into a flood of tears.

Let the most severe of her sex now judge and say, what course, in the irretrievable situation of her affairs, was left for her to have followed ? Her first and most urgent concern was to regain her liberty, to free herself from the hands of the infamous ravisher. That probably she attained by promising to be directed by the advice of her council. There Bothwell had nothing to fear : There the influence of his associates Murray and Morton, he was well assured, would be strained, to the utmost exertion, in urging on the marriage with the Queen, as the consummation of their whole preconcerted plan. To leave nothing to conjecture, we shall take the authorities of two well informed writers then on the spot, Bishop Leslie and Sir James Melvill. The Bishop, then in council, thus says, in his vindication of the Queen : ‘ Some who are now the vehement reprovers and blamers of the marriage, were then the principal inventors, persuaders, and compassers of the same. They procured a great part of the nobility to solicit the Queen to couple herself

Of which he then had not the heart.

After, he did give me an uther hard alarm,

When he sched his blude an great quantitie,

Throu sorrow of which came to me that dolour

That almaiſt carried away my life.

* Imo in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctus.

—— Et conscia virtus.

* herself in marriage with the said Earl *.' Let us now see how this tallies with Sir James Melvill's account of this matter, which is as follows: 'Afterwards the court came to Edinburgh, and there a number of noblemen were drawn together in a chamber within the palace, where they all subscribed a paper, declaring that they judged it was much for the Queen's interest to marry Bothwell, he having many friends in Lothian and upon the borders, which would cause good order to be kept †.'

Melvill adds the stronger reason, mentioned before, and which was then well known, viz. 'That the Queen could not but marry him, seeing he had ravished her, and lain with her against her will ‡.'

Thus was this unfortunate Princess, by a train of most artful designs and contrivances, drawn into the net fabricated for her destruction by a set of men, if they can be called by that name, the most daring and unprincipled that ever disgraced the annals of any age or country, and from whom it was next to impossible that she, or the most innocent of her sex, could have escaped. The only resource now left for her was that measure for which her conduct has been most reproached, to marry her infamous ravisher. 'After remaining eight days || under the power of a daring profligate,' says Lord Hailes, 'few foreign Princes would have solicited her hand §.'

The reluctance with which Mary submitted to this fatal marriage is

* Leslie's Defence.—Anderson, vol. 2. p. 26. † We are not to confound this paper with the bond of the nobles signed at Bothwell's entertainment 19th April.

‡ Melvill; Glasgow edit. p. 156. And. Good, vol. 2. p. 250.

|| Viz. from 24th April to 3d of May; § Lord Hailes's Remarks, p. 204.

is manifested by her behaviour from that period until her final separation from her detested spouse. That interval was a short one, a month only *. The dignified mind of Mary, conscious of her degradation by that marriage into which her hard fate had impelled her, sunk under her distress; every moment was embittered by reflection; and the brutal behaviour of Bothwell drove her almost to despair. Melvill, then attending at court, says, that Bothwell used her with such reproachful language, that she threatened to put an end to her life. 'He was so beastly,' says Melvill, 'that he suffered her not to pass a day without shedding tears. His own company believed that the Queen would fain have been quit of him, but thought shame to be the doer thereof directly herself †.'

Thus stand proved, in the clearest manner, by the explicit testimony of the conspirators themselves, the forcible seizure of the Queen by Bothwell; his carrying her off to the Castle of Dunbar; the brutal rape committed on her person there *by force*, and other *extraordinary means*, in consequence of which, no other resource appearing, she was drawn and impelled into the fatal marriage, the long wished for event by the conspirators, and the object of all their dark and deep laid plots. This event completed the designs that were formed for her destruction, as it was the immediate cause of all the

The great Theorist of Moral Sentiments, on this head, thus expresses himself: 'The violation of chastity in the fair sex is a virtue of which we are excessively jealous. Breach of chastity dishonours irretrievably; no circumstance, no solicitation can excuse it; no repentance atone for it. We are so nice, that even a rape dishonours; and the ignorance of the mind cannot, in our imagination, wash out the stain of the body.'—*Smith's Moral Sent.* 8vo edit. vol. 2. part 7. § 4.

* The marriage was on the 15th of May, and the Queen's final parting with Bothwell at Carberry-hill was on the 15th of June following.—*Anderson.—Good.* vol. 2. p. 250. *Journal.*

† *Melvill*, p. 153. 160. 161.

the misery and misfortunes to which the future days of Mary were now reserved :

Ille dies, primus leti, primusque malorum
Causa fuit.

As, by giving way to her unhappy situation, and with reluctance, she had yielded to the marriage, every moment, during the short space of its continuance, she passed, as we have seen, in bitter reflection, tears, and despair.

*Letter under the Privy Signet of King James VI. addressed thus : ‘ To or. trustie and well beloved y^e. Provest, Bayliffes, and Councill of y^e. Burrough of Dundie *.’*

JAMES R.

TRUSTIE and well beloved We greate you well : Haveing resolved, by God's grace, to satisfie the hopes and wishes of or. good and loveing subjects by or. repaying to that or. antient Kingdome this next approacheing somer, whereunto it is our earnest desire, and the necessarie affaires of that or. estate do likewaies invit us. Soe We have not bene careles and forgetfull of that which importes the honor. and credit of or. said Kingdom, but have spent or. whole Rents thair of, and bestowed other great sumes far exceeding the Revenues of the same, in repaying of or. Houses, and provydeing
of

* From the original in the Antiquarian Musaeum.

of other necessarie preparations fit for o^r. receipte there, whereby the Noblemen, strangers, and others who will accompanie us, may neyther see marks of incivilitie, or appearances of scarcitie and want dureing o^r. abode amongst you. And although for these necessarie preparations there is as much alreddie undertaken by o^r. Officers as o^r. Coffers may convenientlie afford; yet, upon examination of particulars, we find many things unprovdyed which the rents of that o^r. Crowne are not hable to furnish, the consideration whereof hath moved us to appointt a convention of the Estates of that o^r. Realme to be at Edin^r. the fyfth day of Marche nexte, to Advyse and resolve upon the best meanes wherby with leaste hurte to o^r. good subjects all defects may be supplied, and the honor. and reputation of that o^r. Kingdome may be preserved. And therefore these to will and require you to send yor. Commissioners to the said Convention, instructed with ample power, according to the order, that yo^r. said Commissioners may preciselie keepe the said dyet, and be in Ed^r. the fourth of the said month, that they may be reddie on the morrow thereafter to meete with the rest of the Estates, as you respect o^r. obedience and service. We bid you farewell. Given at o^r. Pallace of Whitehall the last of December 1616.

Letter from the Privy Council of Scotland, directed thus:

*' To the Earle of Callander, Sherriff principall of the
' Shyre of Stirling. In haste *.'*

Right honourable,

WE haveing emitted ane Act appointing Garisons to be in divers Plaices, particularlie in the houses of Cardross and Glentirran, in
each

* From the original in the Antiquarian Musaeum.

each wherof there is to be fiftie foot, and twelve horsemen, who are ordered against the first of August nixt to be at the saids plaices, We have ordered you to convenie any thrie or four of the Commissioners off Excise off the shire of Stirling, in which the hous of Glentirran is, and have appointit you with the saids Commissioners and Captain Stuart, who has the command of these two Garisones, to fight the said hous off Glentirran, and to sie that the same be made readie to receive the garisone against the said day. As also, that you and the saids Commissioners caus furnish the garisone with bedding, potts, panes, coall, and candles, as is ordinar. And set pryces upoun the strae and corne for the horsis. And cause carie in and deliver to the Soydris at the garisone such quantaties as shall be necessarie for the horsis, upoun peyment of the saids pryces. We expect your readie obedience, and ordaines you to returne to Us an accompt of your diligence betwixt and the tenth of August nixt.

We are your affectioned true freinds,

Ja. Dalrymple
Ch. Maitland

Douglas
Mar
Wintoun
Kellie
Roffe
Belhaven

Roths Cancell.
Alex. Glasquen.
Atholl
Argyll
Morraye
A. Primerose

Letter.

To Mr Cummyng, Secretary to the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

Dear SIR,

Haddington, October 19. 1790.

As you informed me that you intend to publish in the volume of the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society, now in the press, An

4. A.

Original

Original Letter of Bishop Burnet, which I communicated to the Society, you will please prefix to it the following short narrative.—
I am your's, &c.

G. BARCLAY.

Bishop Burnet informs us, in the first volume of the History of his own Times, 'That in the year 1666, when he was parson of Salton, he took a resolution of drawing up a memorial of the grievances Scotland lay under by the bad conduct of the Bishops. He resolved that no other person but himself should have a share in any trouble it might bring on him: So he communicated it to none. This made it not to be in all the parts of it so well digested as otherwise it might have been, as he was then but 23 years of age. Of this memorial he wrote out some copies, signed them, and sent them to all the Bishops of his acquaintance. He was called before the Bishops, treated with great severity. Archbishop Shairp, in particular, broke out into great vehemence, and proposed to the Bishops that he should be summarily deprived and excommunicated, but none of them would agree to that.'—The following letter was wrote to the Bishop of Edinburgh, his diocesan, as an apology for his conduct.

To the right reverend My Lord the Bishop of Edinburgh.

MY LORD,

Saltoun, 5th March 1666.

That any action of mine should occasion the least displeasure or trouble to my superiors cannot but much vex myself. The judging a reformation to be necessary s a thought I cannot avoid. All ranks both of the clergy and laitie have sinned, and all ought to be reformed; and, till this be carried on, no external amendments will recover us.

My

My Lord, my desires of this engage me to represent to yourself, with others of my Lords the Bishops, my thoughts in order to it, wherein (although I conceive I grounded them upon authority not to be contemned) I assume not in the least to dictate, only to propose my own opinion, with the grounds inducing me to it. This I intended neither for any public discoursing, nor private reproaching either of your order or persons, to both of which I shall ever pay all due esteem, but for a plain representation to yourselves; which having done without the councell or advyce of any, 'tis the lesse wonder though I might have erred and been mistaken in many things. I am sorry that it hath given so great offence: I am sure I intended none by it. As for the form of my whole paper, or the particular expressions of it, or the manner of addressing it, I shall not stand to justify them; but wherein I have transgressed, do beg pardon. I shall only desire, that, be it never so irregularly done, the matter be impartially weighed, that so good a cause suffer not by my meddling in it, but that a reformation of all abuses that be among us be vigorously promoted, that the Church and Churchmen being purified, the work of Religion may be zealously advanced. And how difficult soever this may appear at a distance, I am assured, that, when gone about, it shall be found both easy and of unspeakable satisfaction to those who apply themselves to it, and, by the blessing of God, which is never wanting to such endeavours, shall greatly redound to the infinite advantage of this so desolate and broken church. I shall never cease to pray for it, and shall labour patiently to wait for his coming who will make all things new: Meanwhile, I shall endeavour to carry myself so as that neither by the letting this abroad, nor any other way, ought may come from me which is contrary to the duty of,

MY LORD,

Your most humble and most obedient son and servant,

GILBERT BURNET.

Instructions for William Stewart, to be observed by him in the Duke of Queensberry's Family during his Grace's absence in England.*

1. I HAVE now delivered you a signed list of the whole servants to be intertained in my family during my absence, and you are discharged to allow any others to be therein, or get meat, drink, or any thing else, without having my wife's positive orders to the contrair.

2. You are to advert, that no idle or useles people haunt about the hous, under pretence of visiting any of the inferior servants, as their frinds and acquaintances, so as that there may be as little opportunities as possible for extravagantly spending of provisions, such as bread, drink, &c.; and this ye are strickly to advert to, as ye will be answerable.

3. You are to imploy any brewers you think proper to provide the family in good ale, and take from them ffour nyne gallⁿ. barreles of two shillings ale weekly, and one six of small ale, which I consider a sufficient allowance to serve ye whole familie; and you are not to allow the butler to exceed the sd. quantitie weekly, otherwise to assure him he shall pay for it himself; and this you are to observe strickly, unless you receive my wife's orders to ye contrair.

4. You are to imploy any baxter you think fitt to furnish my sd familie in good bread, cheapelt and best, and take from him every morning ten dozens of new bak'd rolls, to serve the familie every day; and you are not to allow the butler to receive any mor in,
except

* From the original in the Antiquarian Musaeum.

except you get my wife's orders to ye contrair; and what loaf bread is necessair for the kitchen is to be got from the said baxter, and placed in the house-book accordingly.

5. You are to give daily to the butler ready money for all kinds of provisions my wife shall order him to buy in the market for her own table, likewise for what is necessair to be bought for the whole servants, the exact prices whereof is to be every day placed in the house-book, which you are to peruse each night; and my wife will call for it once a week, or oftner, and put her *mark* to it, which is to be your warrant for the money you give the said butler weeklie: And, to make the said book the more exact, you are to mark on the margin thereof the total of the expence each day for provisions to the 1st, 2d, and 3d tables, distinguishing what's extraordinair therein; so that, at my return, I may know if the familie has been frugally and discreetly managed by you in my absence.

6. You are to cause the butler give the whole servants their dyets according to custom, giving to all such their allowance frugally, and without just cause of complaint; and you are to allow for the under servants two fish days in the week, three of salt beef, and two of fresh meats, to be bought in the mercat; and, for the best servants, they are to have what meat comes off my wife's table at dinner and supper; and, if that be not sufficient to serve, they are to have more meat made reddey for them, the quantitie whereof is left to your and the butler's discretion and management.

7. The best servants are to dine and sup in some convenient rounge be themselves, and the undermost be themselves, except the washerwomen and housemaids, whose business cannot allow them.

8. You or the butler are every day to make a bill of what my wife shall order, either of you, for her table at dinner and supper
which

which bill she will keep to compare with the house-book; and the butler is likewise to give you another bill of what is to be made ready for servants each day, so as that you may both examine if the said meat be frugally and discreetly divided amongst them, and if they have truly got the exact quantities insert in the book, that all possible caution may be taken to prevent the provision allowed on the servants being put to a wrong use.

9. You are to take all wayse to prevent spending of coals extravagantly, and that there be no more fires kept in rooms but where they ought, and cause fill up the ends of the grate in the chimney of the kitchen, so that the range may not be too long, as it now is, to spend coals unnecessary in my absence; and, to the effect you may discover what number of coals is weekly spent therein, cause measure such a number of deals* of coals as you judge sufficient, and cause deliver to the cook for the use of the kitchen; likewise take the same method as to the laundrie-fire, and coals for the washing-house; so that it may be known if in the foresaid places the coals are spent extravagantly, as is informed.

10. You are to advert to keep an exact nickstick betwixt you and the coalzier, of the number of deals of coals received in, and pay him for every half score of deals come in, or when fewer, as he desires it, so that there may be no confusion of long accompts betwixt you; and if, after inquiry, you find he does not serve the family so cheap as others will, you are ordered to change him.

11. You are to advert, as much as you can, that the candle be not extravagantly spent, and cause y^e housekeeper receive them from the candlemaker; and keep an exact nickstick betwixt him and you of what comes in, and accordingly pay him for them weekly or monthly, as you judge fit.

12.

* A deal of coals is 23 hundred lib. weight.

12. You are to order the butler to take exact care of the bottles as they are emptied, and suffer none of them to be carried to servants rooms, except 2 or 3 at most to each of the best servants, which are to be marked, so as to be known, and they to make use of them, and no other, upon all occasions; and all ye rest of the servants are to have stone-bottles or pewter stoups bought for their use; and you are to discharge the butler to allow them glass bottles upon any pretence, otherwise to assure him he shall pay for all the bottles lost or broken by contravening thir orders, without my wife's positive orders to ye contrair.

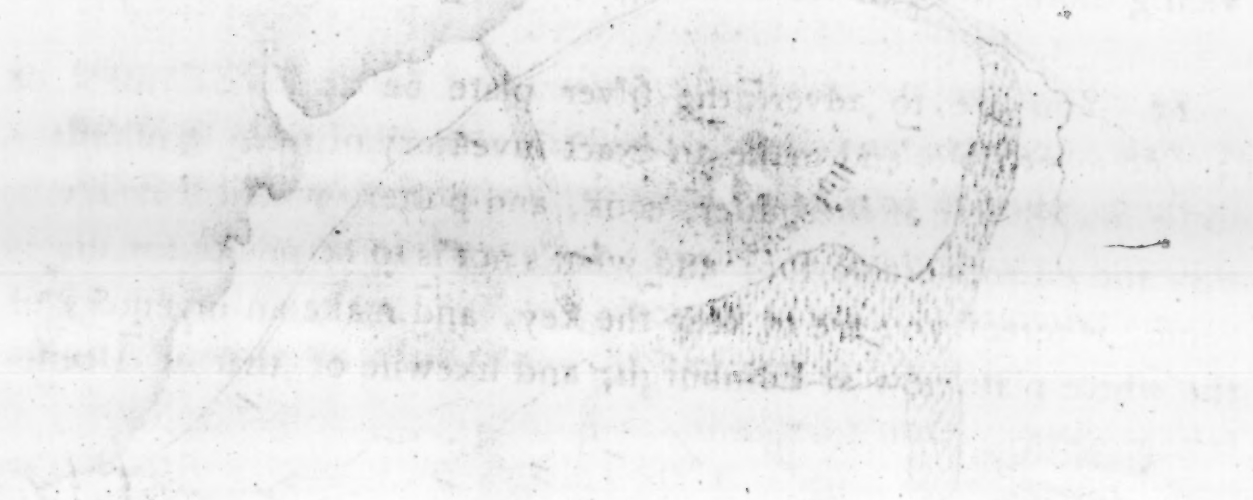
13. You are to pay money to nobody except for the daily expence of the house-book, coal and candle, and for provisions of corn and hay to the stables, without first acquainting my wife, and shewing her the accompt, if any be, and getting her orders in writing for payment thereof, otherwise you are not to expect it to be allowed to you, if the sum exceeds 10s. Sterling; and what merchant goods or other things are bought, are still to be positively bargained for by my wife's orders, and ready money paid, so that as little as possible may be taken on upon trust, that I be not troubled with long and confused accompts. You are to cause the butler keep an exact accompt in writing of all kind of wines spent at my wife's table at dinner and supper, or at any other time by her; and you are still to deliver to the said butler such a number of bottles of each sort of wines as are necessary upon the foresaid occasions; and you are to take account of him each night how the same are spent; likewise you are allowed to give upon extraordinary occasions, when the credit of my family requires it, such wines to strangers and to the best servants as you judge absolutely necessary; and, since you are to keep no account thereof in writing, I certainly expect you will not abuse this trust I give you; nor are you to rely on the butler's management in giving the said wines, but still, when there's need

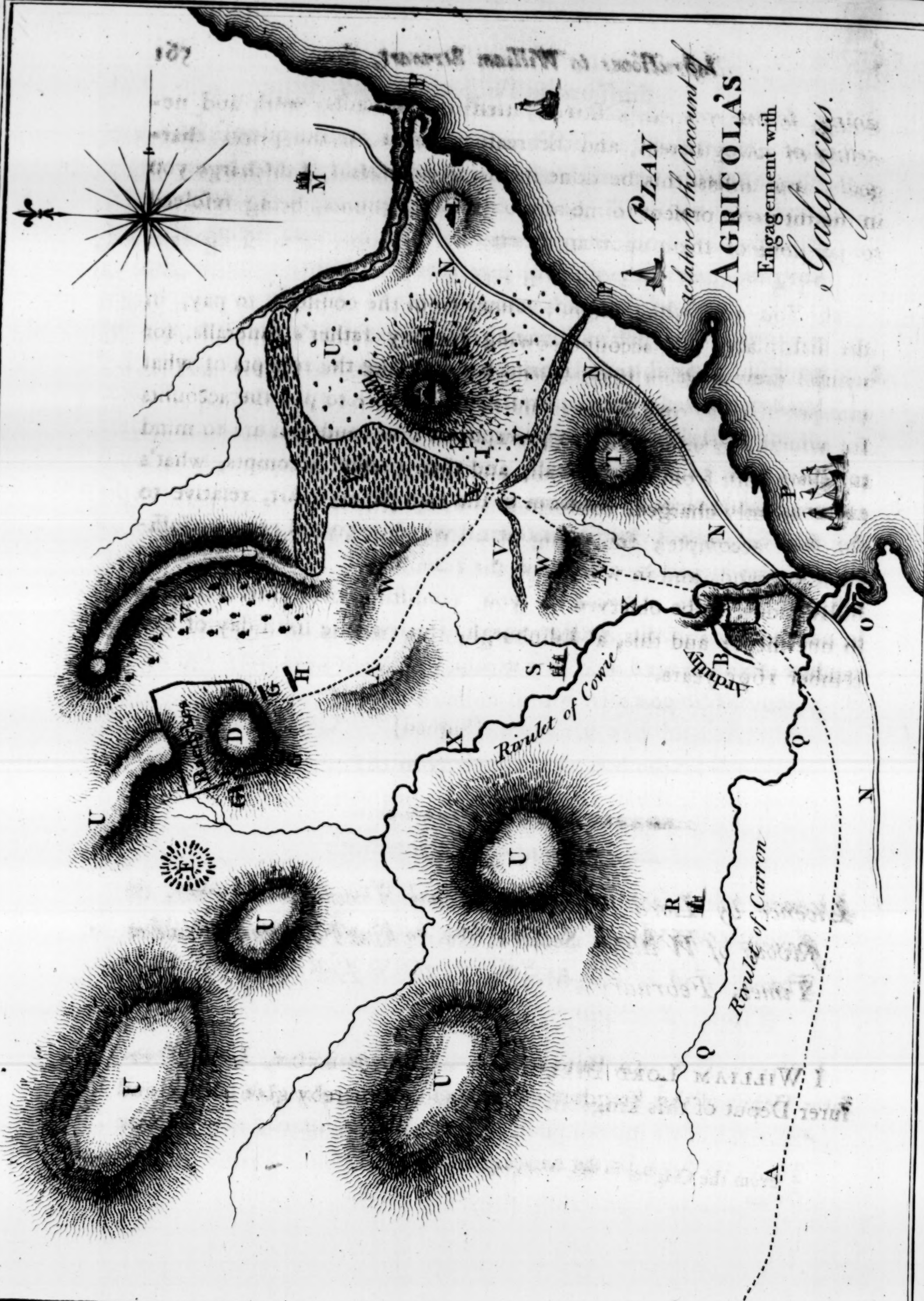
need of giving any, to do the same yourself, you being to be judge of the necessity, so that every thing in this matter may be as discreetly and frugally managed as possible; and, from time to time, give my wife account before any of the several kinds of wines in the cellar be near ended, that she may give timeous orders for providing more, to be fit for drinking before the other be done.

15. You are to advert the silver plate be as little bruised or spoiled as possible, and make an exact inventory of what is necessary to be in the trust of the butler, cook, and porter, which they are to sign and be answerable for; and what's not is to be put in the plate-room, whereof you are to keep the key, and make an inventory of the whole plate now at Edinburgh, and likewise of that at Drumlanrig.

16. You are to order and act in every thing, though not here mentioned, relating to the frugal and prudent management of my family in my absence, in subordination to my wife's command only, as you are convinced tends most for my honour and interest, without regard to the satisfaction of any body else, and advert the whole men servants live discreetly and regularlie in the familie, and attend the business of their several stations, and obey what's commanded them; and, if the inferior women servants do not live regularlie and discreetly, you are to acquaint Catharine Gauntlett therewith, in so far as they discover the same; and you are ordered to obey entirely in all things what orders you shall receive from my wife from time to time.

17. You are to intimate to the several tradesmen in use to be employed about my familie, as also to my servants, that I will allow of no kind of work to be done about my house except they give you account of what's to be done, and have you to see the same before doing,





doing, so that you can positively attest the particular work and necessity of doing thereof, and the reasonableness of the prices charged; and unless this be done in the way foresaid, I discharge you in the future to present to me any of their accounts, being resolved to pay none of them upon any pretence.

18. You are, when money comes from the country, to pay, in the first place, all accounts owing for my father's funeralls, for which I drew precept upon Dornock; and take the receipts of what you pay in your own name; and next, you are to pay the accounts for which I have now drawn precepts on you, and you are to mind to rebate both from the funerall, and their present accompts, what's extravagantly charged, conform to the two papers apart, relative to the said accompts; for doing of all which, this shall be your sufficient warrant, and in witness of the premises, I have signed these instructions, to be observed by you, consisting of eighteen articles in one sheet; and this, at Edinburgh, this twentieth sixth day of December 1695 years.

(Signed) QUEENSBERRIE.

*Licence by Lord Bellenden, Lord Treasurer Depute, in
favour of William Selkirk, &c. to Eat Flesh in Forbidden
Times, February 1665*.*

I WILLIAM LORD BELLENDEN of BROUGHTON, Lord Treasurer Deput of this kingdom of Scotland, do hereby give liberty and

4 B

licence

* From the Original in the Antiquary Museum.

Licence to William Selkirk writer in Glasgow, and to all whatsoever of his family, or to such as shall happen to accompany him at table, to eat flesh in this forbidden time of Lent, and on all other forbidden days till Lent next, in the year 1666, without any trouble or penalty to be incurred, or sustained by him or them, whatever, notwithstanding any act or acts made or to be made to the contrair. Given under our hand, the day of February 1665.

BELLENDEN.

ADDRESS of One Hundred and Two Chief Heritors and Heads of Clans in the Highlands of Scotland, to King George I, on his Accession to the Throne, which, by Court Intrigue, was prevented from being delivered to his Majesty. The consequence was, that the Clans, in resentment of this supposed neglect, raised a Rebellion in the following year 1715.*

May it please your Majesty,

WE of the chief heritors and others in the Highlands of Scotland, under subscribing, beg leave to express the joy of our hearts at your Majesty's happy accession to the Crown of Great Britain. Your Majesty has the blood of our ancient Monarchs in your veins, and in your family; may that Royal Race ever continue to reign over us. Your Majesty's princely virtues, and the happy prospect we

* Faithfully copied from the Original preserved in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland.

we have in your royal family, of an uninterrupted succession of Kings to sway the British scepter, must extinguish these divisions and contests, which in former times too much prevailed, and unite all who have the happiness to live under your Majesty, into a firm obedience and loyalty to your Majesty's person, family, and government; and as our predecessors have for many ages had the honour to distinguish themselves by their loyalty, so we do most humbly assure your Majesty, that we will reckon it our honour steadfastly to adhere to you, and with our lives and fortunes to support your crown and dignity against all opposers.

Pardon us, great Sir, to implore your royal protection against any who labour to misrepresent us, and who rather use their endeavours to create misunderstandings, than to engage the hearts of your subjects to that loyalty and cheerful affectionate obedience which we owe, and are ready to testify towards your Majesty. Under so excellent a King we are persuaded that we, and all your other peaceable faithful subjects, shall enjoy their just rights and liberties; and that our enemies shall not be able to hurt us with your Majesty, for whose royal favour we presume humbly to hope, as our forefathers were honoured with that of your Majesty's ancestors. Our mountains, though undervalued by some, are nevertheless acknowledged to have, in all times, been fruitful in producing hardy and gallant men, and such, we hope, shall never be wanting amongst us, who shall be ready to undergo all dangers in defence of your Majesty's, and your royal posterity's, only rightful title to the crown of Great Britain. Our behaviour shall always witness for us, that with unalterable firmness and zeal, we are,

May it please your Majesty,
your Majesty's most loyal,
most obedient, and most dutiful
subjects and servants,

Alex.

Alex. M'Donell of Glengarie	Alex. M'Leod Handreavich
Mackintosh of that ilk	John Chisholme of Knockfine
J. Cameron of Lecheill	Tavish M'Tavish Pellelyne
Jo. Stewart of Ardsheall	Aene M'Donell of Muckerach
Farq. M'Gilleray of Dunmaglass	Hugh Frazer of Aberstie
Donald M'Donell of Lundy	Tho. Houstoun of Dulchirachan
Alex. M'Donell of Ardochie	James Campbell of Auchinbrek
John M'Donell of Gandarge	Anneas M'Donell of Dranichane
Normand M'Leod of Drynach	Ro. M'Leod of Hamer
Normand M'Leod of Grifernish	D. M'Leod of Sandeck
John M'Donell of Ardnabie	Don. M'Leod of Eboft
Hugh Frazer of Gufachan	Will. M'Leod of Skarbost
John M'Tavish of Little Garth	Lachlan M'Kinnon of Breckinsh
Thomas Frazer	Thomas Frazer of Eskedell
D. Mackdonald	T. Frazer of Koklanie
Rod. Chisholm of Comer	Alexander Frazer of Glenuakie
Jo. Stewart of Appine	Hugh Frazer younger of Erogy
Jo. Grant of Glenmoristone	Hugh Frazer of Bethrabine
A. M'Donald of Glenco	Jo. Frazer of Borlime
Jo. M'Donell of Shienne	MacLeane of that ilk
Alex. M'Donell of Kytrie	Jo. M'Lennon of that ilk
Alex. M'Donell of Easter Cullachy	Do. M'Leod of Contalich, tutor of M'Leod
Rod. M'Leod of Ullinish	Donald M'Leod of Talasker
Will. M'Leod of Vaterstein younger	Alex. M'Donald of Cleonag
William M'Leod of Hufinish	Ae. M'Donell of Tulloch
Kenneth M'Leod of Kallifaig	Al. M'Donald of Achnackoichine
Wm. Frazer of Cullidace younger	Alex. M'Donald of Bohuntin
Simon Frazer of Crochel	Jo. M'Donell of Inveroy
John Frazer of Innerchannish	W. Frazer of Kilbackie
Dun. Campbell of Lochinell	James Frazer of Belladrum
Ang. M'Intosh of Kellachie	Alex. Frazer of Kinapuntach
J. M'Dougal of Dunollich	Ha. Frazer of Dunchea
D. M'Pherson of Cluny	Jo. Frazer of Kinbrely
La. M'Pherson of Noid	John Frazer of Drumond
Alex. M'Donell Leick	Alexander M'Kenzie of Frazerdale
Jo. M'Donell of Oberchalder	W. MacDonell of Keappoch
Will. M'Leod of Hamer junior	Ro. M'Donald of Trinadrish
John M'Leod of Gesto	J. M'Donald of Fersett
Ro. M'Leod of Ensay	Ronald M'Donald of Coronie

Ro. M'Donald of Murrif
Hugh Frazer of Kinneries
Ja. Frazer of Kiluk
Tho. Frazer of Dunballoch
William Frazer of Killachule
Ja. Frazer of Newton
Hugh Frazer of Little Struie
Alex. Frazer of Belnain
John Frazer Gartmor
Alex. Frazer of Farrachnie
Alex. Frazer of Easterheadshaw
Hugh Frazer of Easter Ardachie

James Frazer of Milndire
Don. M'Lean of Brolofs
Hector MacLean of Coll
D. M'Leane of Tarbart.
Ang. M'Leane of Kenlochaline
Allan M'Leane of Invercadle
T. M'Lean of Mingarie
Lach. M'Leane of Achure
Don. MacLean of Drimgigha younger
Allan MacLean of Reddel
Lauchlan M'Lean of Drimgigha elder
Lauchlan M'Leane of Kilmory.

*On Agricola's Engagement with the Caledonians, under
their Leader, Galgacus.*

From R. Barclay, Esq; of Urie, to the Earl of Buchan.

MY LORD,

I HAD the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter. Since that time I have been at the camp at *Raedykes*, but could not take an exact measure of it, on account of the depth of the snow. As soon as the ground is clear, I will send to your Lordship an exact plan of it. I suppose, it contains about an hundred acres; but this is conjecture. At present, I transmit to your Lordship a rude sketch of the country near it, which, if it can be understood, will convey the ideas I have formed with respect to the progress of the army of some invader, who, I suppose was Roman, as the camp here described could not, I think, be Danish, English, or Scottish. I suppose the Roman army to have proceeded

eastward through *Strathmore*, and the hollow of the *Mearns* to the coast, by the dotted line A, which crosses the rivulet of Carron Q, which runs past *Fetteressoe* R *, till they arrived at a place called *Arduthy*, half a mile from *Stonehaven* O, where there is clearly the remains of a camp at the letter B. This camp was, in my memory, much more distinct than at present, great part of it having been destroyed by the agriculture of the country. It is situated upon an eminence, with a precipice to the north, and is about a quarter of a mile from the sea, which I mark P P P, and about half a mile from *Stonehaven*, which I mark O. From this camp at B, I suppose the Romans proceeded north-eastward, crossing the rivulet of Cowie X X, which runs past *Ury* at S †, still keeping the dotted line A, along a smooth bank and a plain heath to C, which is a point where *three morasses* nearly meet at V V V, and the only rout they could take in their progress northward by the coast, and not far from the present post-road at N N. At this pass, I suppose they were opposed by the *Caledonians*, upon the *Kempstonehill* at I, which is dotted with almost innumerable small heaps of stones, and likewise three very large ones at L L L, called *Cairns*. There is likewise, at the two crosses at K K, *two stones* standing on end, at the distance of about an hundred yards from each other, and about ten feet high, without any inscription. In each of these large cairns several stone coffins have been found, about four feet long; and in the inside small urns, containing a little earth. I have dug to the foundations of many of the small heaps, but never found either bones or urns. Their numbers and appearance with that of the large cairns, and the urns found in them, leave not the least room to doubt but a battle has been fought in that place; and, from the disposition of the tumuli, it appears clear, that they who made the attack must have come from the south, and prevailed. If we suppose the Roman army to have marched from the camp at B, by the dotted

* The ancient seat of the Earl Marischall.

† The seat of Mr Barclay.

red line A, and that they were obliged to pass between the morasses at C, it is impossible the Caledonians could have occupied a more favourable spot to oppose them, than the south side of the *Kempstonehill*. By extending their flanks to the two morasses, they were absolutely secure every where, excepting in front. I suppose the Roman General to have prevailed, and the Caledonians to have been driven to the woods and bogs (now mosses) in the neighbourhood, which continue for miles, at V V V V V, and at that time is supposed to have been all woods. The Roman General might, for various reasons, have been unable to pursue the advantages he had gained, and chosen to encamp upon the *Garniobill*, or *Racdykes*, at D, which is about two miles from the former place, and an eminence which commands a prospect of the whole neighbourhood. There is a clear passage to it by the dotted line at the letter A. This camp, as I observed before, contains, as I suppose, about one hundred acres, has several gates, three of which are here described at F F F, and covered by three redoubts at G G G, with an advanced post at H. There is a *Druid temple* to the north-west, at E. The line of circumvallation is rather slight, excepting to the east, where the ditch is very deep, and the rampart formed by the earth high, and fronts the bogs, which have been woods, at V V V, where the enemy seem to have retired. There are many reasons to suppose this camp to have been Roman: It is situated in the east end of the Grampian Hills, which here continue to the sea, at U U U; it is the *easiest part* where these mountains could be *passed*; and appears to be the camp of an invader, who has proceeded eastward, through *Strathmore*, towards the sea, as, I am informed, three camps nearly of the same form have been discovered betwixt Perth and this place. It is not probable that a Danish army should have taken that rout; neither are these camps formed like those of the ancient Danes. It is not likely that Edward I. or Edward III. of England, made those camps; and we are pretty certain, they are not the work of any

invader since that time. It has, indeed, been suggested, that the camp at *Raedykes* was the station of a *Scottish* army, to oppose the landing of *Danes*, who afterwards encamped at B; and that they were attacked and defeated by the *Scottish* army. Of this there is a faint tradition in the country, but blended with so many incredible circumstances, as to render it very improbable. We have no historical account that an army of *Danes* landed in this neighbourhood. Their piratical excursions did not commence till the ninth century, when they were taught navigation by the fugitive Saxons, who were forced across the *Weaser* by Charlemagne. Indeed, one of our Kings, who, I think, was called *Indulph*, is said to have followed a Danish squadron northward, which afterwards landed near *Cullen*, in the country of *Boyn*, where a battle was fought; but no historian mentions, that those *Danes* landed upon this part of the coast; and it is very unlikely, that *Indulph*, in his own dominions, should have taken the trouble to make entrenchments in his way north. Several Roman weapons have been found in this camp, particularly a *hasta* and *helmet*; the *hasta* my grandfather presented to the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, in whose museum it now is. It can hardly be supposed, that a *Scottish* army who opposed the *Danes* could have had Roman weapons, which must have been kept more than four hundred years, as the last of the Romans left Britain in the fifth century; and there is no account of any landing of *Danes* before the ninth century.

Upon the whole, fairly stating all circumstances, particularly, that this camp at *Ardutby* is situated upon the north-east end of the *Grampian* Hills, where these mountains could be easily crossed, and likewise near the sea, where a land army could have communication with the fleet, and where the ground was so plain that chariots could have acted; I do suppose the *Kempstonehill* to have been the place where *Galgacus* was defeated by *Agricola*. It could not be at the camp at *Raedykes*, because there is not the least vestige of an engagement

gagement at that place, nor upon the Hill of *Glithno*, at W W, nor the Hill of *Megray*, at T, which have no tumuli. Add to these circumstances, that Tacitus informs us, that, after the engagement, Agricola led his army into *Horestiam*, which, I think, every antiquarian supposes to be the county of *Angus*. It is likely, that the Romans, some time or other, extended their conquests as far north as the Murray Firth; but it is probable, they abandoned those advantages in the Winter, for reasons that appear perfectly clear. It does not seem to have been of importance sufficient for them to have defended, at a great expence, a narrow track of coast against the natives; and, to confirm this idea, I have not heard of any Roman military way that has been discovered so far north as this. These military ways seem to have been absolutely necessary where there were winter stations, because they formed a communication from one to another. Those I have seen are so raised above the common surface of the grounds, that they generally keep clearer of snow than any other place; and a small number of well armed and well disciplined men could, upon these ways, have easily defended themselves against very superior numbers of barbarians. I have the honour to be, MY LORD, your Lordship's, &c.

The following Extracts from Tacitus's Life of Agricola, which regards that General's Expedition against the Caledonians, under their Leader Galgacus, and the Field where the Engagement between them happened, on the Grampian Hills, are necessary for illustrating the above Essay.*

“† TERTIUS expeditionum annus novas gentes aperuit, vastatis usque ad Taum (aestuatio nomen est) nationibus.—Ponendisque insuper castellis, spatium fuit.—Ita intrepida ibi hiems.”

—“ Igitur

* From the Glasgow edition, Vol. IV.

† Page 191.

—“ * Igitur, praemissa classe, quae pluribus locis praedata magnum et incertum terrorem faceret, expedito exercitu cui, ex Britannis fortissimos et longa pace exploratos addiderat, ad montem Grampium pervenit, quem jam hostes infederant.”

In Agricola's speech to his army before the battle, he thus mentions the length of his march, and particulars of the country which he had traversed, before he came up with the Caledonian army.

——“ † Nam ut superasse tantum itineris, silvas evasisse, transisse Aestuaria, pulchrum ac decorum in frontem, ita fugientibus periculossima quae hodie prosperrima sunt.——Jampridem mihi decretum est, neque exercitus, neque ducis, terga tuta esse, proinde et honesta mors, turpi vita potior, et incolumitas ac decus, eodem loco sita sunt, nec inglorium fuerit, in ipso terrarum ac naturae fine cecidisse.”

After the engagement, and defeat of the Caledonians, who retired to their strong holds on the Grampian mountains, Tacitus thus proceeds :

——“ ‡ Ubi incerta fugae vestigia.——Et exacta jam aestate, spargi bellum nequibat, in fines Horestorum exercitum deducit.”——

* Page 197.

† Page 202.

‡ Page 208.



F I N I S.

